

THE MUSEUM OF OLTENIA, CRAIOVA

**GHEORGHE POPILIAN**

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***THE ROMAN AND LATE ROMAN CEMETERY OF  
SUCIDAVA-CELEI. THE EXCAVATIONS FROM 1969-1983***

Craiova 2012



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## PREFACE

The study of graves and cemeteries has brought and still brings great benefits to archaeological research. Funeral rites and rituals, data on ethnic origin, customs, lifestyle, lifespan and other information about the material and spiritual culture of the dead in the other world are just a few aspects that take shape through research on these monuments. After the publication of the cemetery of Locusteni<sup>1</sup> received positive reviews in Romania but also abroad, it is now the turn of the one of Sucidava-Celei<sup>2</sup> to see the light of the day.

By publishing the results of the archaeological excavations in the cemetery north of the civilian settlement between the years 1969-1983, we achieve here several objectives. First of all, it is the largest cemetery of its kind, searched so far, in the area of Oltenia. By presenting the elements of Roman funerary archaeology, pigmented with foreign intrusions from the Roman world, we will provide those interested in the topic an useful study. The inclusion in the scientific circuit of the data obtained over many years of research and excavations, will be useful, we think, to all those dealing with the study of Roman civilization.

On the other hand, there should be added that the 480 graves excavated between 1969-1983 are spread chronologically throughout the Roman and Late Roman Periods, so they cover several centuries. If we take into account the fact that the Romans left Dacia during the reign of Emperor Aurelianus, and Sucidava was not concerned, then the importance of the present work increases. The diversity and richness of the archaeological material combined with the on-site findings and the analysis of the monetary findings bring important details about those who inhabited the northern bank of the Danube, at Sucidava-Celei, in Roman times. And because there are different points of view on the Late Roman rule ending at this point, it is possible that the data obtained from the grave researches will throw light upon this question.

Finally, the systematic publishing of this cemetery, fulfills a goal of Professor Dumitru Tudor, who led the research at Sucidava for four decades. Thus, his efforts and trust he honoured us with, was not in vain.

The research in the cemetery took place between 1966-1967 (N. Hampartumian), in 1968 (C.C. Petolescu and O. Onea) and between 1969-1983 (Gh. Popilian). We cherish the memory of Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, who together with Gh. Popilian, dealt with determining the coins discovered. The graphic illustration was made by Angela Ciocâlțeu and the text was translated into English by Mihaela Pena.

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<sup>1</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, Craiova 1981.

<sup>2</sup> We preferred to use the toponym Sucidava-Celei to avoid the confusion with Sucidava from Dobrogea, today Izvoarele, Constanța County, Romania.

## INTRODUCTION

At Sucidava Celei there have been identified three funeral perimeters<sup>3</sup>. The richest was 2km north of the town, in the point "Măgura Mare"; it is a tumular cemetery from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, with sarcophagi of stone or brick; the inventory of the graves shows that this cemetery was owned by rich families. Another cemetery was identified on the plate of the fortress and around it; it contains cremation and inhumation graves, dating between the reign of Emperor Trajan and the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The third cemetery was discovered north of the civilian settlement; it will be described and commented upon in the pages of this paper.

**The location of the cemetery.** The necropolis in Sucidava was placed in the north of the civilian settlement, in close vicinity of the locality, so beyond the area inhabited during the Roman Period. Perhaps this location was chosen in connection to the Roman funeral ban intra muros, provided by the *Leges XII Tabularum*<sup>4</sup>, which was still in operation. The cemetery was on the right of the Roman road which climbed to the north, to Romula.

In modern terms, the cemetery is next to the northern paved road crossing the village Celei (today a district of the town Corabia), behind the former village store of the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The land where the archaeological excavations took place at that time, belonged to the owner Ștefan Mateescu. Surely, the necropolis was spreading under the neighbouring private properties, where there could not be performed any excavations. It is a plain land, absolutely flat.

**Preservation.** Although it is generally known the work of some "romantic" archaeologists (Mihalache Ghica, Dimitrie Papazoglu, Cezar Bolliac) in Sucidava-Celei in the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century<sup>5</sup>, we have no information that certifies the idea that they would have searched graves from the cemetery, north of the civilian settlement. Although it is possible that they would<sup>6</sup>, we believe that their attention was drawn rather by the tumuli in the point "Măgura Mare", 2km north of the locality Celei<sup>7</sup>, where they did some diggings. Otherwise, the buildings inside or near the military fortification, were the main attraction for this kind of events. Due to these reasons, the cemetery graves were spared of eventual disturbances that would have been subjected to by those mentioned above.

Despite this, the graves were not in the best preservation conditions. Some of them had been desecrated and looted in antiquity. Early graves were stacked, damaged or displaced by later burials. Other graves were damaged by treasure hunters of our times, their activity was very intensive especially when digging ditches for a vine plantation. Especially the owner of the place contributed to the vandalism and looting of the graves; other tombs were affected by urban interventions (lighting construction, stables). Even so, the data obtained from the cemetery research are important enough to draw some conclusions.

**The stratigraphy.** In the cemetery area, there were not detected levels of archaeological deposits before the Roman Period. Just in the grave 197, a pot of Coțofeni

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<sup>3</sup> D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the fourth edition, București 1978, p. 398.

<sup>4</sup> Cicero, *Leg.*, II, 23; O. Toropu, *Arhivele Olteniei*, NS, 1, 1981, p. 72-73.

<sup>5</sup> D. Tudor, *op.cit.*, p. 12 and the following.

<sup>6</sup> Idem, *Oltenia romană*, the second edition, București 1958, p. 319.

<sup>7</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, *Sucidava-Celei*, București 1987, p. 88 (in the following O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987).

Culture was laid at the feet of the deceased, whose presence cannot be explained; perhaps it was an accidentally find and it was reused on the occasion of the burial; from Sucidava there come other prehistoric artifacts reused in Roman times<sup>8</sup>. The first level belongs to the Roman Period burials, cremation and inhumation graves are located at varying depths (under and over 1m); sometimes the burials were intersected by late funerals; at this level may differ some graves from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the others from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The next level of graves belongs to the Late Roman Period; it is the most consistent, ancient treading level is at a depth of 0.80m, marked by fragments of pottery, stones, bricks. From this level from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, there come many coins issued especially by Emperor Constantius II. Burials of this time occupied a large area of the necropolis, sometimes placed over earlier graves.

**The researches.** Systematic archaeological excavations in the cemetery were made from 1966 until 1983. Between 1966-1967, the scientific official of this sector was Nubar Hampartumian. In 1968, the leadership research was provided by C.C. Petolescu and Octavian Onea, who also published the first data about the cemetery<sup>9</sup>.

In 1969 the archaeological excavation management in the cemetery was entrusted to Gheorghe Popilian, and this paper contains only the results of his research. Referring to this, his excavations were ordered as it follows:

- S 1 / 1969, of 70m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 2 / 1969, of 70m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 3 / 1970, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 4 / 1970, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 5 / 1970, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 6 / 1971, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 7 / 1971, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 8 / 1972, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 9 / 1972, of 44m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 10 / 1973, of 70m long and 2m wide;
- S 11 / 1973, of 34m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 12 / 1973, of 70m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 13 / 1974, of 30m long and 2.5m wide;
- S 14 / 1973, of 34m long and 2.5m wide.

In 1975 there were not made any excavations.

In 1976, there were made excavations in the place called "Cazangerie".

In 1977 excavations were carried out on a vacant land in front of the human dispensary.

- S 15 / 1978, 40m long and 2.50m wide.
- S 16 / 1979, of 34m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 17 / 1979, of 34m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 18 / 1980, of 34m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 19 / 1980, of 16m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 20 / 1981, of 57m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 21 / 1981, of 70m long and 2m wide.
- S 22 / 1982, of 70m long and 2.5m wide.
- S 24 / 1983, of 40m long and 2.3m wide.
- S 24 / 1983, of 40m long and 2.1m wide.

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<sup>8</sup> D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the third edition, SE 198; IDR, II, 233.

<sup>9</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, *Cercetări în necropola Sucidavei, jud. Olt (1968)*, Materiale și cercetări arheologice, X, 1973, p. 125-140 (in the following, C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea 1973).

Archaeological excavations were carried out with difficulty, because the land was private property (owner Stefan Mateescu). The configuration of the field induced an excavating system of digging in variable-sized sections. Because of some constructions, the digging was sometimes carried out in tight spaces. All the graves were carefully recorded following as much as possible the notes taken down during the excavation. We cannot say that the research of the necropolis was finished; other underground tombs are still on other private properties, in the vicinity of Stefan Mateescu's land, where there was impossible to dig.

**Notes or articles.** Except for some brief references, the results of the cemetery research have not been made public so far. We recall here the notes or articles published by D. Tudor<sup>10</sup>, N. Hamparțumian<sup>11</sup>, C. C. Petolescu-O. Onea<sup>12</sup>, Gh. Poenaru-Bordea<sup>13</sup>, and O. Toropu and C. Tătulea<sup>14</sup>. Most of the pottery found in the tombs of the necropolis was published by G. Popilian<sup>15</sup>.

\*

We set about presenting the cemetery with the description of the graves and their contents. Each grave was described in its details, referring to the rite, conservation status, orientation, size, construction and inventory items. Only after completing this descriptive part, we went further to the reviewing the inventory of the graves. For the dating of the graves we took into account the context of discovery, inventory parts (brooches, coins, ceramics, glass, ornaments) and the stratigraphy of the place. The second part of the paper was dedicated to the analysis of the categories of objects discovered in the graves. In order to facilitate the reading, we simplified the critical apparatus, retaining only the titles that we considered accessible and related to the subject matter.

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<sup>10</sup> D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the third edition, p. 106-107 and 403-404; idem, *Materiale și cercetări arheologice*, IX, 1970, p. 292-293; idem, *Sucidava*, Craiova 1974, p. 45-46.

<sup>11</sup> N. Hamparțumian, in *Buletinul monumentelor istorice*, XL, 3, 1971, p. 48-50; V. Wolski, N. Hamparțumian, *Deux tombeaux de médecins découverts dans les nécropoles de l'époque romaine en Dacie*, XXII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International d'histoire de la médecine, Bucarest-Constanza (30 Août- 5 Septembre 1970), București 1972, p. 309-310.

<sup>12</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea 1973.

<sup>13</sup> Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Monedele descoperite în necropola Sucidavei, în campania a XX-a (1968)*, *Materiale și cercetări arheologice*, X, 1973, p. 141-146.

<sup>14</sup> O. Toropu, *Romanitatea și străromânii în Dacia traiană sud-carpatică*, Craiova 1976, p. 41-43; O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 90-94.

<sup>15</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Ceramica romană din Oltenia*, Craiova 1976, passim (in the following, Gh. Popilian, 1976).

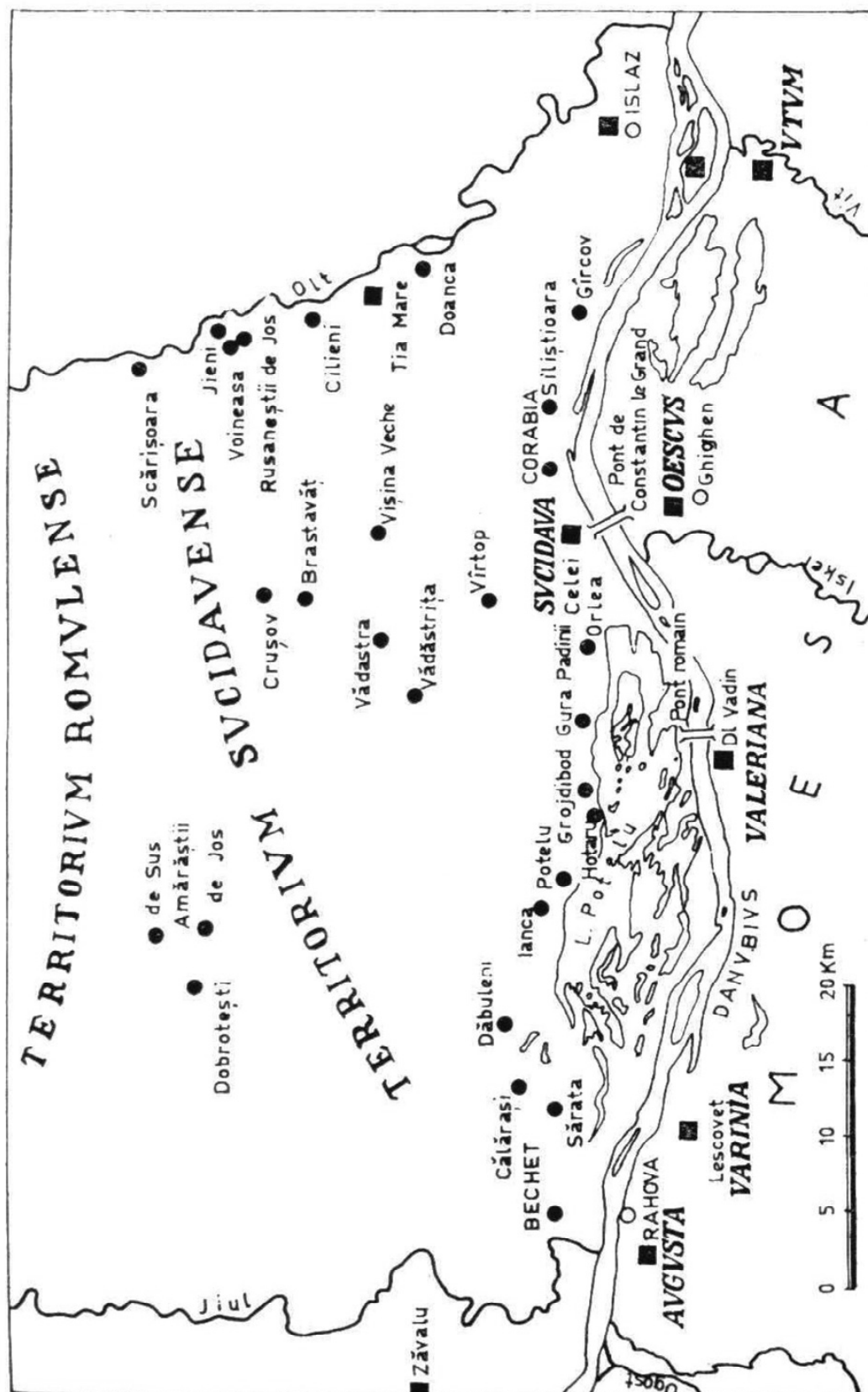


Fig. 1. The location of Sucidava-Celei and *territorium Sucidavense*, acc. to D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the fourth edition, București 1978, p. 207, fig. 56/1.



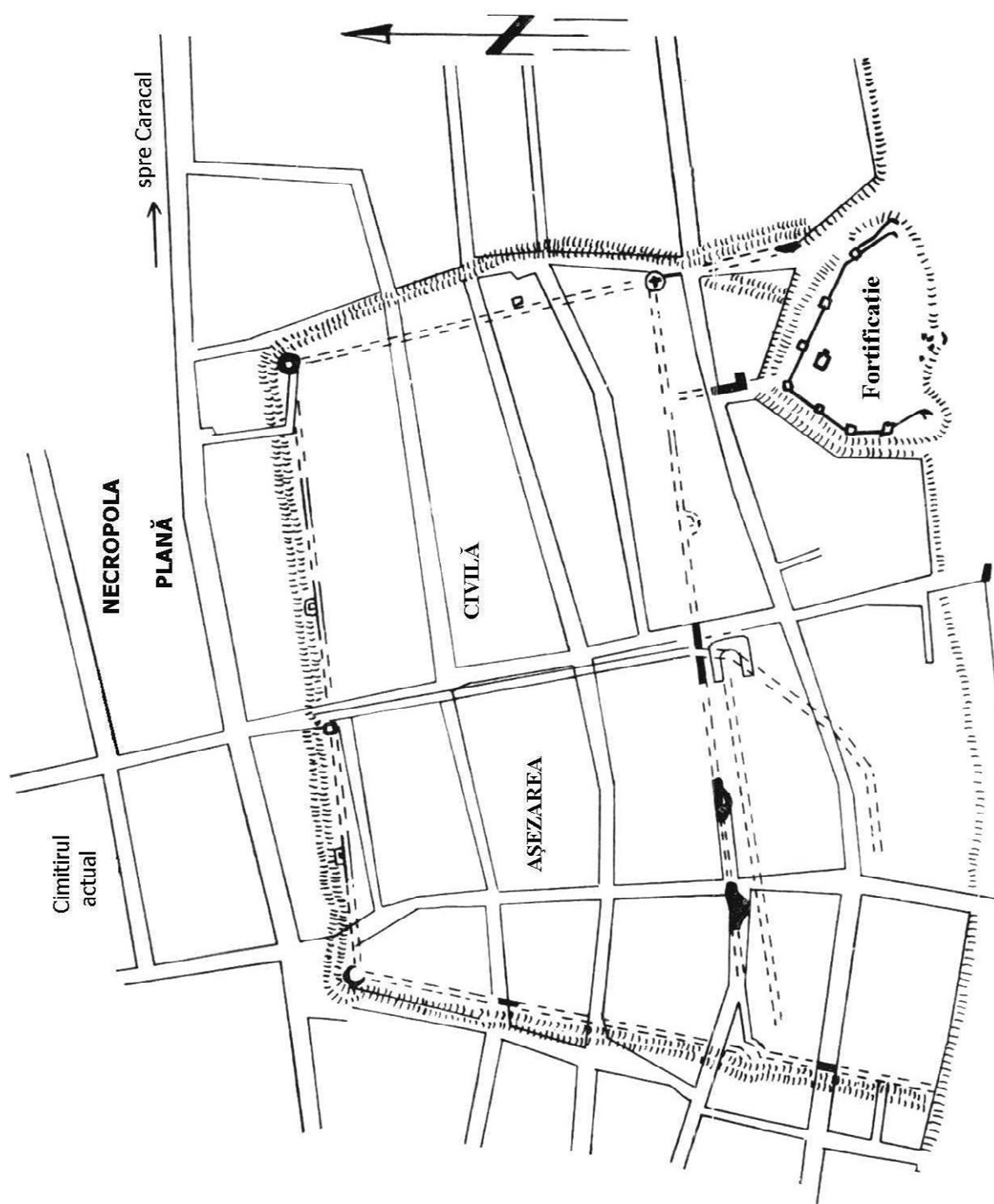


Fig 2. The location of the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, acc. to C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, in *Materiale și cercetări arheologice*, X, 1973, p. 127, fig. 1.

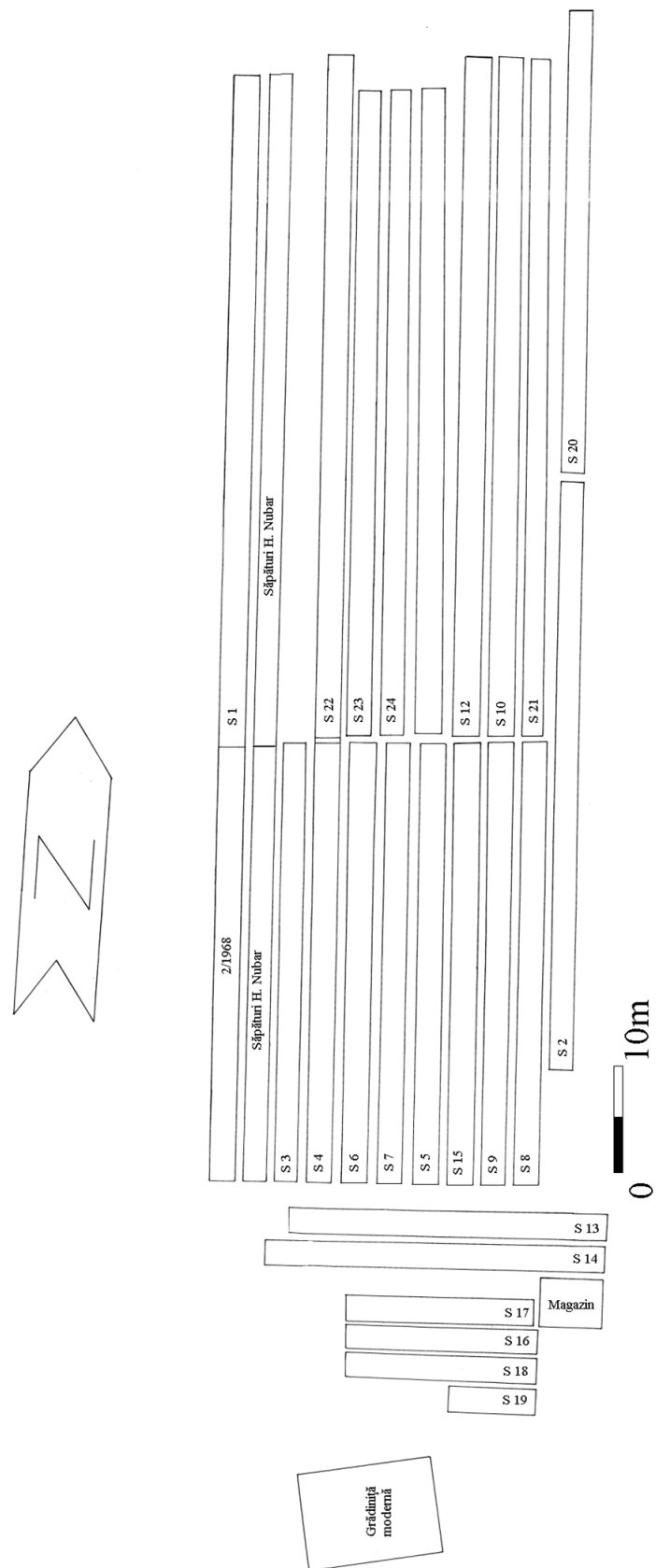


Fig. 3. The Roman and Late Roman cemetery of Sucidava-Celei.  
The map of the excavations.



Fig. 4. A photo of the excavations in the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei: S 4 / 1970

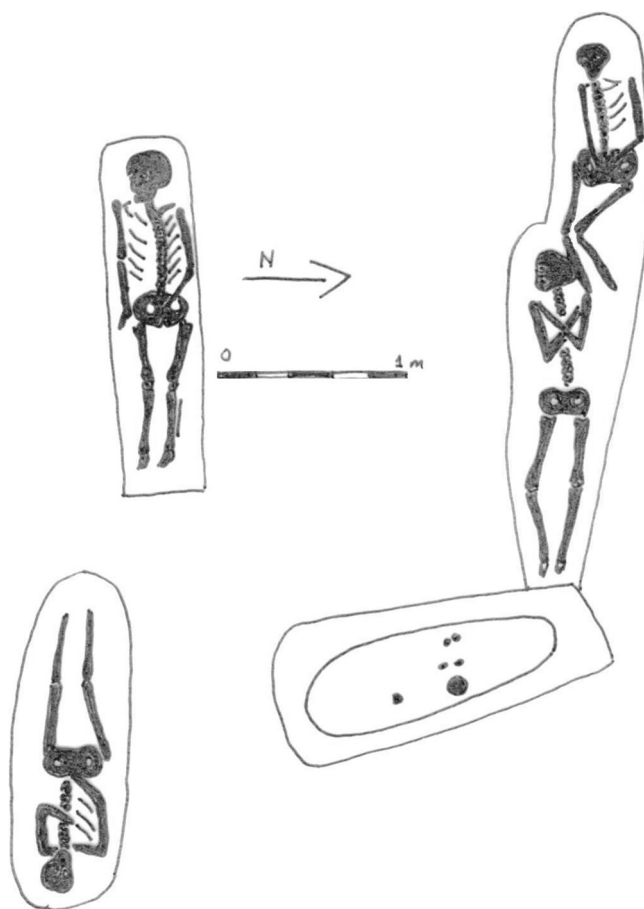


Fig. 5. An aspect of the excavations in the cemetery of Sucidava: S 12 / 1974

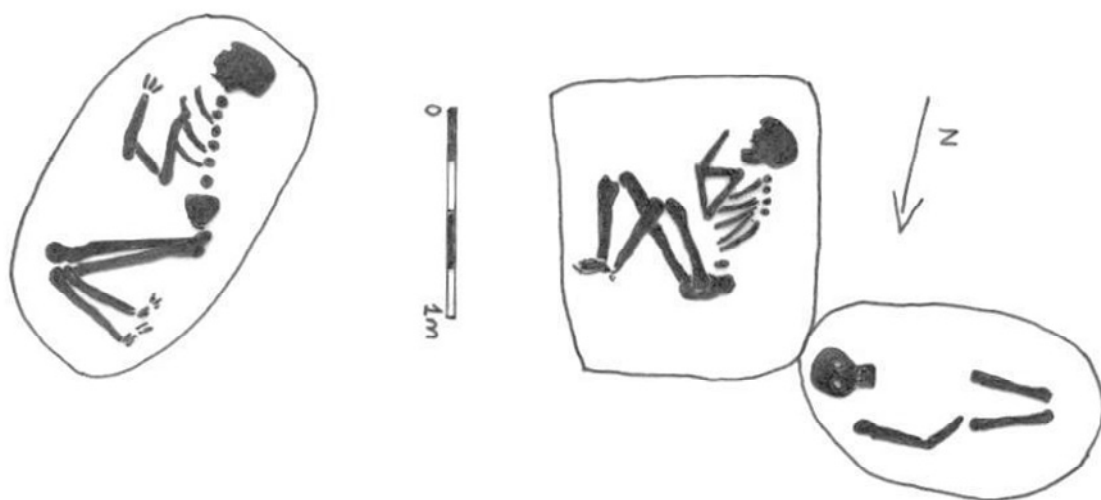


Fig. 6. An aspect of the excavations in the cemetery of Sucidava: S 14 / 1977

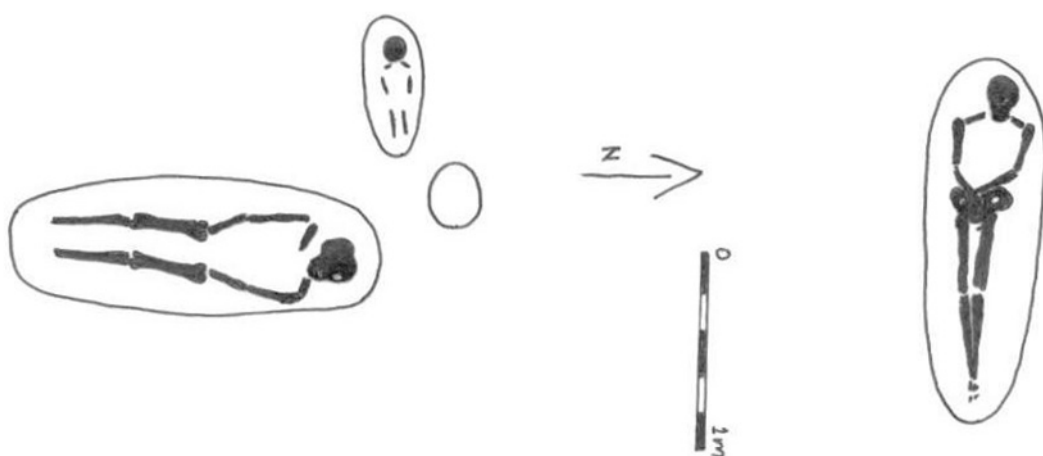


Fig. 7. An aspect of the excavations in the cemetery of Sucidava: S 15 / 1978

## I. The Catalogue of the Graves

### Plate I

The grave 1/1969; S 1, 9 square, -0.85m

Cremation; grave displaced by a vine plantation; there could not be established if the cremation was made on the spot or in another place; the fragments of calcined bones were mixed with broken ritual vessels; late 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Bronze coins (Faustina II) found in the south-eastern end of the tomb;
2. An iron nail;
3. A fragmentary lid made of red paste, found in the middle of the tomb;
4. A cup made of grey clay, discovered in the northern end of the tomb;
5. A bronze button found in the middle of the tomb.

The grave 2/1969; S 1, 8 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a pit paved with bricks; the deceased was lying on the back, leant to the left with the head turned to the south; the right hand was resting on the abdomen, while the left one was close to the body;

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs, found near the right femur, close to the knee; fibula is of Keller 4 type (AD 350-380<sup>16</sup>).

### Plate II

The grave 3/1969; S 1, 11 square, -1.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the digging of the pit damaged an older tomb from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; stretched, parallel legs; the lower bone legs were not preserved; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A 4<sup>th</sup>-century bronze coin was found on the clavicle.

The grave 4/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; depth -1.35 m; the deceased was oriented approximately east-west; it was damaged by the ditch of the vine plantation; from the skeleton, there were found the thighbones and the tibias; no inventory.

The grave 5/1969; S 1, 3-4 square

Inhumation in a simple pit, 50cm wide; depth -1.15 m; the grave was damaged from the knee down by a modern trench called by locals *adelniță* (= boundary between properties);

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<sup>16</sup> To determine the fibulae with onion-shaped knobs, we used the typology made by E. Keller, *Die spätrömischen grabfunden in Südbayer*. Münchner Beiträge zur Vor-und Frühgeschichte, Band 14, München 1971 (in the following, E. Keller, 1971).

the deceased was lying down on the back, oriented east-west, with the head turned to the west; both hands were placed on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

### Plates III-IV

The grave 6/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; depth -1.20 m; the deceased was lying on the back, oriented approximately SE-NW; the hands were crossed on the abdomen; stretched, parallel legs; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup<sup>17</sup> made of white clay, discovered at the head of the deceased;
2. A double-handled pitcher (amforidion) made of red clay, ritually broken in the same place;
3. A ritually broken pot was discovered near the head;
4. A wooden case with bronze frames; preserved fragmentarily – only the pieces of the walls and fixing nails of the frame;
5. Some glass beads from a necklace.

### Plate V

The grave 7/1969; S 1, 7 square, -0.76m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, 1.76m long, oriented east-west, with the head turned to the left; the left hand was resting on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. An iron nail found in the lower third of the right humerus;
2. A bronze ring, made of thin sheet bronze with high chaton and round link, was found on the ring finger of the right hand; the ring has good analogies in the cemetery of Callatis, where pieces of this type have been dated to mid 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>18</sup>.

The grave 8/1969; S 1, 11-13 squares, -1.52m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the left shoulder; the right arm was placed along the body while the left one was resting on the pelvic bone; the left shoulder was higher than the right one; stretched, parallel legs; 20cm above the skull, there was found an animal bone, remained from an offering; the length of the skeleton - 1.69m; the pit sizes: 2.30 m x 65cm.

The grave 9/1969; S 1, 2-3 squares; -1.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in a semi-crouched position; the deceased was lying on the right side, orientated north-south, the right arm was close to the body, the left one was bent from the elbow; the right leg was placed under the left one; the right tibia was a little bit displaced; the pit sizes: 1.70 m x 60cm; no inventory; the deceased seems to be a stranger to these places, maybe a *foederat* in the garrison of Sucidava.

Inventory:

1. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin.

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<sup>17</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 666.

<sup>18</sup> C. Preda, *Callatis. Necropola romano-bizantină*, București 1980, p. 54-55, pl. XXV/350 (in the following, C. Preda, 1980).

The grave 10/1969; S 1, 23 square, - 0.92m  
Simple cremation pit; the tomb was damaged because of the vine plantation; pit sizes: 80 x 55cm; there were preserved only a few calcined bones.

The grave 11/1969; S 1, 24 square, -0.87m  
Cremation; the grave was damaged by the vine plantations; a third of the irregular-shaped pit was damaged; it was not possible to estimate the sizes; no inventory.

The grave 12/1969; S 1, 24 square, -0.90m  
Cremation in a pit; the stepped pit is rectangular in shape; pit sizes: 1.25 x 0.67m.  
Inventory:  
1. Fragments from a broken vessel.

## **Plate VI**

The grave 13/1969; S 1, 27 square, -1.33m  
Inhumation of a child, lying down on the back; straight skull; the skeleton was 0.63m long; the fingers and toes were not preserved; the hands were placed on the abdomen; stretched, parallel legs; the pit was covered with three tiles; the pit was rectangular with rounded corners; the sizes of the pit are 0.73 x 0.28m; no inventory.

The grave 14/1969; S 1, 30 square, -0.80m  
Inhumation in a brick box; brick sizes: 27 x 13 x 5.5cm; box sizes: length - 2.10m, width 0.74m; grave sizes: 1.88 x 0.50m; the grave was displaced, so that no anatomical connection was preserved except for the pelvic bone and legs; the brick box tomb was preserved fragmentarily; the bottom of the pit was paved with large tiles of sizes: 0.50 x 0.37m.

Inventory:  
1. Three offering vessels were put in line to the legs<sup>19</sup>; it is a single-handled jug with a spherical body, framed by two double-handled pitchers;  
2. A coin found from Faustina II<sup>20</sup> was found under the bones of the deceased.

## **Plate VII**

The grave 15/1969; S 2, 3 square, -1.66m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, oriented east-west; the head was leant to the left shoulder; the right arm was close to the body, the left one was resting on the pelvic bone; the pit depth was of 0.36m and it was subsequently covered with two rows of square bricks (32 x 32 x 5cm), placed without mortar; the length of the skeleton is 1.63m; the burial was made as it follows: after the body of the deceased was placed in the pit, it was covered with a 30-35cm thick layer of earth, over it, there were placed two rows of bricks, covered with a 32cm thick layer of earth; and then, near the right leg, there was placed a pitcher with trilobate rim, then everything was covered with earth.

Inventory:  
1. A pitcher with trilobate rim, with slightly indented bottom and with an omphalos, was found near the right hip;  
2. A piece of iron was located near the shoulder;  
3. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4) was found near the right hip;

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<sup>19</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 467, 542-543.

<sup>20</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, the type no. 4.

4. A coin from Constantius II<sup>21</sup>.

The grave 16/1969; S 2, 5 square, -0.89m

Inhumation in a brick box, totally damaged by a later funeral (the grave 17, see below) and then a modern cottage; brick dimensions: 27 x 13 x 5cm; no bones were preserved; the Toman Period; no inventory.

The grave 17/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; while it was dug, it damaged another tomb (the grave 16) which was earlier (see above); the dead was lying down with the head slightly leant to the right shoulder; the arms were crossed on the chest; the heels were close to one another; the length of the skeleton is 1.75m; pit sizes: 1.80 x 0.50m; depth- 1.68m; the pit was then covered with bricks; the Late Roman Period; no inventory.

### **Plate VIII**

The grave 18/1969; S 2, square 6, -1.64m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was slightly leant to the right shoulder; the feet were close to one another; the left hand was resting on the pelvic bone and the right one on the belly; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. Four bronze bracelets were found on the left forearm, near the elbow;
2. A lot of beads from a necklace were found around the neck;
3. Two bronze earrings were worn in the ears; the earrings are ring-shaped and each one has a trinket appendix hanging;
4. A clay lamp with a circular tank was found between the legs, to the middle of the tibia.

### **Plate IX**

The grave 19/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying down, oriented east-west, with the head slightly leant to the left shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A triangular plate buckle.

The grave 20/1969; S 2, 9 square

Inhumation in a simple, irregular-shaped pit; the grave had been displaced, especially to the superior part; the deceased was lying on the back; the grave could be dated during the time of Emperors Constantine the Great-Constantius II.

Inventory:

1. A green glazed, one-handled jug was laid near the right foot;
2. A glass cup with straight brim and circular support, was found near the left foot;
3. Fifteen coins from Constantine the Great were found on the right foot;
4. A coin from Constantine the Great was found near the pelvic bone.

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<sup>21</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 101, the variant f.



The grave 21/1969

Cremation in a grave, completely damaged by a modern cottage; no further details.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin from Emperor Constans.

The grave 22/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; in section S 2 excavated in 1969, there was found only the skull, the rest of the skeleton was, at the time, in the bank of the section wall, located on a private property and it could not be excavated; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A coin from Emperor Constantine the Great was found in the mouth of the deceased.

## **Plate X**

The grave 23/1969; S 2, square 10, -1.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, orientated west-east, with the head leant to the left shoulder; the length of the skeleton is 1.35m; the pit sizes: 1.40 x 0.40m; the skull and the left tibia had been broken; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two coins from Emperor Constantine were placed under the lower jaw;
2. An iron nail was found on top of the left femur.

The grave 24/1969; S 2, 12 square; -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head straight; the hands placed on the pelvic bone; the heels were close to one another; on the shoulders, on both sides of the head, there were placed two square bricks (35 x 35 x 5cm); 1.75m long skeleton; pit sizes: 1.85 x 0.60m; no inventory.

The grave 25/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the dead was lying on the back with hands placed on the pelvic bone; the body was oriented east-west; 1.82m deep; near the head, above the right shoulder, there was placed a brick; the lower part of the legs was not preserved.

Inventory:

1. A glass was placed 10cm above the right shoulder;
2. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4 = AD 350-380) was found near the top of the left tibia.

## **Plate XI**

The grave 26/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the pit sizes: 1.90 x 0.55m; depth- 0.90m; 1.70m long skeleton; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A silver buckle, seriously distorted.

The grave 27/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying down on the back, oriented north-south; the head was slightly bent to the right shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; pit sizes: 1.60 x 0.55m; depth - 1.80m; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three bronze bracelets around the left arm.

## **Plate XII**

The grave 28/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, almost completely deteriorated; the head was turned to the right.

Inventory:

1. A bronze hairpin, with bitruncated cone-shaped pommel; the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>22</sup>;
2. A lot of blue beads of various shapes and sizes, from a necklace.

The grave 29/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the head was turned to the right; the arms were crossed on the chest; depth- 1.60m; 1.45m long skeleton; no inventory.

The grave 30/1969

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was slightly turned to the left; the arms were crossed on the stomach; depth - 1.77m; no inventory.

## **Plate XIII**

The grave 31/1970; S 3, 1 square, -0.30m

Simple cremation pit. In the middle of the pit, there were laid the bones collected from the cremation which had taken place outside the cemetery; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled jug<sup>23</sup> and a two-handled pitcher (amforidion) laid to the west of the pile of the bones;
2. Twenty-one coins (13 colonies and nine novels) were found on the pile of calcined bones; the newest currency was an issue from Emperor Alexander Severus of Nikea type;
3. An iron nail found in the grave pit.

The grave 32/1970; S 3, 9 square, -0.45m

Simple cremation pit. The round pit had a diameter of 0.50m. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup<sup>24</sup>, placed on the pile of calcined bones.

The grave 33/1970; S 3, 15-16 squares; -0.81m

Inhumation in a simple pit. The deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the east. The hole was dug above the grave 72, but without disturbing it. The arms were close to the body and the legs were stretched out. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

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<sup>22</sup> V. Lányi, *Die Spätantiken gräberfelder von Pannonien*, Acta Archaeologica Academiae Scientiarum Hungaricae, 24, 1972, p. 91 and p. 172, abb. 66/7; (in the following, V. Lányi 1972).

<sup>23</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 523.

<sup>24</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 667.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup made of white clay, was discovered laying at the feet of the deceased.

### **Plates XIV-XV**

The grave 34/1970; S 3, 19 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit. Its digging displaced and partially damaged the grave 35 (see below). The deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were crossed on the pelvic bone. 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A pot made of grey clay<sup>25</sup> was placed between the feet of the deceased;
2. An iron nail was found under the pot.

The grave 35/1970; S 3, 19 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit. The deceased was a five or six-year-old child, lying down with the head turned to the south-east, the arms were close to the body. He was displaced and partially damaged by the grave 34 (see above); the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup, made of fine red paste, was found at the feet of the deceased.

The grave 36/1970; S 3, 20 square, -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit. The deceased was lying on his back, with the head turned to the west. The right arm was bent from the elbow and the hand was placed to the lower end of the sternum. The left arm was also bent from the elbow and the hand was placed over the pelvic bone. His right leg was not preserved and since the burial had been no further interventions, it is possible that the deceased was disabled.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4, AD 350-380), was found below the right shoulder, where it was probably during the burial.

### **Plate XVI**

The grave 37/1970; S 3, 19-20 squares, -1.05m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-east. The right hand was placed on the pelvic bone and the left one on the abdomen. From the knee down, the grave was damaged by a modern trench.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3, AD 340-360), was under the mandible, being moved here probably from the right shoulder.
2. A bronze ring was found on the middle finger of the right hand.

The grave 38/1970; S 3, -1.15m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west. It was the grave of a 12 or 13-year-old child. The bones were not well preserved. Only the right arm was bent from the elbow and placed on the chest, while the left one was close to the body.

Inventory:

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<sup>25</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 368.

1. Two iron nails.

### **Plate XVII**

The grave 39/1970; S 3, 15-16 square, -0.88m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the arms were close to the body, the skull was crushed, turned to the south. No inventory.

The grave 40/1970; S 3, 14 square; -1.86m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; crushed skull, turned to the south; the arms were close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (type Keller 4, AD 340-360), was found on the right shoulder, to the joint of the collarbone with the humerus.

### **Plate XVIII**

The grave 41/1970; S 3, 15 square, -1.74m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the skull turned to the east. The hands were placed on the pelvic bone, the legs were stretched and the feet were tied before the burial. The first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (type Bojović XLIV<sup>26</sup>) was placed on the right shoulder;
2. Three 4<sup>th</sup>-century bronze coins (Emperors Constantine, Crispus, Constantinopolis, Constantius II).

The grave 42/1970; S 3, 20 square, near the bank of the section; -0.45m.

Simple cremation pit. Approximately round-shaped hole, and 0.40m deep; no inventory.

The grave 43/1970, S 3, 11 square, -0.73m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the dead was lying on the back; the head was oriented east/north-east and slightly bent to the left shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

The grave 44/1970, S 3, 21 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the south-west. The arms were close to the body and the legs were stretched out; no inventory.

The grave 45/1970; S 3, 17 square, -1.12m.

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west. The hands were placed on the pelvic bone, the legs were stretched out; no inventory.

### **Plate XIX**

The grave 46/1970; S 3, 10 square, -2.39m

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<sup>26</sup> D. Bojović, *Rimske fibule Singidunuma*, Beograd 1983.

Inhumation in pit simple; the dead was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east. His hands were placed on the abdomen, and the legs were stretched out.

Inventory:

1. A bronze shoe buckle was found on the lower third of the left tibia;
2. A coin from Emperor Constantine the Great, AD 328-329, between the feet of the deceased;
3. A shapeless iron piece placed on the left knee;
4. A glass placed near the left temple;
5. An iron nail on the middle toe of the left foot;
6. A green glazed, one-handled pitcher, placed near the right temple.

The grave 47/1970; S 3, 8 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the skull was oriented to the east; stretched legs; arms close to the body. Taking into account the position in which they were discovered, it seems that the feet were tied before burial. The period of Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. A two-handled pitcher, placed 0.15m from the right foot;
2. A bronze medical instrument, placed on the chest;
3. A coin from Emperor Constantine the Great, AD 324-330.

## **Plate XX**

The grave 48/1970; S 3, 12 square, -1.10m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head slightly bent to the left, towards the west. The digging of the pit displaced the earlier grave 82. The left hand was placed on the abdomen, over the right hand. The discovered coin belongs to the period of Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled pitcher with trilobate mouth oriented eastwards, was placed 0.30m from the left leg;
2. A glass bracelet on the left forearm;
3. A coin from Emperor Constantine the Great, AD 333-335, was discovered under the collarbone.

The grave 49/1970; S 4, 20 square, -0.63m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit. It was completely damaged by a 4<sup>th</sup>-century grave (grave 81), so it can be dated before that period.

The grave 50/1970; S 4, 19 square, -0.70m

Cremation; completely damaged by the later grave 63, so it is earlier than the last.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a bronze bracelet.

The grave 51/1970, S 4, 16-17 squares, 0.96m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was oriented to the west. The hands were crossed on the pelvic bone: the right one was placed on the pubis and the left one on the iliac bone. Stretched legs; no inventory.

## **Plate XXI**

The grave 52/1970; S 4, 15 square, -1.88m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was oriented to the west; his right hand was placed on the pelvic bone, and the left one was close to the body; no inventory.

The grave 53/1970; S 4, 14-15 squares

Inhumation in a rectangular brick box; brick sizes: 0.27 x 0.17 x 0.05m. The roof of the box was also made of brick, of 0.42 x 0.26 x 0.06m. On each slope, there were placed six bricks and the top of the roof was covered with gutter-tiles. The ends of the roof were covered with a brick of the same size.

The deceased was placed on the back, with the head oriented to the north-east. The arms were close to the body and the legs were stretched and parallel. The late 2<sup>nd</sup>- the early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries.

Inventory:

1. A coin, issued by Sauromates II of the Kingdom of Bosporan, was placed in the mouth of the deceased.

## **Plates XXII-XXIII**

The grave 54/1970; S 4, 14 square, -0.58m

Cremation pit of small sizes (0.30 x 0.25m) with burnt edges. The first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled jug<sup>27</sup>.

The grave 55/1970; S 4, 14 square, -1.29m

Inhumation in a brick box (bricks dimensions: 0.27 x 0.17 x 0.05m). The double-sloping roof was covered with tiles of 0.50 x 0.35 x 0.03m. The exterior sizes of the box are 1.25 x 0.60m. The edges of the two slopes were filled up with fragments of tile. The roof ridge was made of gutter-tiles. The deceased was placed on the back, with the head turned to the west. Both hands were placed on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

## **Plate XXIV**

The grave 56/1970; S 4, 12 square, -1.03m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the four or five-year-old child was placed on the back, with the head turned to the the west. The bones were not well preserved. It could be dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, after the reign of Emperor Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. A vessel with three handles<sup>28</sup> was placed on the right iliac bone.  
2. Two 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins (Emperors Constantine the Great AD 330-335, and Constantine II AD 337-341) were placed on the lower end of the sternum.

## **Plate XXV**

The grave 57/1970; S 4, 10-11 squares, -1.64m

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<sup>27</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 520.

<sup>28</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, pl. 1/14.

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a woman, lying on her back, with both hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the head was oriented to the west.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet was found around the right wrist.
2. A ring with an inscribed chaton was found around one of the fingers of the same hand.
3. An iron bracelet, in a poor state of preservation, was found around the left armjoint.
4. Two bronze earrings were found on each side of the skull.
5. Eighty-one glass and amber beads of various shapes and colours were found around the neck.

The grave 58/1970; S 4, 8 square, -1.59m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was ravaged by the vine plantation.

### **Plate XXVI**

The grave 59/1970; S 4, 9 square, -1.54m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a three or four-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west. The bones were mostly crushed. The coins from Emperor Constantine the Great certify the dating in his time.

Inventory:

1. A few beads were found near the neck.
2. Two 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins (Constantine the Great - and Constantine II, in AD 324 and AD 327/329), the first was placed on the chest, the latter on the pelvic bone.

The grave 60/1970; S 4, 17 square, -1.30m

Inhumation, the grave was completely ravaged.

The grave 61/1970; S 4, 18 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a five-six-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the north-west; the hands were resting on the belly; the lower half of the grave was damaged by a modern pit. The late 2<sup>nd</sup> century- early 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. An anchor-shaped fibula at the junction of the clavicle with the sternum;
2. A bronze coin from Agrippa.

### **Plate XXVII**

The grave 62/1970; S 4, 19-20 squares, -0.98m

Inhumation in a simple pit; a five or six year-old child, lying on the back, the head was leant to the right shoulder, north-east oriented; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; rectangular pit with rounded corners; no inventory.

The grave 63/1970; S 4, 18 square, -1.77m

Inhumation in a simple pit of rectangular shape, with rounded corners. The deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, leant to the left shoulder. The hands were placed on the pelvic bone, and the legs were stretched and parallel. The second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A buckle placed on the left iliac bone.

The grave 64/1970; S 4, 6 square, -1.22m

Inhumation in a simple pit; a seven or eight-year-old child, with the head oriented to the west; the arms were close to the body; both legs were bent slightly to the left, to allow the placing of the very small body in the hole; the left leg with the sole resting on the right ankle. The period of Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. Two coins placed on the lower part of the sternum (Constantine the Great, AD 333-335).

The grave 65/1970; S 3, 7 square, -0.96m

Inhumation in a simple pit; a six or seven-year-old child, lying on the back; the head was turned to the east; in the right side of the head, there was placed a tile on the edge; the arms were close to the body; the legs were stretched; the bones were not well preserved. The period of Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. Ten coins placed on the chest (the time of Emperors Constantine the Great and Constantine II).

### **Plate XXVIII**

The grave 66/1970; S 4, 8 square, -1.55m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was an eight or nine-year-old child, lying on the back; the head was oriented to the west; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; the head was rather large compared to the body size; no inventory.

The grave 67/1970; S 4, 11 square, -1.25m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back with the hands (the left forearm was not preserved) placed on the hips; the left humerus was higher, probably moved from its place; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 68/1970; S 4, 9 square, -1.59m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west; the right hand was placed on the chest and the left one on the pubis; the legs were stretched with the feet probably tied; rectangular pit with rounded corners, rather narrow (only 36cm wide), the deceased was pressed to fit in the hole; the shoulders were actually forced into the pit; no inventory.

The grave 69/1970; S 4, 17 square, -1.10m

Inhumation, grave completely damaged.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled jug from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>29</sup>.

The grave 70/1970; S 4, 20 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was located on an adjacent private property; it could not be excavated; in the section, there were visible only the feet of the deceased.

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<sup>29</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 531; O. Toropu, 1976, pl. 2/9.



### **Plate XXIX**

The grave 71/1970; S 4, 20-21 squares, -1.16m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was oriented north-west, lying on the back; the right hand was placed on top of the right femur and the left one on the pelvic bone; the knees were far from one another; the feet were damaged by a modern pit. It was buried with the deceased from the grave 81 (see below).

### **Plate XXX**

The grave 72/1970; S 3, 16 square, -1.30m

Inhumation; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the south-west, and the arms close to the body. The right leg was slightly bent from the knee. Above the grave, there was subsequently arranged the grave 33.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>30</sup> was laid at the feet of the deceased;
2. A bronze coin (Faustina I) was placed in the mouth of the deceased, as an oblation brought to Charon;
3. A bronze fibula, with returned foot was discovered near the right humerus.

### **Plate XXXI**

The grave 73/1970; S 3, 16 square, -1.67m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched. The grave was first searched only in the lower half (see the photo), then being totally uncovered. The first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A small cup of white clay<sup>31</sup>, with fragments of sulfur on it, was placed between the legs, slightly above the ankles.

The grave 74/1970; S 3, 7 square, -1.80m

Inhumation in a brick box; it was completely damaged, being preserved only the bricks placed on the first row; sizes of the bricks: 0.42 x 0.30 x 0.55m.

The grave 75/1970; S 3, 2 square, -0.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a four or five-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A necklace of black beads, with an incrustrated human face on each of them (the same for all)<sup>32</sup> and a green and black bead were found near the left elbow, above the lower end of the humerus.

### **Plate XXXII**

The grave 76/1970; S 3, 2 square, -1.10m

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<sup>30</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 482-484.

<sup>31</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 668.

<sup>32</sup> A representation with two human figures, face to face, is on a glass object from Poetovio, acc. to M. Vomer Gojković, I. Žižek, *Roman everyday life in Poetovio. Exhibition catalogue*, Ptuj 2008, p. 105, no. 80/a.

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the feet were probably tied; no inventory.

The grave 77/1970; S 4, 1 square, -0.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 78/1970; S 4; 2 square, -0.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, oriented to the south-west; the head was leant to the right shoulder; the right hand was placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the head was affected by a later burial (see below the grave 105).

Inventory:

1. A necklace of bronze was found around the neck;
2. A pendant of lunulla type was found near the neck;
3. Some beads from a necklace;
4. A single-handled pitcher<sup>33</sup>;
5. A bronze bracelet was found around the right wrist.

### **Plate XXXIII**

The grave 79/1970; S 4, 13 square. -1.45m

A double, inhumation grave in a simple pit; it could be a family; the two skeletons were lying on the back and they were oriented to the west; the legs of the southern skeleton were bent from the knee to the right; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone and the left elbow was over the humerus of the second skeleton; the shape of the pit was rectangular with rounded corners. The second skeleton had the hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet found on the left humerus of the skeleton from the left side of the grave.

### **Plate XXXIV**

The grave 80/1970; S 4, 18 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with stretched, parallel legs; the left hand was placed on the left iliac bone while the right one was on the belly. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, beginning with the 3<sup>rd</sup> decade.

Inventory:

1. A cup of white clay<sup>34</sup> placed at the toes of the right foot; in the vessel there were pieces of sulfur and carbon;
2. A coin from Iulia Mamaea;
3. A bone hairpin was found on the left temporal bone.

The grave 81/1970; S 4, 20-21 squares; -1.16m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was oriented to the west; the deceased was lying on the back; the hands were close to the body; the feet were placed on the chest of the skeleton in the grave 71; the left foot was found over the latter skeleton's collarbone, under

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<sup>33</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 524.

<sup>34</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 670.

the chin; the right leg was over the humerus and the sternum of the skeleton in the grave 71; no inventory.

The grave 82/1970; S 4, square 12

Inhumation; the deceased was an eight or nine-year-old child; the grave was damaged by another one - the grave 48.

The grave 83/1970; S 3, 19-20 squares, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was bent to the right shoulder and oriented to the south; no inventory.

The grave 84; S 5, 1 square, -1m

Inhumation; unexcavated grave (it was in the wall of the section, on a neighbouring private property).

The grave 85/1970; S 5, 1 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west; the legs were stretched and parallel; the right hand was placed on the pelvic bone, and the left one, on the chest. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze shoe buckle, found on the mid right tibia.

The grave 86/1970; S 5, 3 square, -1.06m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was almost completely damaged; from the skeleton just several bones were preserved.

### **Plate XXXV**

The grave 87/1970; S 5, 3 square, -1.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the top of the right femur and the left one, on the belly, above the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 88/1970; S 5, 4-5 squares, -1.39m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the right iliac bone and the left one, on the end of the right femur; the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze belt buckle (fragmentary) was found near the left hip.

The grave 89/1970; S 5, 6 square, -0.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased, a four or five-year-old child, was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the bones were badly preserved. The first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A coin from Severus Alexander, placed on the sternum.

The grave 90/1970; S 5, 7 square, -0.50m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; grave damaged by the vine plantation.

The grave 91/1970; S 5, 8 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the hands placed on the pelvis; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

#### **Plate XXXVI**

The grave 92/1970; S 5, 5 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased, a five or six-year-old boy, was lying on the back, the head was oriented to the south-east; the bones were rotten; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs was placed on the left shoulder; Keller type 4, variant A = AD 350-380;

2. Six coins from Constantine the Great (5 pieces) and Constantius II (1 piece) were found on the left side of the skeleton;

3. Five beads (from a necklace) were found around the neck.

The grave 93/1970; S 5, 11 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the feet were turned to the east; unexcavated grave.

The grave 94/1970; S 5, 12-13 squares; -0.75m.

Cremation grave in a ritually burnt pit; damaged by the vine plantation.

The grave 95/1970; S 5, 13 square, -1.56m

Inhumation in a simple pit; its digging displaced another grave, an older one, made of bricks, whereas in the grave filling there were found fragments of brick; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the west, the hands were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

#### **Plate XXXVII**

The grave 96/1970; S 5, 13-14 square; -1.90m

Inhumation in a box of large bricks (42 x 30 x 5.5cm), placed on their edge; at the ends, the grave was filled with bricks of the same size; the roof was made of five tiles placed horizontally over the grave; because the weight of the earth the tiles were broken; the deceased was lying on the back; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were crossed; the inner walls of the box were plastered with lime. The Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a bronze chain (probably from a necklace) was found around the neck of the deceased;

2. A glass unguentarium of Augusta Raurica type 146.1<sup>35</sup> was found near the left temple;

3. A silver pendant.

#### **Plate XXXVIII**

The grave 97/1970; S 5, 14 square, -1.22m

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<sup>35</sup> B. Rütli, *Die römischen Gläser aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Augst 1991, p. 122, taf. 104.

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased, a two or three-year-old child, was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the legs were stretched; the rectangular pit had rounded corners; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. Some beads were found near the right knee.

The grave 98/1970; S 5, 15 square, -1.05m

Inhumation in a simple pit; there was a new born child; there were preserved a few bones; the head and the upper part of the body were covered with a brick.

Inventory:

1. Some beads were found near the head.

The grave 99/1970; S 5, 15 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a three or four-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were resting close to the body; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 100/1970; S 5, 16 square, -0.95m

Inhumation in a simple pit; a two or three-year-old child was lying on the back with the head turned to the south-east; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. An iron nail was found near the right shoulder.

### **Plate XXXIX**

Grave 101/1970; S 5, 16-17 squares, -0.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit, dug over the southern part of the brick box of the grave 102; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the south-east; the hands were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. An iron blade fragment was found at the left hip;
2. An iron nail was found between the ribs.

### **Plate XL**

The grave 102/1970; S 5, 16-17 squares, -1.25m

Inhumation in a brick box, built of six rows of bricks with sizes of 0.28 x 0.13 x 0.05m; the exterior sizes: 0.33m high, 0.74m wide, 2.04m long; the inner sizes: 1.88m long, 0.65m wide; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the east, the grave was robbed by those who (in the Late Roman Period) dug the grave 101, superposed on the southern side of the grave 102; this way there were pushed inside two bricks from the roof and ravaged the skeletal bones, breaking the necklace. The Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A gold pendant and a few beads from the above-mentioned necklace;
2. A silver ring with a semi-precious stone, situated around a left-hand finger;
3. A gold ring with a ruby was found near the left temple;
4. A coin was placed in the mouth of the deceased;

5. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>36</sup> were placed at the feet of the deceased.

### **Plate XLI**

The graves 103 and 109 / 1970; S 5, 17 square, -1.10m

The grave 103: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the north-east; the left arm was close to the body, the right hand was placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs.

The grave 109: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was turned to the north-west and leant to the left shoulder; the right hand was placed on the pubis and the left one on the belly; stretched, parallel legs.

The two graves are from the same period. It is possible that the three pitchers were laid as an offering for both deceased. The holes were square with rounded corners. The 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Common inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>37</sup> was placed near the top of the left leg, after the pit had been covered with a layer of earth about 10-15cm; inside the pitcher, there were discovered fragments of the skulls of small rodents;

2. A bronze coin (undetermined) was found on the left clavicle of the skeleton in the grave 109, near of the mouth of the deceased.

3. Four little iron footwear spikes.

### **Plate XLII**

The grave 104/1970; S 5, 18 square, -0.76m

Inhumation in a simple pit; a three or four-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. Two iron nails were found on the chest.

The grave 105/1970; S 3, 2 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; the feet were near the skull of the deceased from the grave 78; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two double-handled pitchers<sup>38</sup> and a single-handled pitcher, both laid with the mouth upside down, on the left side of the feet.

### **Plate XLIII**

The grave 106/1970; S 5, 19 square, -1.59m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head straight; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 107/1970; S 4, 14 square; -1.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit, which "intersected" and damaged most of the earlier grave 108; the bottom of the hole was very narrow, just to fit the deceased, who was lying on the

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<sup>36</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 470-471, 516.

<sup>37</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 491-492.

<sup>38</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 545.

back with the head turned to the west and leant gently towards the left shoulder; the left arm was bent from the elbow and placed on the inferior part of the chest; stretched, parallel legs, with tied feet; the right hand was placed on the pubis; no inventory. The Late Roman Period.

The grave 108/1970; S 4, 14 square, -1.42m

Inhumation grave damaged while digging the hole of the grave 107; there were preserved just two vessels from its inventory. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup;
2. A single-handled pitcher<sup>39</sup>.

The grave 110/1970; S 3, 1 square, -0.60m

Cremation in a simple, irregular-shaped pit; except for a small pile of calcined bones, there was not found anything.

The grave 111/1970; S 5, 11-12 squares, -1.10m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head (damaged by a modern pit) oriented to the south-east; the hands were placed on the chest, the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 112/1970; S 5, 19-20 squares, -1.45m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the chest and the left one on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; no inventory.

#### **Plate XLIV**

The grave 113/1970; S 5, 20 square, -1.25m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit with rounded corners; the deceased, a teenager, was lying on the back with the hands resting on the chest; stretched, parallel legs. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup made of white clay<sup>40</sup>.

The grave 114/1970; S 5, 20-21 squares, -2.25m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was parallel to the grave 113 and it had the same orientation; the superior part (from the neck up) was damaged by a modern pit; the arms were close to the body; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 115/1970; S 5, 15-16 squares, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a two or three-year-old child, with the head turned to the west; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. Two iron nails, found next to each temple.

The grave 116/1970; S 5, 19 square, -1.55m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, the right arm was close to the body and the left one was placed on the iliac bone.

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<sup>39</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 519.

<sup>40</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 671.

Inventory:

1. Some beads from a necklace found around the neck.

### **Plate XLV**

The grave 117/1970; S 5, 18 square, -1.18m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a three or four-year-old child with the head turned to the west, with the eyes towards the left shoulder; the bones were rotten and scattered; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A clay lamp was placed at the nape of the deceased.

The grave 118/1970; S 5, 21 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 119/1970; S 5, 13 square, -1.66m

Inhumation in pit simple; the deceased was a five or six-year-old child, with the head oriented to the west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; crushed skull; no inventory.

The grave 120/1970; S 3, 1 square, -1.32m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a three or four-year-old child with the head turned to south-west; the bones were not well preserved, but they were in anatomical connection.

Inventory:

1. A Roman coin from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century was placed in the mouth of the deceased;
2. Some beads from a necklace were found around the neck.

The grave 121/1971, S 6, 5 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; depth- 0.80m; it was the grave of a newborn child; the bones were found in a poor state of preservation; no inventory. Its digging displaced the graves 122 and 134.

The grave 122/1971, S 6, 5 square

Inhumation in a simple pit. It was discovered near the western wall of the section; only the skull was uncovered, very poorly preserved; it was affected by the grave 121.

### **Plate XLVI**

The grave 123/1971; S 6, 5 square, -0.81m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east; the left hand was resting on the belly, the right one was placed on the pelvic bone; the knees were near one other (they were probably tied with a string). The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A glazed yellow pot<sup>41</sup> was found near the left leg above the foot, next to the tibia; inside the pot, there was found the knee pan; there were traces of the secondary burning on the surface of the vessel;

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<sup>41</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 367.



2. A glazed yellow jug was found near the right foot;
3. A single-handled cup<sup>42</sup> made of fine clay, decorated on the body with rows of two horizontal and parallel incised lines, was discovered near the right tibia; the body of the cup has a hole on the surface and presented traces of the secondary burning;
4. A dish with indented rim<sup>43</sup> was found near the left knee;
5. A double-handled pitcher (amforidion) was found above the left arm;
6. A bronze bracelet was found around the left forearm, near the elbow.

## Plate XLVII

The grave 124/1971; S 6, 9 square, -0.70/0.92m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the head was leant to the left shoulder; the right arm was bent from the elbow with the forearm resting over the left hand; stretched, parallel legs; the feet were not preserved; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A pot made of black paste was placed near the left side of the head; it does not seem to be Roman pottery;
2. Four 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins (Emperors Constantine, Crispus and Constantine II- two pieces).

The grave 125/1971; S 6, 10 square, -0.70/0.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; only the skull was preserved in very poor conditions; no inventory.

The grave 126/1971; S 6, 4 square; -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was entirely displaced; it was found only a child's skull; no inventory.

The grave 127/1971; S 6, 10 square, -1.42m

Inhumation in a simple pit with rounded corners, 0.55m wide; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the west and the legs to the east; the head was bent to the right; the arms were close to the body with the hands resting on the hips; the radius or cubitus bone was found at the head, and the phalanges of the fingers and feet were damaged, and since the rest of the grave was not displaced in any way, the small changes could probably be caused by the animals in the ground.

Inventory:

1. Four 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins were found on the sternum of the deceased;
2. Two other coins from the same period were found in the earth filling of the grave;
3. An iron nail was found near the top of the femur.

The grave 128/1971; S 6, 5 square, -0.90/1.92m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the skull was turned to the west; the hands were placed on the hips; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (type Keller 4, AD 350-380) was found on the chest, under the left shoulder;
2. A buckle<sup>44</sup> was found on the pubis;

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<sup>42</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, pl. I/13.

<sup>43</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, pl. I/16.

<sup>44</sup> For analogies, see V. Lányi, 1972, p. 158, abb. 52/28.

3. A bronze application was found on top of the right femur.

### **Plate XLVIII**

The grave 129/1971, S 6, 7 square, -1.03m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was turned to the west; the legs were oriented to the east; the arms were close to the body, with the hands resting on the hips; the phalanges of the hands and feet were displaced; the right leg was crooked; no inventory.

The grave 130/1971, S 6, 11 square, -0.90 m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the skeleton was displaced; only the skull was preserved.

The grave 131/1971; S 6, 8 square, -1.16/1.63m

Inhumation in a brick box; it was the grave of a three or four-year-old child; the box was made of bricks placed on their edges; the box was 0.75m long and 0.31m wide; on the bricks, over the grave, there were found some animal bones, maybe laid as an offering; the brick box was subsequently covered with tiles.

The grave 132/1971; S 6, 8 square, -1.03/1.42m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body with the hands placed on the belly; the feet were close to one another (they were probably tied). The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a vessel was found near the right heel;
2. A coin (from Gordianus III) was placed in the mouth of the deceased.

The grave 133/1971; S 6, 9 square, -1.30m

Cenotaph: there were not found any bones and there were no clues to indicate any disturbance of the grave.

Inventory:

1. Four 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins (Constantius II, Constantinopolis and Urbs Roma).

The grave 134/1971; S 6, 5 square, -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; it was displaced by another later grave and because of it, the skull was lost; the right arm was bent from the elbow, the hand was resting on the abdomen, the left hand was placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were slightly bent from the knees.

Inventory:

1. A bracelet of glass found around the right forearm;
2. A bronze coin was found near the head;
3. An iron knife (a fragment from a blade) was discovered near the pelvic bone.

### **Plate XLIX**

The grave 135/1971; S 6, 7 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the east, the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; around the right arm, there was a bracelet, while around the left one, there were five. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet worn around the right forearm.
2. Five bracelets – two pieces of bronze, two pieces of silver and a poorly preserved piece of iron, worn around the left forearm.

**Plate L**

The grave 136/1971; S 6, 6 square, -1.42m

Inhumation; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the west, the arms were close to the body, with the hands placed on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

The grave 137/1971; S 6, 10-11 squares; -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the north-west; the left hand was resting on the belly; the legs were slightly bent from the knee. Probably, the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled jug was found on the head of the deceased (probably it had fallen on this position).

The grave 138/1971; S 6, 12 square; -1.56m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the hands were resting on the belly and the legs were stretched. The 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze button-nail was put on the iliac bone;
2. A bronze disc, on its edge, placed on a large discoidal button - both were found between the legs, at the upper third of the femurs;
3. Two other discs were found near the right knee;
4. Another disc was found near the right ankle.

The grave 139/1971; S 6, 14 square, -0.95m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was damaged almost entirely; no inventory.

**Plate LI**

The grave 140/1971; S 6, 14 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in semi-crouched position; the head was turned to the right, the legs were also bent to the right; the left arm was placed on the abdomen. The Late Roman Period.

The grave 141/1971; S 6, 15 square, -1.30m

Cremation grave, entirely damaged.

The grave 142/1971; S 6; 16 square

Cremation; the remains of the cremation were placed in a funeral urn with a lid; the urn was made of fine red paste, with the bottom like a convex "umbo"; the lid of the urn was in fact a fragment of brick; the hole of the grave meant to deposit the urn, was round with a diameter of 0.50m; the urn dimensions: diameter of the mouth- 15cm, the maximum diameter 2.3cm, the bottom diameter- 9.5cm. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The grave 143/1971; S 6, 16 square, -1.02/1.10m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit.

Inventory:

1. A broken pot was placed, over the remains of the cremation, in the pit.

The grave 144/1971; S 6, 16-17 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child; only a part from the skull was preserved, the other bones were almost damaged.

The grave 145/1971; S 6, 17 square, -1.13m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit, damaged almost completely; no inventory.

The grave 146/1971; S 6, 20 square, -1.10m

Cremation in a simple pit; the calcined bones were placed in a pile.

Inventory:

1. A trilobate- mouth mug<sup>45</sup> was found near the pile of bones;
2. Two iron nails were placed on the pile of bones.
3. A buckle.
3. A melting cup<sup>46</sup>.

## **Plate LII**

The grave 147/1971; S 6, 21 square, -1.27m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body and the left hand placed on the iliac bone; the legs were close to one another. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A belt buckle was found on the pelvic bone;
2. A fragmentary silver ring was found in the same place.

The grave 148/1971; S 6, 21 square, -1.27m

Cremation on the spot, 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>47</sup>, one of them was intact and it was found on the north-western side and two fragmentary, were discovered on the south-western side;
2. Two bronze coins (Hadrianus and Sabina ?).

The grave 149/1971; S 6, -1.06m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the head of the deceased was lying on the right ear; the right hand was bent from the elbow and turned to the shoulder and the collarbone; the grave was displaced by a later burial (the grave 200).

## **Plate LIII**

The grave 150/1971; S 6, 9 square, -1.22m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child with the head turned to the west; above the head, there was placed a piece of tile; no inventory.

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<sup>45</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 416.

<sup>46</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 744.

<sup>47</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 429, 513-514.

The grave 151/1971; S 6, 19 square, -0.89m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was almost entirely damaged; the hole of the grave was 0.81m deep; in the hole, there was found only an isolated skull; this burial grave displaced another earlier one (the grave 154).

The grave 152/1971; S 6, 13-14 squares; -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a four or five-year-old child, with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the chest; stretched, parallel legs; the bones were not well preserved.

The grave 153/1971; S 6, 13 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was entirely damaged by a later inhumation; only the broken skull was preserved.

The grave 154/1971; S 6, 20 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a brick box; the floor of the box was made of bricks of 0.51 x 0.40 x 0.06m; the box was covered with tiles of 0.52 x 0.38 x 0.025m; the grave was displaced by a later one (the grave 151); the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the south-west; the hands were placed on the chest; the legs were crossed; no inventory.

#### **Plate LIV**

The grave 155/1971; S 6, 13 square, -1.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the arms were close to the body with the hands placed on the hips; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup was found on the right side of the skeleton, on the iliac bone<sup>48</sup>.

The grave 156/1971; S 6, 15 square, -1.30m

Cremation on the spot; it was a rectangular pit with a little oblique walls, rounded corners and flat, rectangular bottom; the pit was 1.15m wide; the grave was oriented to east-west; in the middle of the pit, there was a pile of calcined bones; no inventory; the grave was displaced by a later burial (see below, grave 194).

The grave 157/1971; S 6, 16 square, -1.36m

Inhumation in a brick box; the double-sloping roof was covered with tiles; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were close to one another; no inventory.

#### **Plate LV**

The grave 158/1971; S 6, 12 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the hands resting on the belly; the legs were stretched and close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A bronze button was found 25cm from the top of the left femur.

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<sup>48</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 659.

The grave 159/1971; S 6, 7 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child with the head turned to the west, and the arms were close to the body with the hands on the hips.

Inventory:

1. Two bronze bracelets found around the left wrist.
2. A silver coin (unidentified).

The grave 160/1971; S 6, 18 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a pit dug in steps; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the bust was slightly oriented to the right; both hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup<sup>49</sup>, made of fine red paste, with traces indicating that it had been used on the fire, was placed between the legs, at the middle of the shinbones;
2. A coin was found near the head.

The grave 161/1971; S 6, 18 square, -1.68m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was a double-grave of an adult and a child; the adult was in a crouched position, and the child was placed at the feet of the first, with the head turned to the west; over the grave, there was placed a row of stones and animal bones (probably from the funeral banquet).

Inventory:

1. A bronze earring.

The grave 162/1971; S 7, 13 square, -0.67m

Cenotaph; only the empty hole was found, no inventory.

## **Plate LVI**

The grave 163/1971; S 7, 2 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the feet were found "into" the earthen wall between S 6 and S 7; the head was turned to the east; no inventory.

The grave 164; S 7, 3 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was leant to the right; the left hand was resting on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs was found above the iliac bone.
2. A coin was discovered next to the left hip.

The grave 165/1971; S 7, 3-4 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; there were found the remains of a small, two or three-year-old child, lying on the bottom of the pit; the head was turned to the east; the bone from the waist down were rotten; no inventory.

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<sup>49</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 611.

The grave 166/1971; S 7, 5 square, -0.96m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the head was leant to the left shoulder; the right arm was bent from the elbow in a right angle, placed on the belly, reaching the other humerus; the left hand was placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 167/1971; S 7, 5 square, -0.70m

Ritually burnt cremation pit; no inventory.

### **Plate LVII**

The grave 168/1971; S 7, 6-7 squares, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit, the deceased was lying on the back with the face turned to the east; the bones were displaced by a modern trench.

Inventory:

1. A bowl with curved rim and a cup were found near the right tibia; the bowl shape is not found in the repertoire of Roman pottery from Oltenia, and it seems to imitate a silver bowl from Viminacium<sup>50</sup>; the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century;

2. Another cup was found above the head<sup>51</sup>;

3. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin (Constantius II).

The grave 169/1971; S 7, 7 square, -0.75m

Ritually burnt cremation pit.

Inventory:

1. Some ceramic fragments (probably from an urn) and a vessel lid were found in the grave filling.

### **Plate LVIII**

The grave 179/1971; S 7, 7 square, -1.17m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the feet were close (they were probably tied); the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two bronze bracelets were found around the left wrist;

2. Several glass beads were found around the neck;

3. A bronze earring was found at the left ear.

### **Plate LIX**

The grave 171/1971; S 8, -0.61m

Cremation grave, completely damaged.

The grave 172/1971; S 7, 8 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in semi-crouched position, with the feet probably close to the mouth; the head was lying on the left side; the right arm was bent in a right angle and the

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<sup>50</sup> I. Popović (ed.), *Antique silver from Serbia*, Belgrade 1994, p. 329, no. 276; (in the following, I. Popović, 1994).

<sup>51</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 572

hand was placed on the chest, while the left one was placed on the abdomen, near the pelvic bone; around the head, there was a sort of brick box. The Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A pendant of lunulla type was found near the head.

The grave 173/1971; S 7, 9 square

Ritually burnt cremation pit; the calcined bones were gathered in a pile, in the middle of the pit.

Inventory:

1. Several fragments of pottery, from several vessels ritually broken.

The grave 174/1971; S 7, 11 square; -1.23m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the bones of the skeleton were found partially broken; the head was turned to the north; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. An iron nail was found on the chest;
2. A single-handled cup<sup>52</sup> was found at the foot of the deceased.

The grave 175/1971; S 7, 11 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, slightly bent to the right shoulder; the right arm was close to the body; the left hand was placed on the pelvic bone; the legs and the feet were not found; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze buckle was found on the right hip.

## **Plate LX**

The grave 176/1971; S 9-10, -1.35m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit with rounded corners; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, the arms were close to the body with the forearms resting on the iliac bone; the legs were stretched; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A glass was found 20cm from the right foot;
2. A bronze buckle was found on the left part of the skeletal pelvic bone.

The grave 177/1971, S 7, 11 square, -0.80m

Ritually burnt cremation pit; no inventory.

The grave 178/1971; S 7, 7 square, -0.87m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head slightly leant to the left shoulder; the forearms were placed on the iliac bone; the legs were stretched and close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3 = AD 340-360) was discovered near the middle of the right femur.

The grave 179/1971, S 7, 12 square, -0.90m

Ritually burnt cremation pit; no inventory.

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<sup>52</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 660.



## **Plate LXI**

The grave 180/1971; S 6, 15 square, -1.78m

Inhumation in a simple pit; this grave was found under the grave 140; the deceased was lying on the back with the head leant to the right shoulder; the arms were close to the body, with the left wrist placed on the left hip; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. An iron spike was found near the skull, in the right side.

The grave 181/1971

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular hole with rounded corners; there were found just a few bones; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. An double-handled pitcher (amforidion)<sup>53</sup> was found close to the northern wall of the pit.

The grave 182/1971; S 7, 12 square, -1.17m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west and slightly bent to the right shoulder; the arms were close to the body; the hands were placed on the hips; the legs were stretched and close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 1, AD 290-320) was found on the right shoulder.

## **Plate LXII**

The grave 183/1971; S 7, 14 square, -1.23m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of an one or two-year-old child with the head turned to the east; most of the bones were rotten; over the skeleton, there were piled bricks and stones mixed with pieces of rubble.

The grave 184/1971; S 7, 4 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; there were found the skull and some rotten bones; it was "intersected" by the later grave 199; no inventory.

The grave 185/1971; S 7, 16 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a rectangular, brick box; brick dimensions: 0.27 x 0.17 x 0.05m; the double-sloping roof was built of brick (0.42 x 0.26 x 0.06m); on each slope of the roof, there were placed six bricks; at the two ends, there was placed bricks of the same size; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west and the hands close to the body; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A coin from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Constantine II) was found in the grave.

The grave 186/1971; S 7

Inhumation grave; unexplored.

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<sup>53</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 536.

The grave 187/1971; S 7, 18 square, -0.70m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was found only the head of an one or two-year-old child and some little bones.

The grave 188/1971; S 7, 18 square, -0.70m  
Cremation in a simple pit, entirely damaged; no inventory.

The grave 189/1971; S 7, 19 square, -0.66m  
Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was displaced by the vine plantation; there was found a pile of burnt bones; the first half of 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup<sup>54</sup>.

The grave 190/1971; S 7, 20 square, -0.77m  
Cremation grave, turned upside down and completely damaged by modern digging; there was preserved neither the shape of the pit nor the inventory.

### **Plate LXIII**

The grave 191/1971; S 7, 20 square, -0.78m  
Inhumation in a brick box; the grave was displaced by the vine plantation, the roof was damaged; the exterior length of the box was 2.04m; its bottom was paved with bricks of sizes 28 x 13 x 6cm; from the walls, there was preserved only three rows of bricks; on the interior part, the walls were plastered with mortar; the grave was looted and damaged from the waist up; there was found just a fragment of the spine; the pelvic bone and the legs were placed in anatomical connection; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A coin (unidentified) was found near the head;
2. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>55</sup> were found as it follows: two pitchers near the left tibia (one vessel on the leg and the other one under it); the third pitcher was found at the right foot.

The grave 192/1971; S 7, 15 square, -0.94m  
Inhumation grave of a child; from the skeleton, there were found just the skull and some little bones; no inventory.

The grave 193/1971; S 7, 19 square, -1.33m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, badly preserved; the head was turned to the east.

Inventory:

1. A bluish glass tube was found near the left foot;
2. A bead was found on the chest.

### **Plate LXIV**

The grave 194/1971; S 7, 15 square, -1.54m  
Inhumation in a simple pit, in semi-crouched position; it is a later burial; probably, it was a foreigner; the skeleton was oriented to the right, the legs were crouched, the head was

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<sup>54</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 672.

<sup>55</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, no. 509-511.

turned to the east; the right forearm was raised to the shoulder, the other one was placed on the belly; no inventory, just an offering of animal meat. The Late Roman Period. The digging of the grave 194, displaced an earlier one (the grave 156).

The grave 195/1971; S 7, 14 square, -1.53m  
Cremation in a simple pit; a pile of bones without ash was placed in the middle of the pit.

Inventory:

1. An iron nail was found stuck on the edge of the bone pile.

The grave 196/1971; S 7-8  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the south and the hands placed on the chest; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. Several beads.
2. Two iron nails.

The grave 197/1971; S 7, 6 square, -1.28m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was displaced by a modern trench; at the feet of the skeleton, there was found a prehistoric pot (Coțofeni Culture).

#### **Plate LXV**

The grave 198/1971; S 7, 13 square, -1.58m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were placed on the chest; the legs were stretched and close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3, AD 340-360) was found on the left side, near the ankle.

The grave 199/1971; S 7, 15 square, -1.35m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, stretched legs and the hands resting on the abdomen; above the grave, at the feet of the deceased, there was a brick; the grave displaced an older one (the grave 184).

Inventory:

1. A coin was found near the skull.

The grave 200/1971; S 7, 20 square, -1.50m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the west, the right hand was placed on the pelvic bone and the left one close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

#### **Plate LXVI**

The grave 201/1971; S 7, 18-19 squares, -1.18m  
Inhumation in a rectangular, simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west and the hands were placed on the chest; the left leg was bent from the knee.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a vessel was found near the left elbow.

The grave 202/1971; S 7, 10-11 square, -1.42m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the skull was oriented to the west; the feet were displaced;  
no inventory.

The grave 203/1972  
Inhumation in a simple pit.  
Inventory:  
1. A bronze button.

The grave 204/1972; S 8, 5 square  
Ritually burnt cremation pit, completely damaged by the vine plantation; no inventory.

The grave 205/1972; S 8, 10 square, -0.25/0.30m  
Cremation in a simple pit of almost round shape; the calcined bones were scattered.  
The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.  
Inventory:  
1. A fragmentary pitcher (the bottom).  
2. A clay lamp, probably locally produced.

The grave 206/1972; S 8, 12 square, -0.70m  
Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit with rounded corners; the deceased was lying  
on the back with the head turned to the south-east; the right forearm was bent from the elbow,  
with the hand placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched, with the feet close to one  
another (they were probably tied with a string); the left shoulder was so much displaced that it  
reached the mouth; the left forearm was broken from the middle; no inventory.

The grave 207/1972; S 8, 9 square, -0.73m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; only the skull was found.

The grave 208/1972; S 8, 1-2 squares, -0.84m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned  
to the west; the arms were close to the body; the legs were stretched; the feet were close to  
one another (they had been probably tied with a string).  
Inventory:  
1. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin (Constantine the Great) was found under the right elbow;  
2. A ring-shaped modern washer, decorated with deep incisions was found near the  
left tibia, to the exterior;  
3. Other two coins were found on the pelvic bone, under the right hand.

The grave 208/1972; S 8, 3 square, -0.65m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the skull was almost  
completely damaged; the bones were badly preserved; the hands were placed on the chest; the  
legs were stretched and close to one another; no inventory.

## **Plate LXVII**

The grave 210/1972; S 8, 3-4 square, -1.21m

Inhumation in a simple, long pit with rounded corners; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the right hip while the left one was resting on the pelvic bone.

Inventory:

1. A bronze buckle was found on the pelvic bone;
2. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3, AD 340-360) was found 15cm below the right shoulder.

The grave 211/1972; S 8, 6-7 square, -1.53m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit with rounded corners; the skull was turned to the east; the bones were rotten.

Inventory:

1. A pitcher made of fine red brick-coloured clay from the 4<sup>th</sup> century was placed between the legs of the deceased;
2. A bracelet of glass, two bracelets of bronze and one of iron (broken) were found around the left arm.

### **Plate LXVIII**

The grave 212/1972; S 8, 8 square, -1.47m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit, with rounded corners; the deceased was lying on the back with the head straight and the hands placed on the chest; the skeleton was very deteriorated, the bones were almost totally damaged; no inventory.

The grave 213/1972; S 8, 11 square, -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; only a few fragments of the skull were found, the rest of the bones were rotten; no inventory.

The grave 214/1972; S 8, 3 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, bent to the left shoulder; the left hand was resting on the sternum while the right one was placed on the hip; stretched legs.

Inventory:

1. Three coins from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Constantine the Great, Constantine II, Constantius II).

The grave 215/1972; S 8, 15 square, -0.83m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the hands were crossed on the chest and the sternum; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 216/1972; S 8, 16-17 square, -0.93m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the arms were stretched, close to the body.

Inventory:

1. An iron circle (bracelet ?) was found 20cm north of the right ankle;
2. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (type Keller 4, AD 350-380) was found 9cm of the left hip.

## **Plates LXIX-LXX**

The grave 217/1972; S 8, 9-10 squares, -1.16m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying with the head turned to the west, slightly bent to the right shoulder; the hands were crossed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched, and the feet were close to one another (probably tied with a string); no inventory.

The grave 218/1972; S 8, 16 square, -0.62m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; just a few fragments from the skull were found.

The grave 219/1972; S 8, 14-15 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the south, slightly bent to the left shoulder; both arms were bent from the elbow, with the palms on the shoulders; the legs were stretched and close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A ring of bronze was found on the chest of the deceased.

The grave 220/1972; S 8, 15 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a four or five-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head oriented to the south-east; the bones were poorly preserved.

Inventory:

1. Two coins (Constantine the Great and Gloria exercitus) were found on the sternum.

The graves 221-222/1972; S 9; 17 square, -0.85m

The grave 221: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the east; the left hand was resting on the hip; over the chest, to the heart, there was placed a brick. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4) was found next to the left hip.

The grave 222: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to east, leant to the left shoulder; the right arm was close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A bronze buckle was found on the iliac bone (left).

The two graves (221 and 222) were certainly contemporary and the two dead persons were buried in the same time.

The grave 223/1972; S 8, 18-19 square, -1.15m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; both hands were placed on the hips; the head was leant to the right shoulder; the legs were stretched and close to one another; the graves was superposed over another earlier one, the grave 224; no inventory.

The grave 224/1972; S 8, 18-19 squares; -1.34m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the north and bent to the right shoulder; the right hand was placed on the inferior part of the thorax while the left one, was on the chest; the legs were stretched; the grave was superposed by the later grave 223; no inventory.

## **Plate LXXI**

The grave 225/1972; S 8, 19 square, -0.83m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, slightly leant to the right shoulder.

Inventory:

1. Three iron objects.

The grave 226/1972; S 8, 20 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the body of the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, leaning to the left shoulder; the arms were stretched with hands resting on the hips; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 227/1972; S 8, 20-21 squares, -0.52m

Cremation on the spot; the pit was rectangular; there were found small piles of calcined bones, charcoal and fragments of bricks in the pit.

## **Plates LXXII-LXXIII**

The grave 228/1972; S 8, 2 square, -0.74m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the skeleton was "intersected" by a modern trench and it was damaged from the waist up; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 229/1972; S 9, 20 square, -0.68m

Incineration grave on the spot, damaged by the vine plantation; only a few remaining traces of the burning were found.

The grave 230/1972; S 9, 20-21 squares; -0.75m

Inhumation in a brick box; the box was 50% damaged by a ditch of the vine plantation; only the down half of the femur was preserved; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup was found near the left foot.

The grave 231/1972; S 9, 20 square, -0.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was damaged by a vine plantation; no inventory.

The grave 232/1972; S 9, 18-19 squares, -1.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, slightly leant to the right shoulder; the arms were bent from the elbow and placed on the belly.

Inventory:

1. A buckle was found approximately 40cm above the skeleton;
2. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller 3, AD 340-360) was found on the right shoulder;
3. An iron blade of a knife was found near the right hip;
4. A coin was found on the chest and other two (Constantine the Great) were discovered between the feet;
5. Two iron nails were found near the left elbow;
6. A silver needle was found near the right knee.

The grave 234/1972; S 9, 15 square, -0.94,

Inhumation in a simple pit, the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the left; the right hand was resting on the stomach, the left one was placed on the right iliac bone; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a bronze earring;
2. Some little iron nails (probably from the shoes).

The grave 235/1972; S 9, 13-14 squares, -1.69m

Cenotaph.

Inventory:

1. Three iron nails;
2. A coin (Constantine II).

The grave 236/1972; S 9, 8-9 squares, -0.67m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit, with rounded corners; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, leant to the right shoulder; the arms were bent from the elbow, with the hands placed on the chest; the feet were close (they were probably tied); at the feet of the deceased, there were placed two bricks; no inventory.

### **Plates LXXIV-LXXV**

The grave 237/1972; S 9, 7 square, -1.14m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a four or five-year-old child with the head turned to the east; the bones were not well preserved. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet was found around the left arm.
2. Some glass beads from a necklace were discovered around the neck.
3. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin (Constantine II).

The grave 238/1972; S 9, 5 square, -1.02m

Inhumation in pit simple; the skull was oriented to the west; the bones were poorly preserved, almost completely rotten.

Inventory:

1. A glass (Isings 106b shape, late 4<sup>th</sup> century) was found near the legs;
2. A few glass beads were found around the neck;
3. An iron nail and a bronze bracelet.

The grave 239/1972; S 9, 5 square, -0.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, placed on the left temple; the legs were stretched and the knees, which were close to one another, had definitely been tied with a rope; no inventory.

The grave 240/1972

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the east; the arms were close to the body, the hands were resting on the ends of the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched, the right one was a little bent from the knee.

Inventory:

1. A bronze ring, damaged.



## **Plate LXXVI**

The grave 241/1972; S 9, 16 square, -1.29m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; the skull was oriented to the west; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. A bead from a necklace was found near the neck;
2. A 4th century coin, AD 330-333, was found on the left arm.

The grave 242/1972; S 8, 14 square, -0.94m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the right hand was resting on the iliac bone while the left one was placed on the hip.

Inventory:

1. Two bronze bracelets;
2. A glass bracelet;
3. A silver needle, dating from the Late Roman Period<sup>56</sup>;
4. Some glass beads from a necklace.

## **Plate LXXVII**

The grave 243/1972

There was preserved only the pit of the grave; it was of a strange shape - curved; nothing was found inside; probably a cenotaph.

The grave 244/1972; S 8, 1 square, -0.81m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back; the head was turned to the west, leaning to the left shoulder; the arms were stretched, with the hands placed on the hips; the legs were stretched. The first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. An iron bracelet was found around the right wrist;
2. Seven coins from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Constantine the Great and Urbs Roma) were found on the left hip.

The grave 245/1972

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, with the head turned to the east; the legs were stretched; the bones were not well preserved; the forearms were not found; no inventory.

The grave 246/1972; S 8, 8-9 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the arms were close to the body; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Some bronze appliques (probably from a belt) were found near the left temple, at the shoulder and along the left arm;
2. A sestertius from Philippus the Arab was found on the right clavicle;
3. Several shoe iron nails;
4. An iron ring;

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<sup>56</sup> V. Lányi, 1972, p. 172, abb. 66/9.

5. A brass ring link;
6. A bronze button.

The grave 247/1972; S 8, 9 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; the legs were stretched.

Inventory:

1. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin was found on the chest, and under the head, there was found another one (Constantine the Great and Constantine II).

### **Plate LXXVIII**

The grave 248/1972; S 9, 19-20 squares, -1.54m

Inhumation; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, slightly leant to the right shoulder; the hands were crossed on the stomach; the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A buckle, a coin and a fibula with onion-shaped knobs from the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>57</sup>, and one more coin (the coins are from Maximianus and Constantine II) were found near the right shoulder;
2. A glass was found above the left ankle;
3. A piece of bronze was found above the head.

### **Plate LXXIX**

The grave 249/1972; S 9, 8-9 squares, -0.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was a the grave of a child; the head was turned to the west and the legs were stretched; the bones were not well preserved.

Inventory:

1. A coin placed on the pelvic bone.

The grave 250/1972; S8, 11-12 squares, -1.07m

Inhumation in a pit dug in steps; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were placed on the hips.

Inventory:

1. A lacrimarium of glass (Isings form 105), dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, was found above the left shoulder;
2. A single-handled pitcher was found at the left foot;
3. A silver pendant of lunulla type, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>58</sup>, was found next to the left elbow;
4. A little long-necked vessel with and alveolate body, made of glass, was found next to the left foot;
5. A tubular silver pendant, hexagonal in section, hollow inside; at the superior part, two rings were meant for hanging on a necklace; the pieces of this type have been dated in the Roman Period<sup>59</sup>, but especially in the Late Roman Period<sup>60</sup>.

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<sup>57</sup> D. Bojović, 1983, p. 86, type LI.

<sup>58</sup> I. Popović 1994, p. 335, no. 287.

<sup>59</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska, *Roman jewellery. A collection of the National Archaeological Museum-Sofia*, Sofia 1991, p. 138, no. 97.

<sup>60</sup> V. Lányi, 1972, p. 170, abb. 64/12.

### **Plate LXXX**

The grave 251/1972; S 8, 10 square, -0.74m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; the skull was turned to the west; above the skull, there was a tile; the bones were poorly preserved; no inventory.

The grave 252/1972; S 9, 1 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west and slightly bent to the right shoulder; stretched, parallel legs. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two bracelets, one of glass and the other one of iron, were found around the left forearm.

The grave 253/1972; S 8, 16 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the bones were not well preserved; on the pelvic bone there was another skull; the pit was rummaged and the second skull was either from another grave or it rather belonged to a newborn.

Inventory:

1. Two bronze buttons;
2. A bronze coin from Alexander Severus.

### **Plate LXXXI**

The grave 254/1972

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the pit was rectangular with rounded corners; only a few calcined bones were preserved.

Inventory:

1. Four iron nails were found at the ends of the pit, two at each end.

The grave 255/1972; S 9, 2 square, -2m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the body of the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, slightly leant to the left shoulder. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs was found on the right clavicle;
2. Thirteen coins (the latest is from Constantine II); two of them were placed on the heart area.

### **Plate LXXXII**

The grave 256/1972; S 8, 14 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head leant to the right shoulder; the hands were resting on the belly; the legs were stretched; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two bronze bracelets were found around the left wrist;
2. An iron ring on a finger, affected by the rust;
3. A coin (Constantine the Great) was found near the left elbow, on the inside.

The grave 257/1972; S 9, 14 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the left hand was resting on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched.

Inventory:

1. Six coins (Constantine the Great and Constantine II) were found near the humerus.

The grave 258/1972

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit, with rounded corners; it was the grave of a child; the bones were not preserved well; after the deceased was placed in the pit, it was covered with three bricks; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A glass;
2. A clay lamp.

### **Plate LXXXIII**

The grave 259/1972; S 9, 18-19 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit, oriented to the north; the head of the deceased was "intersected" by the later grave 260; the left hand was placed on the pelvic bone, and the right one was brought to the right shoulder; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 260/1972; S 9, 19 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the head was turned to the west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched.

Inventory:

1. A bone button and an iron nail were found around the neck of the deceased;
2. Two bronze rings.

### **Plate LXXXIV**

The grave 261/1972; S 9, 20 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the body of the deceased was lying on the back; from the right arm, only the humerus was preserved; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4) was found near the left knee, in the exterior.

The grave 262/1072

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a very small child, probably a newborn; there were found a few bones; no inventory.

The grave 264/1972

This grave was damaged by a later one, the grave 261; so it is earlier than the latter.

Inventory:

1. Three double-handled pitchers (amforidions)<sup>61</sup>;
2. A single-handled cup<sup>62</sup>

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<sup>61</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 533-535.

<sup>62</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 661.

## **Plate LXXXV**

The grave 265/1973; S 10, 7 square; -0.75m

Inhumation in a brick box; brick dimensions: 27.5 x 13.50 x 6cm; the deceased, a ten-year-old boy, was lying on the back with the head turned to the west, leant to the left shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone, and between the feet, there was placed a brick; the right leg was bent from the knee; the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Four single-handled pitchers<sup>63</sup> were found at the feet of the deceased;
2. A single-handled cup was found in the same place;
3. A 3<sup>rd</sup> century coin, from Emperor Alexander Severus was found near the knees;
4. A glass was found near the left knee, in the exterior.

## **Plate LXXXVI-LXXXVII**

The grave 266/1973; S 6, 10 square, -0.67m

Cremation; rectangular pit with rounded corners; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two lamps were found at the eastern side of the pit;
2. A coin from Emperor Antoninus Pius (Faustina I) was discovered in the same place.

The grave 268/1973; S 19, 14 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a two or three-year-old child, with crushed bones and the head turned to the south-west; no inventory.

The grave 270/1973; S 20, -1.14m

Inhumation in a simple pit; in the grave, there was found only the skull.

Inventory:

1. Two iron nails were found above the skull.

The grave 271/1973; S 10, 31-32 squares, -1.04m

Inhumation in a brick box with a roof of tiles; the tiles, connected with mortar, were scattered; the bottom of the pit was paved with bigger bricks; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, the arms were close to the body, the hands being placed on the pelvic bone; the feet were close to one another.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin from Iulia Domna was placed in the mouth of the deceased;
2. A diadem made of square bronze plates was found on the forehead;
3. A gold earring, with a precious stone (lost) was found at the right ear;
4. A bone or ivory stylus was found at the feet of the deceased, in the right side;
5. A glass unguentarium, fragmentary, was found in the same place;
6. Three pitchers were found at the feet of the deceased;
7. Some iron footwear spikes were found next to the pitchers;
8. Some bronze handles and ornaments from a wooden case;
9. A small green glass vessel in the shape of a little amphora.

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<sup>63</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, no. 521-522.

### **Plate LXXXVIII**

The grave 272/1973; S 11, 2 square, -0.57m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was ravaged and damaged; only the skull and some bones were found; no inventory.

The grave 273/1973; S 11, 3 square, -0.47m

Cremation in a simple pit; the grave was displaced by modern holes; no inventory.

The grave 274/1973; S 11, 4 square, -0.97m

Cremation with the calcinated remains laid in an urn; next to it, there were a tile and a brick; the urn was in fact a double-handled pot, made of white clay; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>64</sup>.

The grave 275/1973; S 11, 11 square, -0.70m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, perhaps of a few months old; the head was turned to the south; the other bones were not well preserved; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet.

The grave 276/1973; S 11, 13-14 squares, -1.21m

Inhumation in a simple pit; there was the grave of a child; the bones were rotten; the head was turned to the south-east; no inventory.

### **Plate LXXXIX**

The grave 279/1973; S 11, 11-12 squares, -1m

Cremation; the bones were gathered in a pile; probably the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A few fragments from a vessel.

The grave 280/1973; S 10, 23 square, -1.29m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, bent to the left shoulder; the right hand was resting on the pelvic bone, while the left one was placed on the chest; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A bronze bracelet was found around the right wrist, dating from the the Late Roman Period<sup>65</sup>.

The grave 281/1973; 6 square

Inhumation; the grave was completely ravaged, probably the owner of the land dug it and then covered it back; no inventory.

The grave 282/1973; S 10, 21 square, -0.94m

Inhumation in a simple, rectangular pit; the deceased was a ten-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the bones were not well preserved; the arms were close to the body; no inventory.

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<sup>64</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 93.

<sup>65</sup> An analogy at Callatis, acc. to C. Preda, *Callatis. Necropola romano-bizantină*, 1980, the grave 340, p. 155, pl. XXI/M340.1.

The grave 283/1973; S 10, 11-12 squares, -0.63m  
Cremation; the remains of the cremation were placed in a rectangular pit with rounded corners; only a few bone fragments were found; no inventory.

### **Plate XC**

The grave 284/1973; S 10, 22 square, -1.13m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the left hand was resting on the upper end of the pelvic bone; the right one was placed on the chest; judging by the inventory (jewelry), it could be a woman's grave.

Inventory:

1. A bronze earring was found in the left ear, dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>66</sup>;
2. Some beads from a necklace were found around the neck.

The grave 285/1973; S 11, 12 square, -0.90m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was a poorly preserved grave; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 286/1973  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the skeleton was preserved from the chest up; the skull was oriented to the west, lying on the left temple; no inventory.

The grave 287/1973; S 11, 14 square, -1.44m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the pit was small (probably the deceased was a child); only a part from the skull and some deteriorated bones were preserved; no inventory.

### **Plate XCI**

The grave 288/1973; S 11, 10-11 squares  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the right leg was broken from the iliac bone; from the left leg, only the femur was preserved.

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4, AD 350-380 or, Bojović LI type, the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century) was found between the two femurs.

The grave 289/1973; S 11, 10-11 squares, -1.26m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head bent to the right shoulder; the right arm was bent from the elbow and the hand was placed at the junction of the sternum with the clavicle; the left arm was close to the body; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three bronze tubes were found on the right hip;
2. A buckle was found in the middle of the right femur;
3. A bronze buckle was found under the pelvic bone, between the legs;
4. A silver pendant.

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<sup>66</sup> V. Lányi, 1972, abb. 65.

## Plate XCII

The grave 290/1973; S 11, 5 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was totally ravaged; only the skull of the deceased and a few broken bricks were found; no inventory.

The grave 291/1973; S 11, 3 square, -0.55m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a baby, placed in an amphora; only two little bones from the skeleton were preserved; no inventory.

The grave 292/1974; S 19, 34-35 squares

Cremation on the spot; the pit was dug in steps, with rounded corners; the few bones were covered with earth; on top, there were placed three pitchers (two of them with the rim up, the other one upside down); traces of lime inside the grave; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled pitcher;
2. Two double-handled pitchers (amforidions).

The grave 293/1974; S 12, 32-33 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, slightly bent to the left shoulder; stretched legs; no inventory.

## Plate XCIII

The grave 294/1974; S 12, 32 square, -0.80/0.90m

Cremation at *ustrinum*; the grave was dug in steps; the axis is oriented to the east-west; the calcined bones were scattered unevenly in the pit.

Inventory:

1. A pitcher with a long and thin neck, and other two ritually broken ones, all of them dating from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>67</sup>, were found to the eastern side of the pit; the objects did not presented traces of a secondary burning.

The grave 295/1974; S 12, 24 square, -0.95m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was damaged by the ditches of the vine plantation; only the skull, the femurs and the tibias were preserved; no inventory.

The grave 296/1974; S 12, 21-22 squares, -0.96m

Inhumation in a brick box; the grave was looted and ravaged; only a few bones were preserved; the bricks from the bottom were of 46 x 28 x 6cm, and the wall bricks, of 28 x 14 x 5cm.

The grave 297/1974; S 2, 19 square, -0.65m

Cremation on the spot, in a trough-shaped pit; there were found some remains of calcined bones which were laid in a pot (broken); the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A Nikeia colonial coin from Alexander Severus;
2. A single-handled pot (now broken); its shape is very rare for the Roman pottery found in Oltenia<sup>68</sup>.

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<sup>67</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 96, type 1.



The grave 298/1974; S 12, 18-19 squares, -0.60m  
Cremation grave, completely damaged.

#### **Plate XCIV**

The grave 299/1974; S 12, 17-18 squares, -0.80m  
Inhumation in a brick box; it was the grave of a child, totally damaged (looted ?).

The grave 300/1974; S 12, 16 square, -0.96m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the head was turned to the west; the hands were close to the body; stretched legs.

Inventory:

1. At the end of the right hand, near the femur, there was a vessel bottom.

The grave 301/1974; S 12, 15 square, -1m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying down on the back, with the head turned to the east, on the right temple; the jaw was relaxed; the right hand was placed on the stomach, the arm was bent from the elbow, reaching the right shoulder; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 302/1974, S 12, -0.70m  
Cremation; the grave was totally damaged.

The grave 303/1974; S 12, 13 square, -0.90m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the east, slightly bent to the right shoulder and the hands crossed on the chest; stretched legs.

Inventory:

1. Thirty-three beads were found around the neck.

#### **Plate XCV**

The grave 304/1974; S 12, 10 square, -0.85m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head slightly bent to the right shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 305/1974; S 12, 4 square, -1.54m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched legs.

Inventory:

1. Two rings were found on the left ring finger.

The grave 306/1974  
Cremation grave; only some little bones were found.

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<sup>68</sup> Gh. Popilian, *L'Atelier de ceramique du camp romain de Slăveni*, Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, 3, 1981, p. 34, pl. 4/5.

The grave 307/1974; S 12, 22 square, -0.55m  
Cremation; the grave was completely damaged; it was discovered following the burning traces.

The grave 308/1974; S 12, 11 square, -0.90m  
Cenotaph; an empty grave pit; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup was found near the western side of the pit.

The grave 309/1974; S 12, 5 square, -1.55m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the belly, while that left one was lying on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 310/1974; S 12, 9 square, -1m  
Inhumation in a pit, dug in steps; the grave was completely damaged, probably by the vine planting; no inventory.

### **Plate XCVI**

The graves 311-312; S 12, 29-30 squares, -1,30m  
The grave 311: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; both hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were bent from the knee (semicrouched); the lower part of the legs is on the left shoulder of the skeleton in the grave 312; no inventory.

The grave 312: inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, with eyes turned to the right; the hands were crossed on the chest; the feet were close to one another; no inventory.

Most likely, the two graves were contemporary and the deceased were buried at the same time. It can be noticed the bent knee position of the skeleton in the grave 311 and the position of the feet on the shoulders of the skeleton in the grave 312, without moving the latter.

The grave 313/1974; S 12, 2 square, -0.70m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was completely ravaged by the modern works.

### **Plate XCVII**

The grave 314/1974; S 12, 29 square  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, lying on the right temple; the right arm was close to the body, the hand was resting on the pelvic bone; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 315/1974; S 12, 14 square, -0.70m  
Cremation; the grave was completely damaged; only some burning traces were preserved.

The grave 316/1974; S 12, 7 square, -1.30m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; both hands were placed on the belly; no inventory.

The grave 317/1974; S 12, 2 square, -0.70m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was turned upside down.

The grave 318/1974; S 12, 1 square  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was turned upside down.

The grave 318/1977; S 14, 3 square, -1.95m  
Cenotaph.

Inventory:

1. Eight coins from Emperor Constantine were found in the pit.

The grave 320/1977; S 14, 3 square, -1.60m  
Inhumation in a brick box with the inner length of 1.72m and the exterior length of 2m; the brick sizes: 26 x 14 x 4.5cm; the grave was 0.55m deep; the grave was looted in modern times; from the skeleton, there was preserved only the left foot; the head had been turned to the east, according to the shapes in the ground; no inventory.

The grave 312/1977; S 14, 4 square, -1.50m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; from the skeleton, only the legs were preserved, which were stretched and parallel.

The grave 322/1977; S 14, 5 square, -1.50m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the dead was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the bones were not preserved well; the grave superposed another grave, an older one (grave 324), which was damaged; no inventory.

### **Plate XCVIII**

The grave 323/1977; S 14, 5-6 square, -1.35m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. An iron fibula was found on the right shoulder.

The grave 324/1977; S 14, 6 square, -1.95m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east and stretched, parallel legs; the upper half of the skeleton was trapped under the grave 322, which damaged it.

Inventory:

1. Two glass vessels were found on both sides of the feet: in the right part, there was a glass; in the left, there was a bottle with wall socket; the latter is similar to the shape Isings 114, dated in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century;
2. A glass bracelet was found around the left forearm;
3. Two bronze bracelets were found around the right forearm;
4. A bronze pin was found near the right temple.

## **Plate XCIX**

The grave 325/1977; S 14, 7 square, -0.75m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the calcined bones were gathered in a pile in the middle of the pit.

Inventory:

1. A glass (fragmentary) was found on top of the calcined bones;
2. A plate of gray clay with wide mouth and straight rim was found in the same place;
3. A 4<sup>th</sup> century coin (Constantine the Great) was found near the plate;
4. Another coin (Constantine the Great) was found under the plate;
5. Other findings: fragments from a bracelet, remains from a bronze tumbler (?) and some beads.

The grave 326/1977; S 14, -1.65m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south, slightly leant to the right shoulder; the feet were parallel and the arms close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from an offering vessel was found near the right knee, in the exterior.

The grave 327/1977; S 14, 8-9 square, -0.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in a crouched position; the skull was a little deformed; the arms were bent from the elbows; the head was oriented to the south; no inventory. The Late Roman Period.

## **Plate C**

The grave 328/1977; S 14, 9-10 squares, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in a crouched position; the skull was a little deformed; both arms and legs were strongly bent from the elbows, respectively from the knees; the hole was narrow, quadrangular and oblique; the bent arms were highly raised; the Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A glass.

The grave 329/1977; S 14, 9-10 squares, -1.14m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east; the right hand was resting on the pelvic bone, while the left one was placed over the right arm, close to the shoulder; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 330/1977; S 14, 10 square, -1.14m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; only the skull was preserved; over the skull, there was placed a tile.

Inventory:

1. A necklace and a snail shell were found around the head.
2. Several fragments of coins.

The grave 331/1977; S 14, 9-10 squares, -0.80m

Cremation on the spot in a trough-shaped pit; a pile of burnt bones was found near the eastern side of the pit.

The grave 332/1977, S 14, 11 square, -1.07m  
Cremation in a ritully burned pit; the grave was damaged.

The grave 333/1977; S 14, 11 square, -1.10m  
Cremation in a ritully burnt pit; the grave was damaged.

The grave 334/1977; S 14, 15 square  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was resting on the right hip, while the left one was placed on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

#### **Plate CI**

The grave 335/1977; S 14, 15 square, -1.05m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the feet crossed; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone and the hands joined together; no inventory.

The grave 336/1977; S 14, 15 square, -1.37m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, with the skull oriented to the south-east; the rest of the skeleton was not preserved; no inventory.

The grave 337/1977; S 13, 2 square, -1.08m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; only the skull was preserved; over the skeleton, there were placed two tiles; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A glass bracelet was found near the right ear;
2. Some beads;
3. A bronze earring (fragmentary).

The grave 338/1977; S 13, 4 square, -1.20m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; only the skull was found; no inventory.

The grave 339/1977; S 13, 5 square, -1.07m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the north, the right hand was resting on the pubis, while the left one was holding the right forearm; the legs were parallel; no inventory.

The grave 340/1977; S 13, 5-6 squares, -0.96m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south and the eyes to the west; stretched, parallel legs; the hands were crossed on the pubis; no inventory.

The grave 341/1977; S 13, 6-7 square, -0.94m  
Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the pit was covered with a roof of tiles, but there was not found a brick box.

Inventory:

1. Five coins from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Constantine the Great, Constantinopolis, Urbs Roma, Constantius II).

The grave 342/1978; S 15, 1-2 squares, -1.45m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, leant to the left shoulder; the hands were placed on the pubis; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

## **Plate CII**

The grave 343/1978; S 15, 2-3 squares, -0.93m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was resting on the belly, while the left one was placed on the hip; the legs were stretched; the skull was superposed by another skull (probably a later burial ?).

Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4, AD 350-380, or Bojović LI, the first half of 4<sup>th</sup> century) was found near the right arm, in the exterior.

The grave 344/1978

Inhumation in a simple pit; this grave was unexcavated (it had fallen under the earthen bank and it could not be excavated).

The grave 345/1978; S 15, 3-4 squares, -1.40m

Cenotaph; oval pit. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A mug with trilobate mouth (oenochoe) made of yellow paste, decorated with grooves on the neck, was found in the middle of the pit.

The grave 346/1978

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was displaced; among the bones there were found fragments of tiles and gutter-tiles; no inventory.

The grave 347/1978; S 11, 6-7 squares, -1.10

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the north, leant to the left shoulder; the arms were close to the body, with both hands placed on the pubis; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 348/1978; S 15, 6 square

Cremation; the grave was damaged by the vine plantation.

## **Plates CIII-CIV**

The grave 349/1978; S 15, 18 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a pit with niche; the deceased was lying on the back, buried in the niche; the crossed hands were placed over the pelvic bone (the right hand over the left one); the feet were also crossed, the left foot over the the right one; the pit (0.80m long) was covered with four tiles of 50 x 33cm; the tiles were placed obliquely and covered only the pit, not the niche.

The grave 350/1978; S 15, 8-9 squares, -0.54m

Cremation; the grave was completely damaged.

The grave 351/1978; S 15, 9 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child, probably of eight years old, maybe a girl, lying on the back; the bones were not well preserved; the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Four 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins (Constantine the Great, Constantinopolis, Urbs Roma, Constantine II) were found on the chest;
2. A bronze bracelet was found around the right arm;
3. A glass bracelet was found under the bronze one.

The grave 352/1978; S 15, 10 square, -1.25m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was an eight or nine-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; the legs were stretched; the period of Constantine the Great.

Inventory:

1. An iron punch found under the skull, near the right shoulder;
2. An unidentified iron object was found under the left ear;
3. A single-handled pitcher was found on the left side, near the femur;
4. A double-handled vessel, in fact an imitation of kantharos, was found near the left knee;
5. Two 4<sup>th</sup> century coins (Constantine the Great, Constantius II) were placed near the sternum.

The grave 353/1978; S 15, 10 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs.

The grave 354/1978; S 15, 9-10 squares, -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the pubis; the legs were stretched.

The grave 355/1978; S 15, 12 square, -1.65m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, and the face turned to the south; only a few fragments from the skull and two long bones were found.

Inventory:

1. Eight coins from Constantine the Great, three of them were found on the chest;
2. Four iron nails were found near the left hip.

## **Plate CV**

The grave 356/1978; S 15, 6 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child with the head turned to the west; the bones were not well preserved; no inventory.

The grave 357/1978; S 15, 12 square, -0.60m

Cremation on the spot; the grave was almost completely damaged.

The grave 358/1978; S 15, 14 square, -1.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back with the arms close to the body; the bones were poorly preserved.

Inventory:

1. A mug with trilobate mouth (oenochoe) from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, was discovered near the right leg.

The grave 359/1978; S 15, 14-15 squares, -1.66m

Inhumation in a pit with tile flooring; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; the right hand was resting on the stomach, while the left one was placed on the pubis; the legs were stretched; the deceased was placed on four tiles with the edges up, like a bed; the tile sizes: 52 x 32cm; after being covered with earth, over the grave, there were placed large square bricks (55 x 55 x 8cm); the grave had no inventory, but it could be dated with the help of the analogies from the cemetery of Intercisa, where a similar grave contained a coin from AD 346-361<sup>69</sup>.

The grave 360/1978; S 15, 17 square, -0.65m

Cremation; the grave was damaged by the vine plantation; no bones were found, only a few vessels. The 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three double-handled pitchers (amforidions)<sup>70</sup>;
2. A single-handled cup.

#### **Plate CVI**

The grave 361/1978; S 15, 16 square, -1.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit, covered with bricks; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, slightly leant to the right shoulder; the right hand was resting on the belly, while the left one was placed on the pubis; the legs were parallel; after the deceased had been placed in the pit, directly on the ground, the pit was covered with a double-sloping roof of brick (six bricks on each side); the brick sizes: 42 x 28cm.

The grave 362/1978; S 15, 17 square, -1.05cm

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; both hands were placed on the pubis; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 363/1978; S 15, 19 square

Inhumation in pit simple; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was placed on the right hip, while the left one was close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

#### **Plate CVII-CVIII**

The grave 364/1978; S 15, 19-20 squares, -1.03m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and to the left shoulder; the left hand was resting on the sternum, the right one was placed on the belly; the tomb was "intersected" by a modern trench, which damaged the iliac bones and the femurs; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

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<sup>69</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, *Gräberfelder von Intercisa. Der Spättrömische Südostfriedhof*, Budapest 1976, p. 16, no. 8.

<sup>70</sup> Type 2, acc. to Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102, no. 1.



1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3, AD 340-360, or Bojović XLV, the first half of 4<sup>th</sup> century) was discovered above the right shoulder.

The grave 365/1978; S 15, 20-21 squares, -0.40m

Cremation; the grave was damaged; there were found two vessels from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A double-handled pitcher (amforidion);
2. A single-handled cup.

The grave 366/1978; S 15, 17 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a brick box with double-sloping roof; it was completely ravaged; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east; probably the grave was looted in antiquity.

Inventory:

1. Three double-handled pitchers (amforidions) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>71</sup>, were placed at the feet of the deceased, two of them near the left foot, the third one was found near the right foot;
2. A single-handled cup made of white clay, was found with the two amforidions, near the left foot.

The grave 367/1978; S 15, 2 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the face leant to the right; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. Three 4<sup>th</sup>-century coins were found near the sternum;
2. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (type Keller 4, AD350-380) was found near the right hip.

The grave 368/1978; S 15, 1 square, -1.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west; the legs were stretched, with the right foot over the left one; the right hand was resting over the belly, while the left one was bent from the elbow and placed on the sternum; no inventory.

The grave 369/1978; S 15, 5 square, -1.25m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west; it was not excavated (it was under the western wall of the section).

The grave 370/1978; S 15, 6 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east; the grave was not excavated (as the previous one, it was under the western wall of the section).

The grave 371/1978; S 15, 9 square, -1.10m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was not excavated.

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<sup>71</sup> Gh. Popilian 1976, p. 102, type 2.

The grave 372/1978; S 15, 13 square, -1.15m

Inhumation in a simple pit; this grave was damaged by a modern trench.

The grave 373; S 15, 1 square, -0.40m

Cremation; the grave was completely damaged; there could not be captured any details.

The grave 374; S 15, 11 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a young person, lying on the back, with the head oriented to the east; the arms were close to the body; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 375/1978; S 15, 11 square, -1.70m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased had the head turned to the west, slightly bent to the left shoulder; the right hand was resting on the belly, while the left one was placed below; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. An amphora of small sizes (of Pontic type) was found at the top of the right foot;
2. A 4<sup>th</sup>-century coin (Helena) was found on the chest.

The grave 376/1979; S 16, 8 square, -1.30m

Cremation; the calcined bones were scattered on the bottom of the pit, which was shaped like a trough with no steps; the grave was affected by the construction works of the landowner; no inventory.

### **Plate CIX**

The grave 377/1979; S 17, 9 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east; the arms were crossed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. An oenochoe with trilobate mouth was found about the middle of the left femur;
2. A pitcher was found near the right femur;
3. Two nails.

The grave 378/1979; S 13, 11 square, -0.60m

Ritually burnt cremation pit; only a few bones were found.

Inventory:

1. A slate medical plate.

The grave 379/1979; S 16, 6-7 squares, -1.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the hands were placed on the abdomen; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 380/1979; S 16, 7-8 squares, -1.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a nine or ten-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the east, the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup was found near the left heel.

## Plate CX

The grave 381/1979; S 16, 4 square, -2.02m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; stretched, parallel legs; the left arm was close to the body; the pelvic bone and the right forearm were not preserved. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A yellow-glazed pitcher was found near the right knee;
2. Two bronze bracelets were discovered around the left forearm near the elbow;
3. A coin was found on the chest and another one on the bracelets (Constantine the Great, Constantius II);
4. Some glass beads from a necklace;
5. Two more coins (Urb Roma).

The grave 382/1979; S 16, -1.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a boy; the skeleton was damaged and the bones were rotten; no inventory.

## The plate CXI

The grave 383/1979; S 16, 2-3 squares, -2.07m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; stretched legs; no inventory.

The grave 384/1979; S 16, 9 square, -1.10m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; there were found some pieces of burnt wood; the body seemed to have been cremated elsewhere (at *ustrinum*). The Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A grey plate with decorated interior was placed on top of these pieces of burnt wood;
2. A coin from the 4<sup>th</sup> century (Constantine the Great) was found under the plate.

The grave 385/1979; S 16, 6 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the hands were crossed and placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 386/1979

Inhumation in a simple pit, in a crouched position; the left hand was placed under the chin, the right one near the shoulder; the legs were bent from the knees, resting on the right side, with the left leg placed over the right one; no inventory; the Late Roman Period.

The grave 387/1979

Inhumation in a pit simple, 1.30m deep; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the left shoulder; the hands were placed on the pelvic bone; the legs were stretched, with crossed feet (they were tied with a string); no inventory.

The grave 388/1979; S 16, 9-10 squares, -1.50m

Cremation grave; it was damaged in antiquity.

## **Plate CXII**

The grave 389/1979; S 16, 10 square, -1.65m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west and the arms close to the body; no inventory.

The grave 390/1979

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the west; no inventory.

The grave 391/1979

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was an eight or nine-year-old child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the hips; the legs were covered with a brick (37 x 27 x 0.15m); no inventory.

The grave 392/1979; S 17, 7 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west and the hands placed on the pubis; the legs were stretched; no inventory.

The grave 393/1979; S 17, 7 square, -0.40m

Cremation on the spot; the burning crust was 4cm thick.

The grave 394/1979; S 16, 6 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a newborn child, with the head turned to the west; at both ends of the pit, there was placed a half of a brick; no inventory.

The grave 395/1980; S 18, 9 square, -1.74m

Inhumation in a simple, quadrilateral pit with rounded corners; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the south, and the hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin was found in the mouth of the deceased.

## **Plate CXIII**

The grave 396/1980; S 18, 6-7 squares, -1.95m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west, slightly bent to the left shoulder and the hands placed on the hips; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 397/1980; S 18, 4-5 squares, -1.75m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; the epiphyseal bones were rotten; no inventory.

The grave 398/1980; S 18, 4 square, -2.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body, with the hands placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 3, AD 340-360, or Bojović XLV, the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century) was found on the right shoulder (at the intersection of the upper end of humerus with the clavicle);

2. A buckle, fragmentary (missing spin), was found on the basin.

#### **Plate CXIV-CXV**

The grave 399/1980; S 18, 11 square, -2.95m

Inhumation in a simple pit, the deceased was lying on the back, with the head slightly bent to the right shoulder and orientated to the west; the right arm was close to the body, and the left hand was resting on the pelvic bone; no inventory.

The grave 400/1980; S 19, 6 square, -2.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was completely ravaged by a Middle-Aged hut; only the skull of the deceased was preserved; no inventory.

The grave 401/1980; S 19, 6 square, -1.45m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west and slightly bent to the right shoulder; the right arm was bent from the elbow and the right hand was placed on the abdomen; the left arm was also bent from the elbow, but the hand was resting on the bottom of the sternum; the legs were stretched; no inventory; partially, the grave 401 superposed the grave 402.

The grave 402/1980; S 19, 4-5 squares, -2.40m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were placed close to the body and the hands were resting on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs; this grave was partially superposed by the grave 401; judging by the inventory, the deceased must have been a woman.

Inventory:

Near the right foot, there were placed:

1. Three glass bottles decorated with incised motifs<sup>72</sup>;
2. A mirror (fragmentary);
3. A bronze tube.

On the right shoulder, there was found:

4. A fibula with onion-shaped knobs (Keller type 4).

#### **Plate CXVI**

The grave 403/1980; S 17, 5 square, -0.93m

Inhumation in a simple pit, in semicrouched position; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head oriented to the north; the arms were close to the body; the legs were bent from the knee and turned to the left; no inventory; a funeral in a similar position, see at Intercissa<sup>73</sup>.

The grave 404/1980; S 17, 6 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with bent neck, so that the head (turned to the south) was close to the edge of the pit; the right arm was bent from the

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<sup>72</sup> For this shape, see S. E. M. van Lith – K. Randsborg, *Roman Glass in the West: A Social Study*, in *Berichten van de Rijksdienst voor het Oudheidkundig Bodemonderzoek*, 35, 1985, p. 427, fig. 11/ I 84.

<sup>73</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, p. 38, no. 143, abb. 143.

elbow and the hand was brought under the chin; the left arm was stretched near the body, and the left hand was resting on the pubis; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. A coin from the 4<sup>th</sup> century was found in the filling earth.

### **Plate CXVII**

The grave 405/1980; S 4, 8 square, -1.28m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs. The 4<sup>th</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A buckle was found in the filling earth.

The grave 406/1980; S 17, 17 square, -1.35m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the arms were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory.

The grave 407/1980; S 20, 1 square, -0.98m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head slightly bent to the left shoulder and oriented to the south-west; no inventory.

The grave 408/1980; S 20, 3 square, -0.70m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it is the grave of an infant; only some fragments of the skull and of the long bones were preserved; no inventory.

### **Plate CXVIII**

The grave 409/1981; S 21, 10-11 squares, -1.42m

Inhumation in a pit covered with bricks; the deceased was lying on the back with the head oriented to the south, turned to the left shoulder; the right arm was close to the body and the left one placed on the hip; the legs were stretched and parallel, the right foot was slightly placed over the left one; the deceased was first covered with a layer of earth about 0.30m thick, and, over it, there were placed seven tiles of 0.49 x 0.35 x 0.03m; the row of tiles sank on the right side of the grave, the position of the tiles becoming oblique; no inventory.

The grave 410/1981; S 21, 17 square, -1m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was resting on the abdomen and the left one was placed on the pubis; stretched, parallel legs. The 3<sup>rd</sup> century (beginning with the reign of the Emperor Alexander Severus).

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup was found near the right knee;
2. A Nikea coin, issued during the time of Emperor Severus Alexander;
3. A fibula with returned foot;
4. A bronze ring.

The grave 411/1981; S 2, 15-16 squares, -1.15m

Near the western bank of the section, there was found a hole, 1.90m long and 0.50-0.60m wide; it was probably a cenotaph.

Inventory:

1. Two nails were found in the pit.

### Plate CXIX

The grave 412/1981; S 21, 15 square, -1.30m

Inhumation in a brick box, of rectangular shape; the floor of the box was made of bricks of 0.49 x 5 0.35 x 0.03m; the walls were built of bricks of 27 x 14 x 0.55cm, placed on their long side and arranged in four rows; a fifth row (the upper one) was raised outside the pit, to support the bricks that formed the double-sloping roof; the inner sizes of the box: the length- 1.25m, the length of the superior side- 0.49m, the length of the inferior side- 0.39m, the depth is of 0.33m; the double-sloping roof was made of large bricks; the ridge of the roof was made of gutter-tiles; the deceased was a girl, lying on the back with the head turned to the east; both hands were placed on the hips; the legs were stretched and parallel.

Inventory:

1. Two gold earrings from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>74</sup>;
2. A coin (illegible) was placed in the mouth of the deceased.

### Plate CXX

The grave 413/1981; S 21, 21 square, -1.20m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a six or seven-year-old child, lying on the back with the head turned to the north. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin (illegible);
2. A single-handled cup was found next to the right temple.

The grave 414/1981; S 21, 25 square, -0.65m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was damaged by the vine plantation; there were found only a fragment from the skull and the upper end of the right humerus.

The grave 415/1981; S 21, 10 square, -0.50m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was almost completely damaged; there was preserved a little part from the burnt edge of the pit, and only a few fragments from the calcined bones were found.

Inventory:

1. A bottom of a pitcher.

The grave 416/1981; S 21, 14 square, -0.70m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged by the diggings of the vine plantation; there was preserved only the bottom of the pit.

The grave 417/1981; S 21, 22-23 squares

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the burnt edges of the hole were found 0.30m deep; the ellipsoidal pit with oblique sides, looked like a trough; the pit was 1.85m long and 0.70-0.80m wide; the walls were well burnt until they got red; the burning crust was 15-20cm wide; after being burnt, the pit was well cleaned of coal and ash, and on the bottom, there was put a layer of yellow earth; over it, there were laid the offerings; two pitchers were found near

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<sup>74</sup> Analogies at Oescus, acc. to L. Ruseva-Slokoska, 1991, p. 120-121, and at Viminacium, acc. to D. Spasić-Durić, *Viminacium, the capital of Roman province of Upper Moesia*, Pozarevac 2002, p. 86, fig. 66-67 and p. 88, fig. 69.

the southern side of the pit and another one near the northern side; the calcined bones were selected (there were no coal or ash) and then laid in two small piles: one near the two pitchers, the other in the middle of the grave; the pile of bones next of the two pitchers was covered with fragments of burnt earth.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers, dating from mid- 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>75</sup>;
2. Three iron nails;
3. A few fragments from an amphora were found in the filling earth.

### **Plate CXXI**

The grave 418/1981; S 21, 4-5 squares, -1.62m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, who was sitting on the back, with the head turned to the north and the hands were close to the body; the knees were apart, the femurs making an angle with the tibia, and the feet were stuck together.

Inventory:

1. An iron nail was found near the left knee;
2. A snail shell was found between the feet.

The grave 419/1981; S 21, square 45, -1.90m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was near the western side of the section; the deceased was a woman, lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; both hands were placed on the pelvic bone; stretched, parallel legs. The Late Roman Period.

Inventory:

1. A necklace made of glass beads of various shapes was found around the neck;
2. A bronze bracelet with open ends, decorated with incised lines<sup>76</sup>, was found around the right forearm;
3. Three bone bracelets were found around the left forearm;
4. Two snail shells.

### **Plate CXXII**

The grave 420/1981; S 21, 33-34 squares, -1.35m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right hand was close to the body, with the forearm placed on the abdomen; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory; the grave overlapped partially another earlier one - grave 424.

The grave 421/1981; S 21, 2 square, -0.80m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was completely damaged by the vine plantation.

The grave 422/1981; S 21, 25 square, -0.98m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a child; the grave was completely damaged; the pit was probably covered with tiles of 0.49 x 0.35 x 0.03m; the tiles were broken, only one could be completed.

Inventory:

1. A bronze ring was found among the fragments of bones.

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<sup>75</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, type 5.

<sup>76</sup> Similar objects coming from Margum and Vranja (near Hrtkovci), acc. to I. Popović, 1994, p. 338, no. 296-297; they were dated in the 5<sup>th</sup> century.



The grave 423/1981; S 21, 29 square, -1.02m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; there were preserved only some traces of burning and some calcined bone remains.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from an iron tool.

The grave 424/1981; S 21, 33-34 squares, -1.35m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the right arm was close to the body, with the forearm placed on the abdomen; stretched, parallel legs; no inventory; it was superposed by the grave 420, being probably displaced and looted by the diggers of the latter.

The grave 425/1981; S 21, 31-32 squares, -0.80m

Cremation grave in a ritually burnt pit; it superposed and damaged the grave 426; the shape of the pit was ellipsoidal.

The grave 426/1981; S 21, 31-32 squares, -1.30m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child (infans), lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; the bones were not well preserved, being rotten; no inventory; it was damaged by the grave 425.

The grave 427/1982; S 22, 23-24 squares, -1.16m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the north; the right arm was close to the body, with the hand placed on the pelvic bone; the left arm was also close to the body; the tibias were damaged by a modern trench that crossed the cemetery from west to east; no inventory.

The grave 428/1982; S 22, 22 square, -0.53m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit, of 54cm deep; the pit was 1.40m long and 0.65m wide; the bottom and the walls were burnt but not plastered, the burning layer being of 0.08m thick; on the bottom of the pit and near the western side, there were placed the calcined remains and then there was thrown earth over them; no inventory.

### **Plate CXXIII**

The grave 429/1982; S 22, square no. 22; -1.32m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, the head was turned to the west, the arms and hands were close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A coin from the 4<sup>th</sup> century was placed on the chest.

The grave 430/1982; S 22, 20 square, -1.50m

Cenotaph; a rectangular pit with rounded corners.

Inventory:

1. A plate of clay, with curved rim, from the 4<sup>th</sup> century was found in the middle of the pit<sup>77</sup>.

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<sup>77</sup> An analogy at Gornea, acc. to N. Gudea, *Gornea. Așezări din epoca romană și romană târzie*, Reșița 1977, fig. 29/6.

The grave 431/1982; S 22, 20 square, -1.50m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the hands were close to the body; stretched, parallel legs. The 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A coin from Emperor Hadrianus was found near the middle of the left femur;
2. Two iron nails were found in the earth filling of the pit.

The grave 432/1982; S 22, 12-13 squares, -0.75m

Cremation ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged and there were preserved only a few burning traces.

Inventory:

1. An iron clamp;
2. Two fragments of iron nails.

The grave 433/1982; S 22, 12 square, -0.75m

Cremation; the grave was completely damaged; there were preserved only some burning traces.

The grave 434/1982; S 22, 12 square, -0.75m

Cremation grave; it was completely damaged; there were preserved only some burning traces.

The grave 435/1982; S 22, 7-8 squares

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the bottom of the pit was 0.88m deep; it was largely damaged by the vine plantation; just a few calcined bones mixed with coal were recovered.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup made of grey paste, from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>78</sup>.

#### **Plate CXXIV**

The grave 436/1982; S 22, 17-18 squares, -0.70m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit of ellipsoidal shape; it was 0.95m long and the width of the middle hole was 0.30m; the top of the pit was damaged; its contour appeared at a depth of 0.45m; the walls were well burnt (burning of 0.02m thick), but were not plastered; the pit was first covered with a layer of yellow earth, and then there were placed the calcined bones (selected) in a pile near the end of the tomb; near the other end, there were placed the offering vessels and then the pit was filled with earth. The 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers, placed in a row;
2. A single-handled cup.

The grave 437/1982; S 22, 8 square, -0.82m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; it was completely damaged; only burning traces were found.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>79</sup>;
2. An iron nail was found in the cup.

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<sup>78</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 105, type 2.

<sup>79</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 104, type 1.

The grave 438/1982; S 22, 4-5 square, -0.66m

Inhumation in a brick box; the interior length was of 1.9m; the width was of 0.54m at one end, and at the other end of 0.50m; the walls were built of bricks of 0.27 x 0.12 x 0.045m; the box was built on four rows; the bottom was paved with bricks of 0.51 x 0.40 x 0.045m; the double-sloping roof was made of large bricks (0.51 x 0.40 x 0.045m); both ends of the roof were filled with bricks; the grave was looted in antiquity, and the bones were completely scattered; no inventory.

The grave 439/1982; S 10A, -0.54m

Cremation; the grave was partially damaged; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled jug;
2. A melting cup.

### **Plate CXXV**

The grave 440/1982; S 10A, 2 square, -0.87m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the walls of the pit were heavily burnt, but not plastered; the pit shape looks like a trough; after throwing yellow earth into the pit, at the western side of the pit, there was placed a little pile of coal; probably the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A ritually broken vessel, near a small pile of calcined bones, selected from a rug, were found at the eastern end;
2. Two nails and two spikes, all of iron.

The grave 441/1982; S 10A, 30-31 squares; -0.66m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged; only a few burning traces and some fragments of burnt bones.

The grave 442/1982; S 10A

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged; there were preserved only few burning traces and some burnt bone fragments.

The grave 443/1982; S 10A, 17-18 squares

Inhumation in a brick box; the grave was completely damaged by looters; there were found only some fragments of bricks.

The grave 444/1982; S 10 A, 17-18 squares, -1.15m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; its contour appeared at 0.40m depth, filled with yellow earth, unburnt; on the burnt bottom of the hole, there was a pile of bones and ash; at the western end of the grave were placed three pitchers on the coals; the bottom of the pitchers had strong traces of burning (they had probably been placed on the fire). The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A coin issued by Emperor Severus Alexander, in Serdica city, was found among the bones;
2. A clay lamp was found on the pile of bones;
3. Two footwear spikes and a nail, all of iron, were found in the ash;

4. Three single-handled pitchers from late 2<sup>nd</sup> century- early 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>80</sup>.

### Plate CXXVI

The grave 445/1982; S 10A, 2-3 squares, -1.10m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; the left hand was placed on the belly, and the right one was close to the body.

Inventory:

1. A melting cup (2<sup>nd</sup> century ?) at the right foot.

The grave 446/1982; S 10 A, 3-4 squares

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged; there were preserved only a few small burning spots and some calcined bones.

The grave 447/1982; S 10A, 13 square, -1.13m

Cremation on the spot; the burning contour of grave appeared at a depth of 0.35m; it was 1.97m long and its width varied between 0.75m at the northern end, and 0.98m at the southern end; the walls were strongly burnt, the burning layer was 0.02m thick; the bottom was less burnt; at the southern end and in the eastern corner of the grave, after cleaning the debris, there was thrown a layer of yellow earth (0.28m thick).

Inventory:

1. Three pitchers, a cup, and a lamp with the mark ARMENI, from late 2<sup>nd</sup> century-early 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>81</sup>, were found on the layer of yellow earth.

2. A part of the cremation remains, coals and an iron spike were laid in the opposite corner.

The grave 448/1982; S 10A, 17-18 squares, -1.02m

Inhumation in brick box; the grave was almost entirely damaged by the vine plantation.

The grave 449/1983; S 23, 2 square, -0.65m

Cremation; the grave remained unexcavated because it was found in the western wall of the section, which could not be dug.

The grave 450/1983; S 23, -0.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit.

The grave 451/1983; S 23, 4-5 squares, -1.10m

Inhumation in a brick box, built with mortar; the bricks were of 26 x 13 x 5cm; the interior of the box was plastered with mortar of 1cm thick; the double-sloping roof was built of bricks of 48 x 27 x 5cm; about two thirds of the grave were damaged by the vine plantation; the skeleton was oriented to the east, the bones were scattered, the floor was made of tiles of 48 x 37 x 2cm; no inventory.

### Plate CXXVII

The grave 452/1983; S 23, 15 square, -0.75m

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<sup>80</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98-99, type 7.

<sup>81</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Despre lucernae-le cu marca lui Armenius*, Arhivele Olteniei, SN, 9, 1994, p. 47-60; idem, *Sur les lampes avec la marque d'Armenius*, RCRF Acta 33, 1996, p. 91-90.

Inhumation in a brick box; the deceased was lying on the back, with the hands close to the body; the legs were parallel; the right leg was displaced by those who looted the tomb, who probably took the offerings, if they existed; the box sizes: length-1.76m, width-0.40m at the feet of the deceased and 0.52m at the head; the brick sizes: 27 x 13 x 5cm. Late 2<sup>nd</sup> century- early 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin from Septimius Severus was found in the mouth of the deceased;
2. A bronze ring, was on the index finger of the left hand.

The grave 453/1983; S 23, 23 square, -0.85m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the grave was damaged by the vine plantation.

The grave 454/1983; S 23, 7 square, -0.70m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the bones and embers were gathered in a pile, near the eastern side of the pit; over the bones, there were placed four vessels; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers were placed over the pile of bones;
2. A cup (without a handle) was found under the pitchers.

### **Plate CXXVIII**

The grave 455/1983; S 23, 3-4 squares, -1.05m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the grave was partly excavated (it was in the wall of the section); on the sides and at the feet of the deceased, there were found fragments of bricks and tiles; the hands were placed on the pubis; stretched, parallel legs; late 2<sup>nd</sup> century- early 3<sup>rd</sup>.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup made of white clay from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>82</sup>, was found at the feet of the deceased;
2. Three single-handled pitchers from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>83</sup>; the first two were placed near the cup (the first, horizontally, the second upside down), the third was found near the left knee; all three were placed on fragments of bricks;
3. An iron nail with the head to the west, was found 15cm away from the third pitcher;
4. A circle of bronze (maybe a mirror frame) was found under the pitcher, next to the knee;
5. Another iron nail was found on the right side of the skull.

### **Plate CXXIX**

The grave 456/1983; S 23, 15 square, -0.75m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; there were preserved just the offering vessels.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>84</sup> were laid in a row at the southern end of the pit.

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<sup>82</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 107, type 4.

<sup>83</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 96, type 1.

<sup>84</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, type 5.

The grave 457/1983; S 23, 4 square

Inhumation in a simple pit; from the skeleton, there was preserved only the skull, the rest of the skeleton went into the eastern bank of the section.

The grave 458/1983; S 23, 17-18 squares

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; there were preserved some vessels; the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century- early 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers<sup>85</sup>;
2. A single-handled cup.

### **Plate CXXX**

The grave 459/1983; S 23, 12-13 squares; -1m

Inhumation in a brick box; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the south-west; the left arm was close to the body; the right arm was bent from the elbow and it was resting on the belly; a few offering vessels were laid at the feet of the deceased; the box was constructed of clayed bricks (28 x 14.5 x 5cm) and it was unusually broad at the feet (0.48m) than at the head (0.40m); the box was covered with large bricks (50.4 x 50.4 x 5.5cm), this time stuck with lime mortar; the bottom of the box was made of tiles (48 x 38 x 2.5cm).

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin (Faustina II) was found in the mouth of the deceased;
2. Three single-handled jugs from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>86</sup>;
3. A single-handled cup oriented with its mouth towards the pitchers; inside the cup were found debris of coal.

The grave 460/1983; S 24, 3-4 squares, -0.67m

Inhumation in a brick box; the grave was turned upside down by the vine plantation; the box was completely damaged; its walls were built of bricks (28 x 14.5 x 5cm) with lime mortar; there were preserved a few scattered bones.

Inventory:

1. Three single-handled pitchers from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>87</sup>.
2. A melting cup containing coal debris (as in the grave 459).

### **Plate CXXXI**

The grave 461/1983; S 24, 9 square, -0.60m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; The grave was damaged by the vine plantation.

Inventory:

1. A single-handled cup from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>88</sup>.

The grave 462/1983; S 24, 7 square, -0.70m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was filled with yellow earth; in this earth, there were found vessels and animal bones, probably meat offerings; the burnt human bones were laid at the eastern side of the pit; sizes: 1.65 x 0, 60m.

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<sup>85</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98-99, type 7.

<sup>86</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, type 5.

<sup>87</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, type 5.

<sup>88</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 105, type 2.

Inventory:

1. Three double-handled pitchers (amforidions) from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>89</sup>, were found at the western side of the pit, two of them at the feet of the deceased, the third one on the belly.
2. A bronze coin from Emperor Hadrianus.

The grave 463/1983; S 24, 8-9 squares, -0.80m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit, 1.52m long; the grave was damaged.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin from Antoninus Pius.

The grave 464/1983; S 23-24; 10-11 squares

Inhumation in a brick box of 2.18 x 0.85m (in the exterior) and 1.90 x 0.77m (in the interior); the brick size: 28 x 13.5 x 5cm; the double-sloping roof was built of tiles; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west; the hands were resting on the belly; stretched, parallel legs.

Inventory:

1. Three amforidions from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>90</sup>, were found at the feet of the deceased;
2. A bronze coin was found in the mouth of the deceased;
3. Some iron spikes were found at the feet of the deceased.

The grave 465/1983; S 23-24; 10-11 squares

Inhumation in a brick box; the grave was ravaged; no inventory; the box sizes: 2.10 x 0.70m; the walls were plastered on the interior; the bottom of the box was made of bricks and fragments of bricks, and at the eastern side, of a tile placed on the length; many bricks were placed in the shape of a sector of a circle.

The grave 466/1983; S 24, 21-22 squares; -0.55m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was damaged by the ditches of the vine plantation.

Inventory:

1. A fragment from a single-handled cup, made of white clay.

The grave 467/1983; S 24, 21-22 squares; -0.55m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was a child, lying on the back, with the head turned to the south; stretched legs.

Inventory:

1. A two-handled cup from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>91</sup> was found near the left leg.

The grave 468/1983; S 24, 29 square, -1.05m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the skeleton was lying on the back with the head turned to the west. The first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A pot made of grey clay was found at the head of the deceased;
2. A single-handled cup was found in the pot;
3. A bronze coin from the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (Gordian III) was placed in the mouth of the deceased;

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<sup>89</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102, type 2.

<sup>90</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102, type 2.

<sup>91</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 109, type 2.

4. A bronze fibula of Aucissa type<sup>92</sup> was discovered near the right hip.

### **Plate CXXXII**

The grave 469/1983; S 24, 30 square; -1.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the skull was turned to the west and the bust was lying on the left side; the legs were stretched and parallel; the hands were placed on the chest.

Inventory:

1. A lot of coral beads were found around the neck of the deceased.

The grave 470/1983; S 24, 30 square, -1.93m

Inhumation in a box of tiles laid on the edge, on the length; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the west; the left arm was close the body; the right hand was resting on the abdomen; late 2<sup>nd</sup> century-early 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze coin from Septimius Severus was found under the skull.

The grave 471/ 1983; S 24, 30 square, -1.70m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back, with the head turned to the east.

The grave 472/1983; S 23-24, 7-8 squares

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit of 1m x 60cm; the grave was damaged; the bones were in a pile at the western side of the pit; probably the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bronze button;

2. Two fragments of strap ends<sup>93</sup>.

The grave 473/1983; S 24, 28 square, -1.35m

Inhumation in a simple pit; it was the grave of a seven or eight-year-old child, lying on the back with the head turned to the west and stretched, parallel legs; the grave was covered by two large tiles (48 x 38 x 2.5cm) placed with the stripe down; the tiles covered the pit, without being filled with bricks or tiles.

Inventory:

1. A lot of round glass beads from a necklace were found around the neck.

### **Plate CXXXIII**

The grave 474/1983; S 23, 21 square, -0.50m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave almost entirely damaged; the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two iron nails;

2. Three single-handled pitchers, with traces of the secondary burning.

The grave 475/1983; S 23, 20-21 squares

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying on the back with the head turned to the west.

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<sup>92</sup> S. Cociș, *Fibulele din Dacia romană*, Cluj-Napoca, 2004, p. 77-83.

<sup>93</sup> Analogies at J. Oldenstein, *Zur Ausrüstung römischer Auxiliareinheiten*, Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, 57, 1976, taf. 36/321-323.



Inventory:

1. A bronze fibula with the returned foot;
2. An iron nail;
3. An unidentified iron object.

The grave 476/1983; S 23, 29 square, -0.60m

Inhumation in a simple pit; the deceased was lying with the head turned to the east; the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. Two single-handled cups were placed near the right leg.

#### **Plate CXXXIV**

The grave 477/1983; S 23, 24-25 squares, -0.80m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was almost entirely damaged; there were found some remains of the calcined bones mixed with charcoal, covered with yellow earth; the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Inventory:

1. A bottom of a cup, probably ritually broken, mixed with coal;
2. Two iron nails.

The grave 478/1983; S 23, 23 square, -0.50m

Simple cremation pit; as in other cases, the calcined bones and coal were covered with yellow earth, then offering vessels were laid on the pile.

Inventory:

1. Two amphoridions from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>94</sup>;
2. A single-handled pitcher;
3. A single-handled cup.

The grave 479/1983; S 23, 29 square, -0.80m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged.

Inventory:

1. A bead.

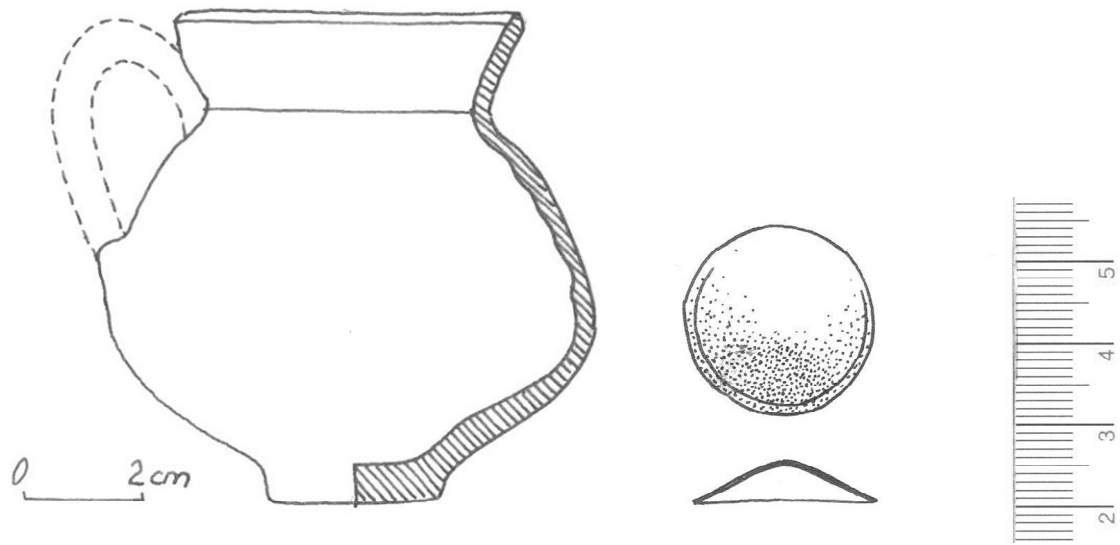
The grave 480/1983; S 24, 22-23 squares; -0.40m

Cremation in a ritually burnt pit; the grave was completely damaged.

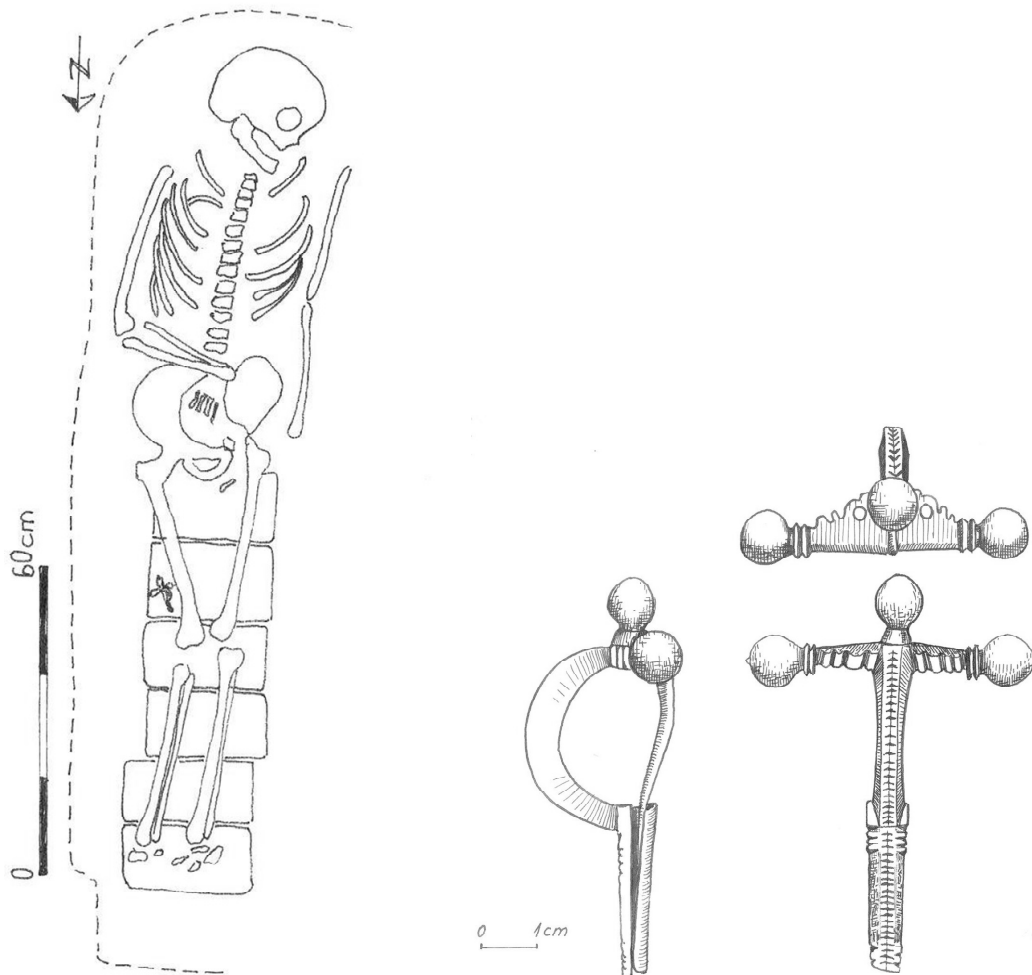
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<sup>94</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 103, type 5.

# PLATES

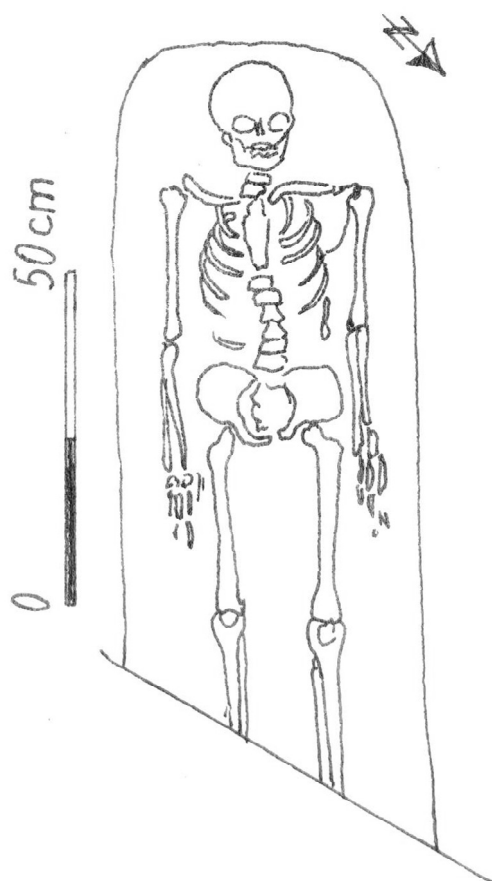


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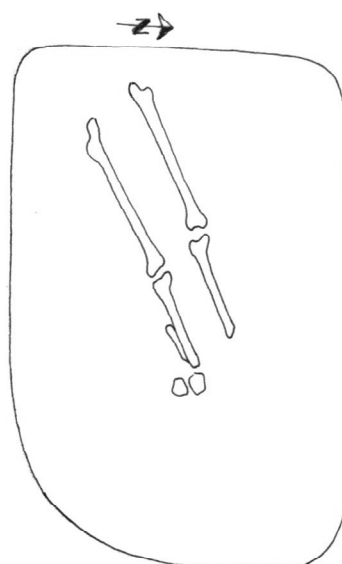


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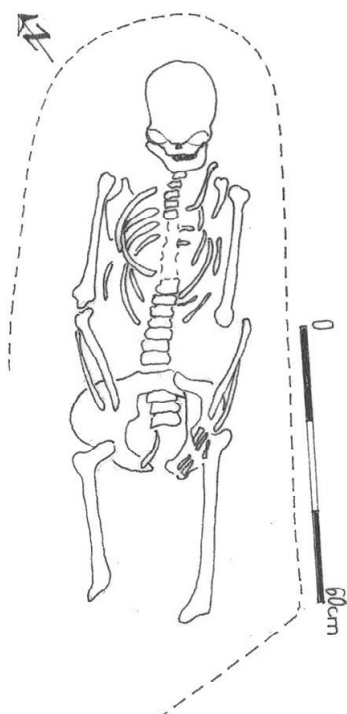
Pl. I



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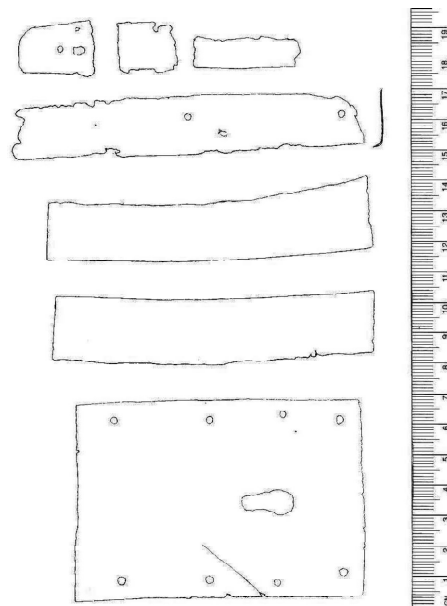
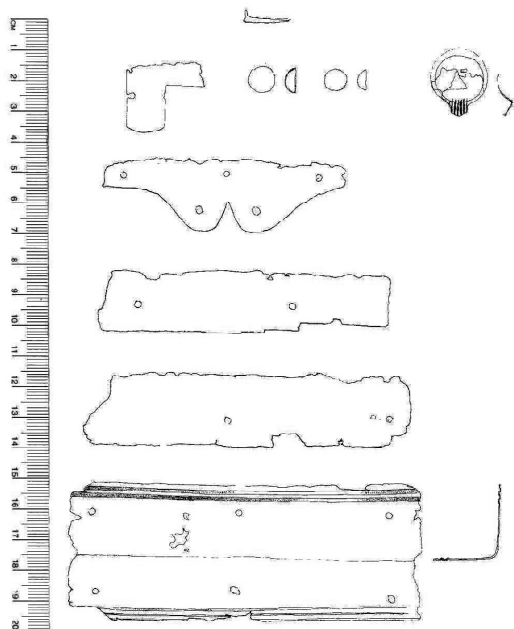
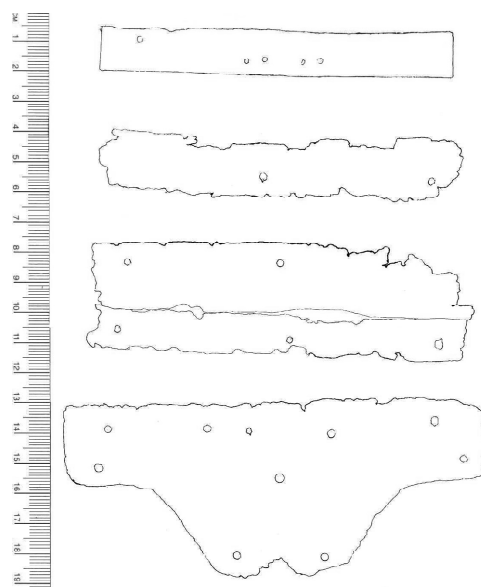
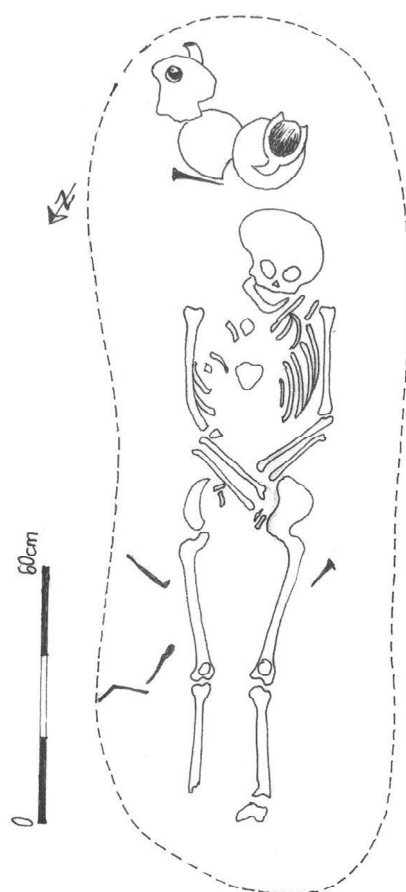


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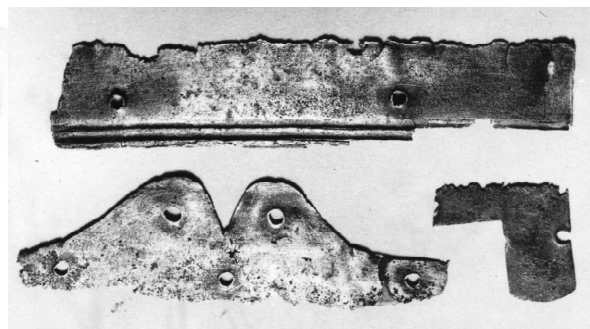
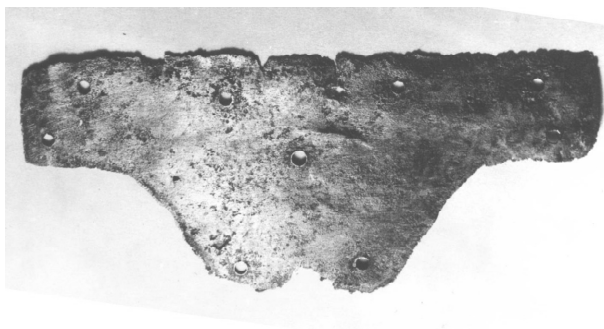
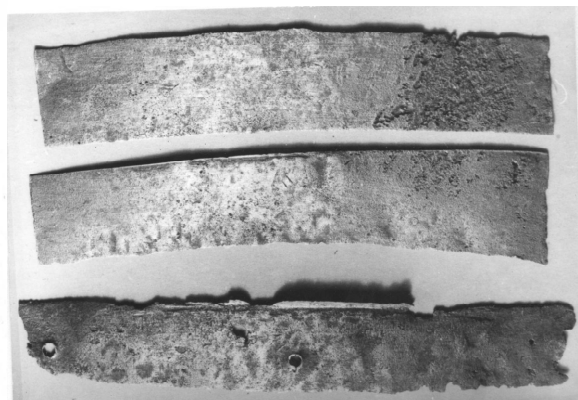
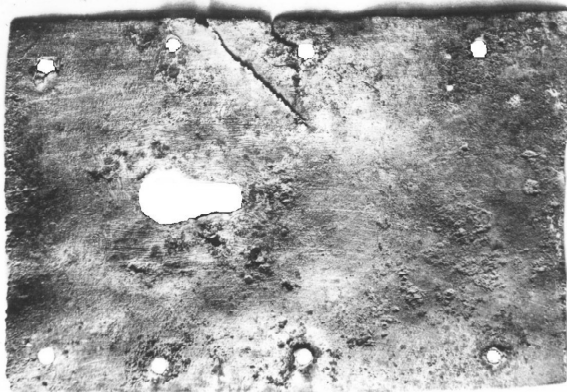
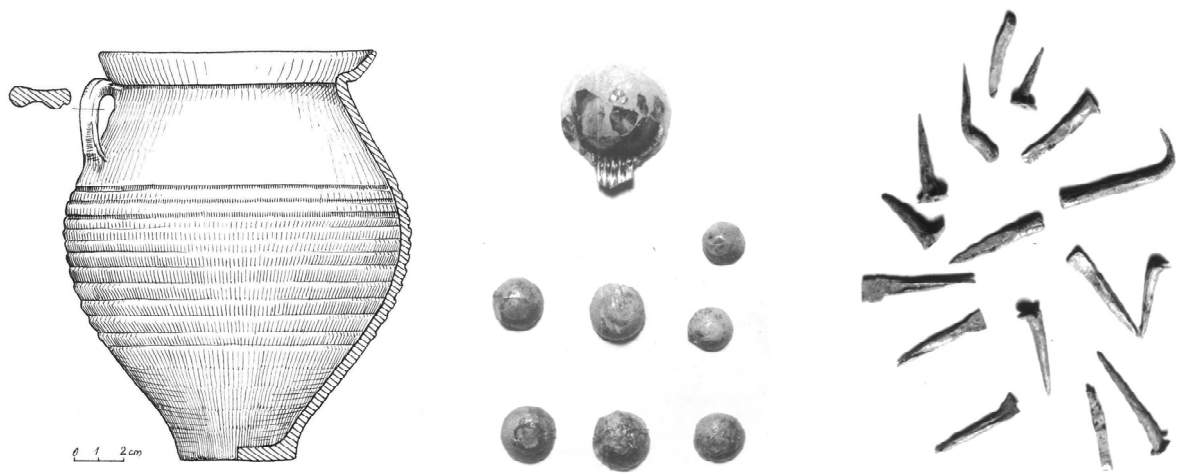
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Pl. II



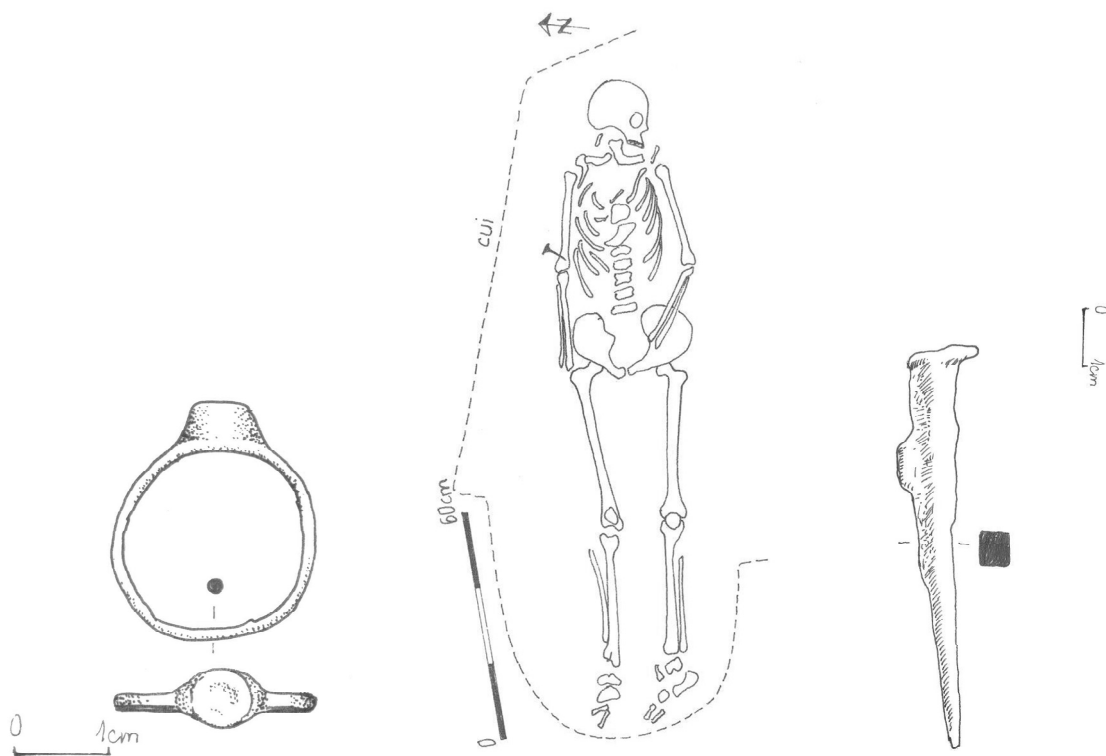
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Pl. III

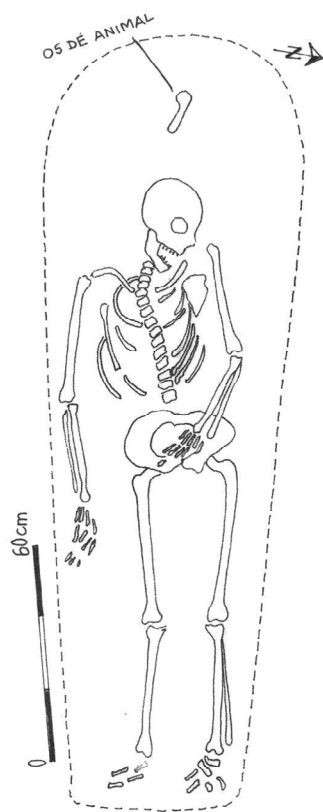


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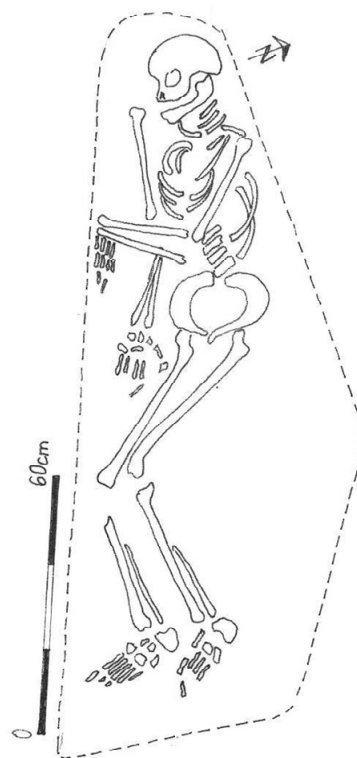
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Grave 7

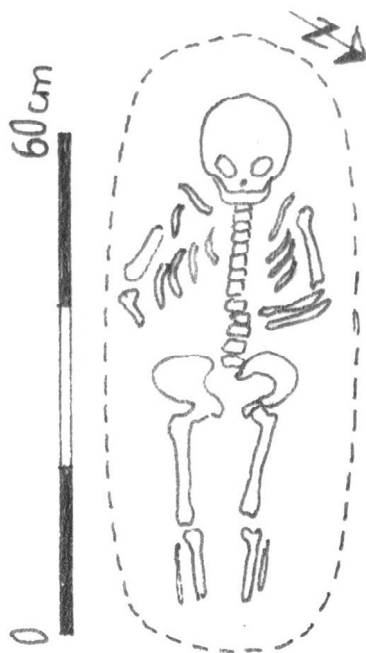


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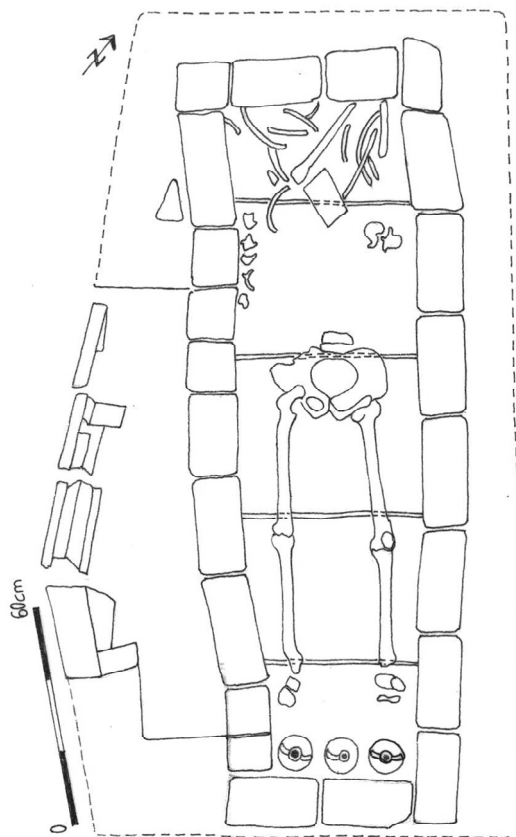


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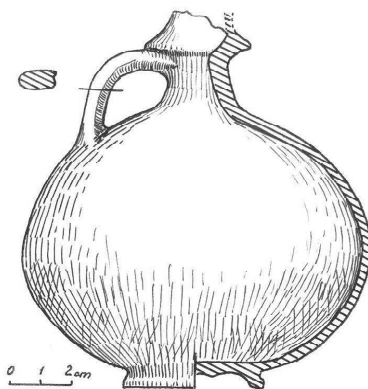
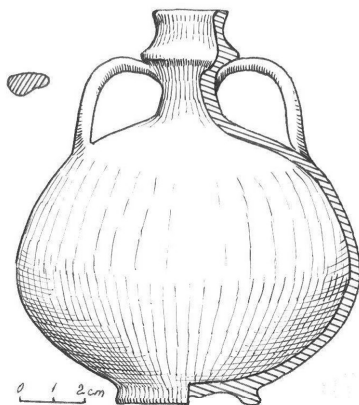
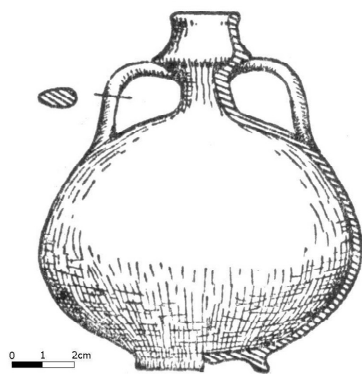
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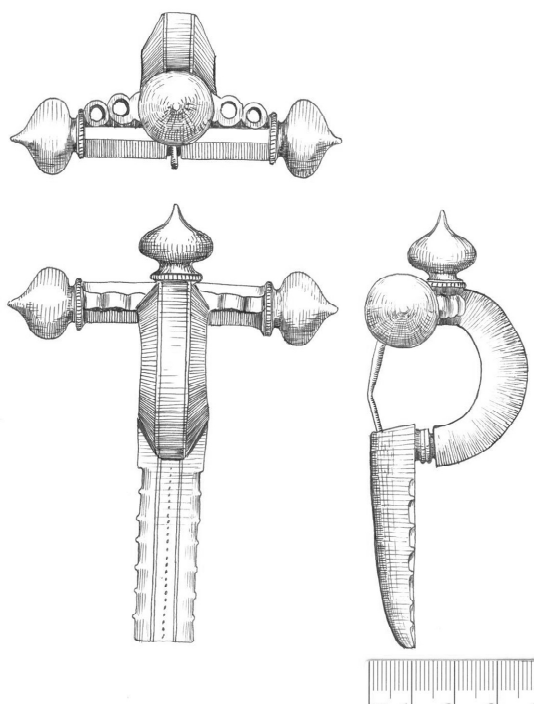
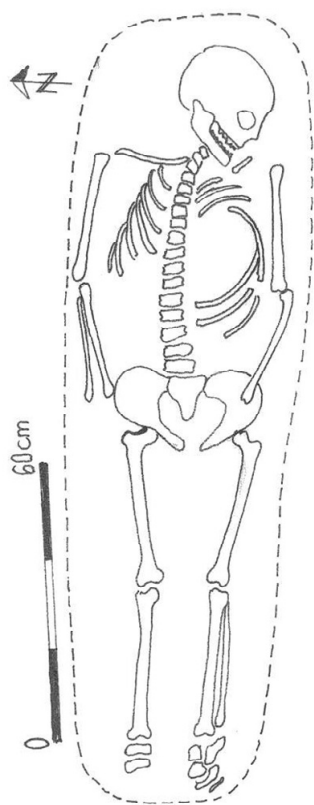
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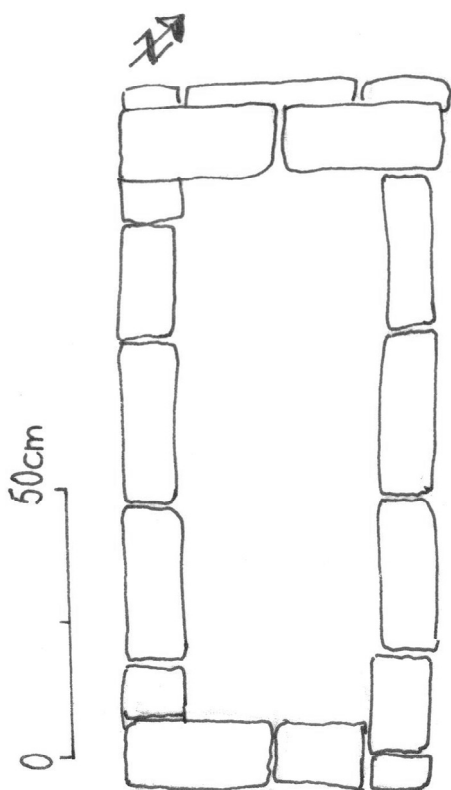
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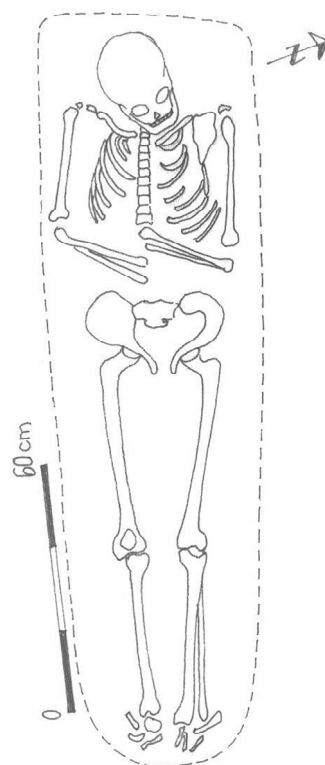




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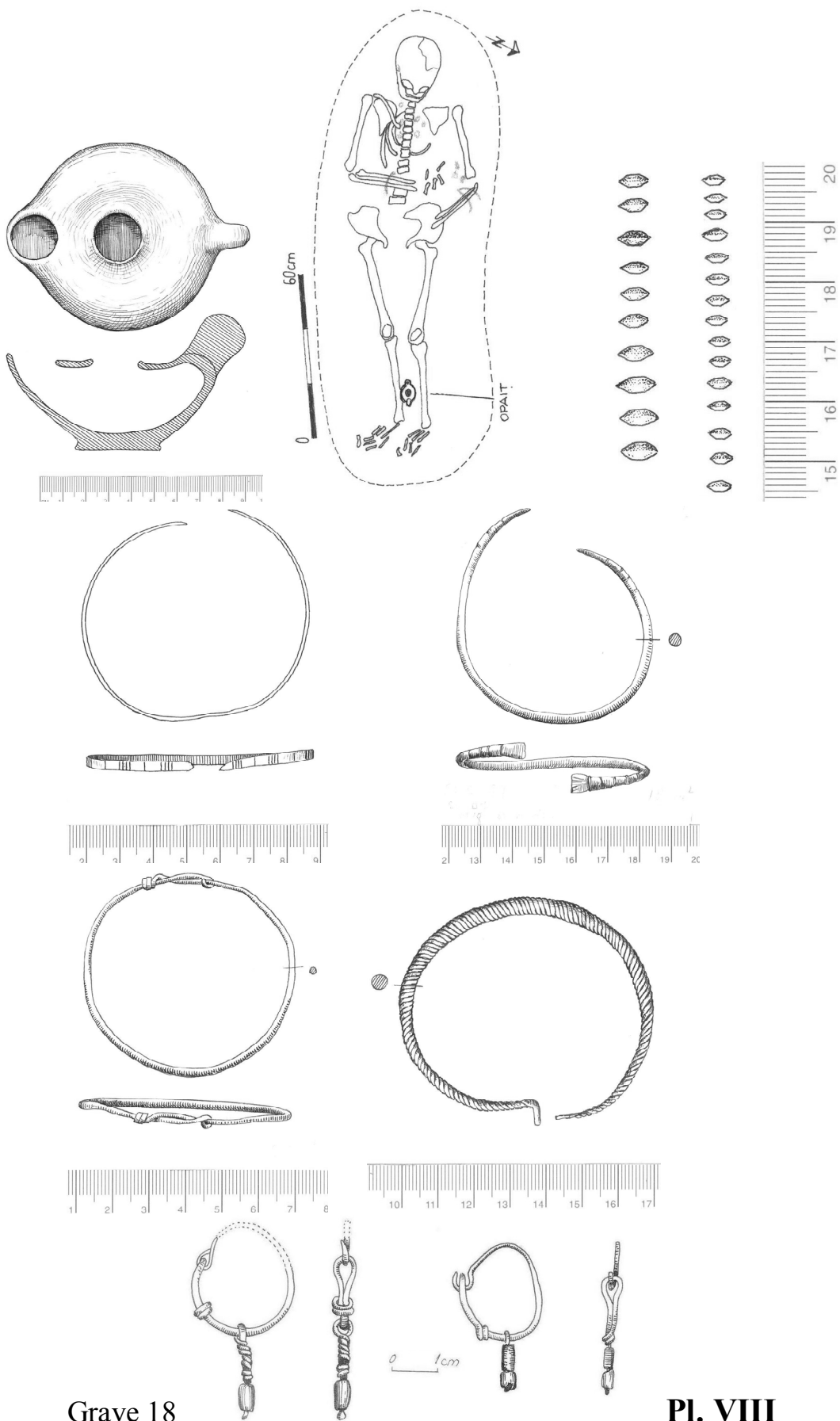


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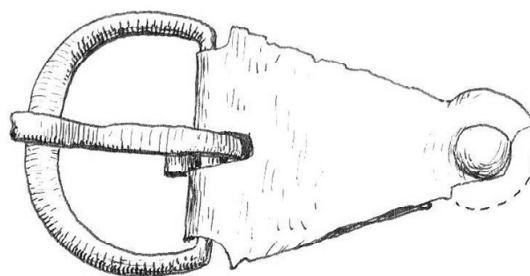
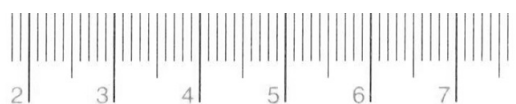
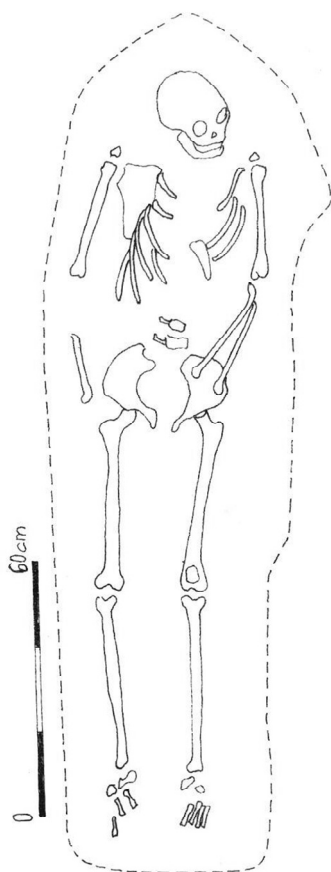
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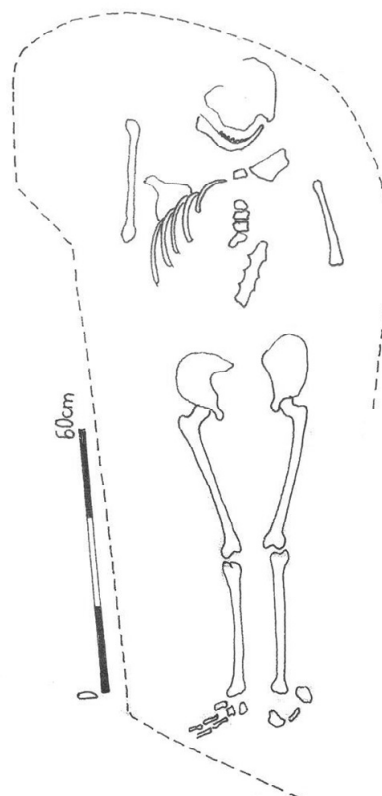
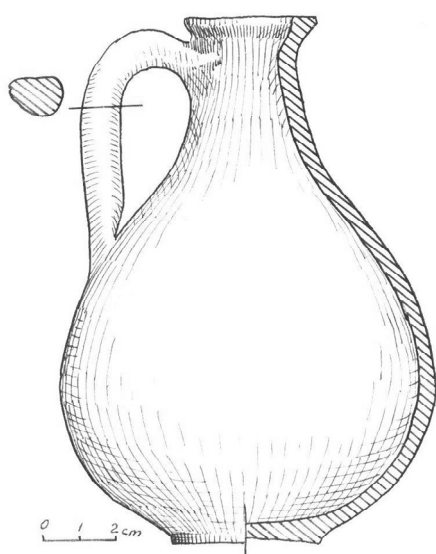


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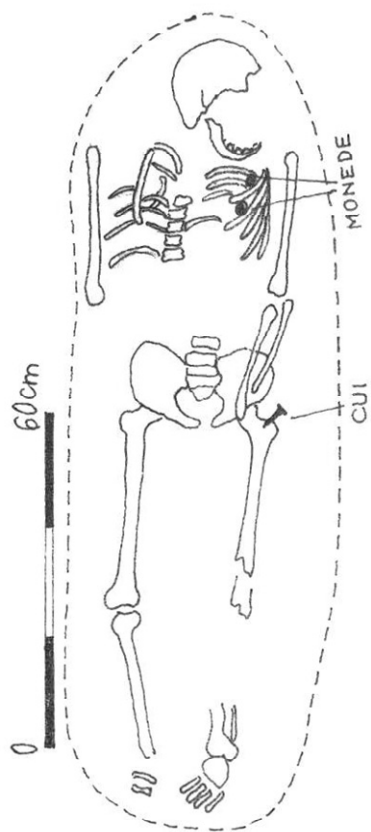
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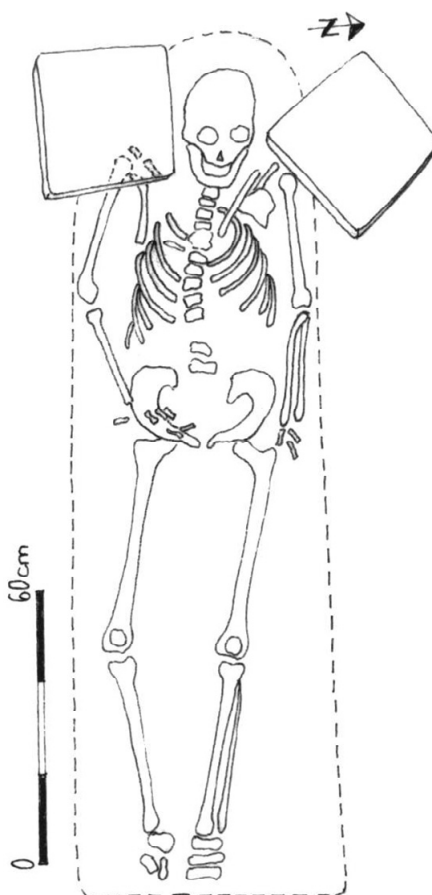
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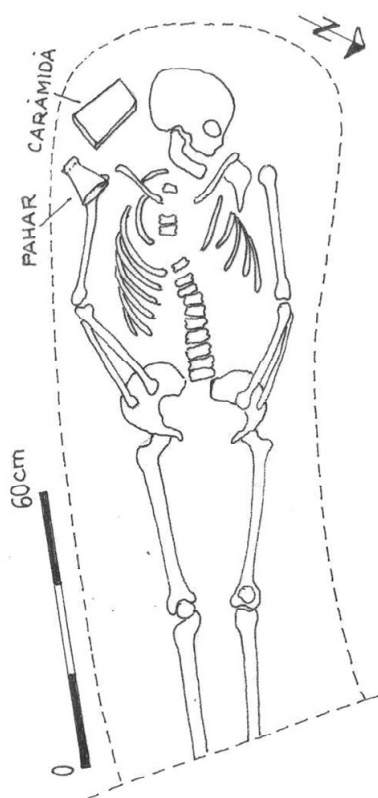
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Pl. IX



Grave 23

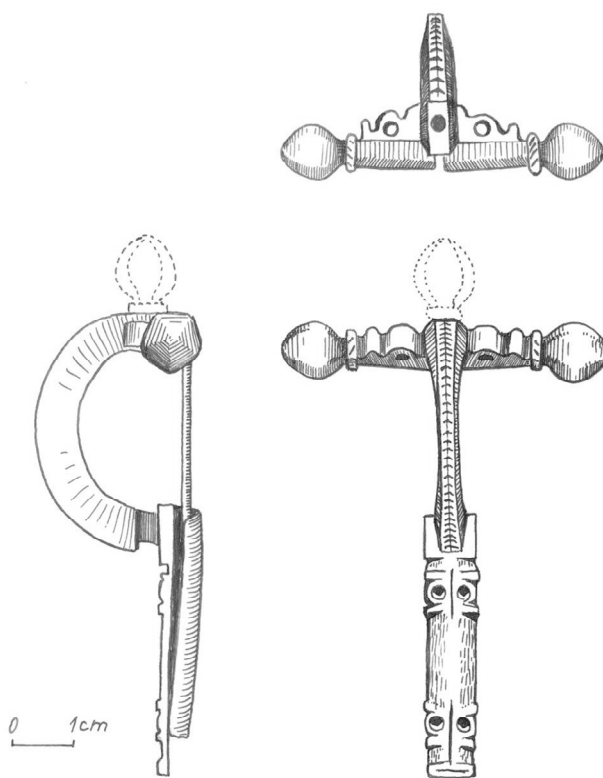


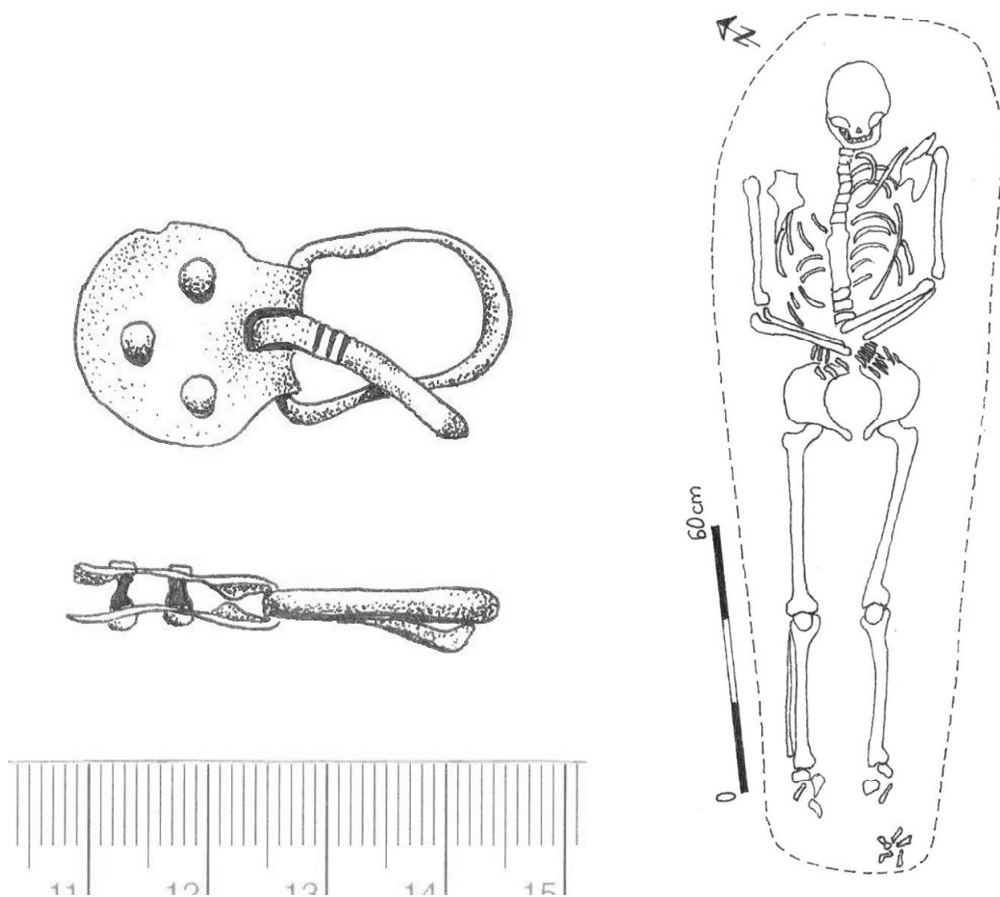
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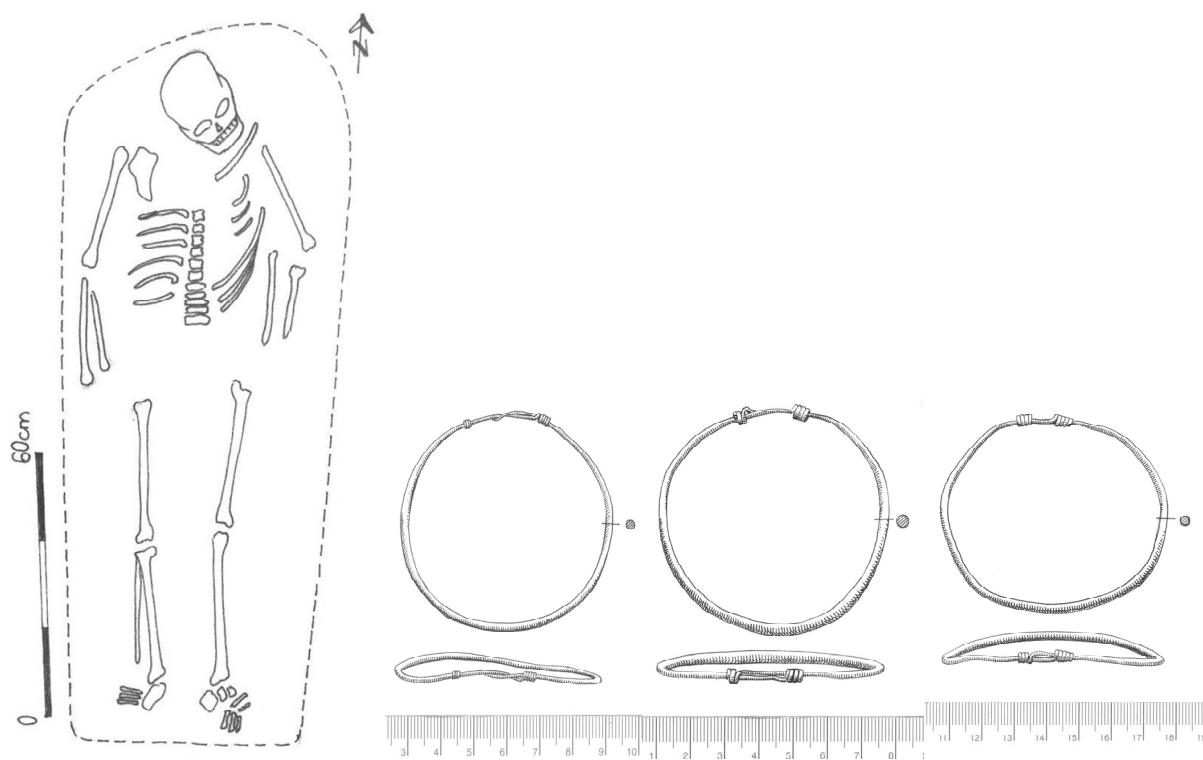
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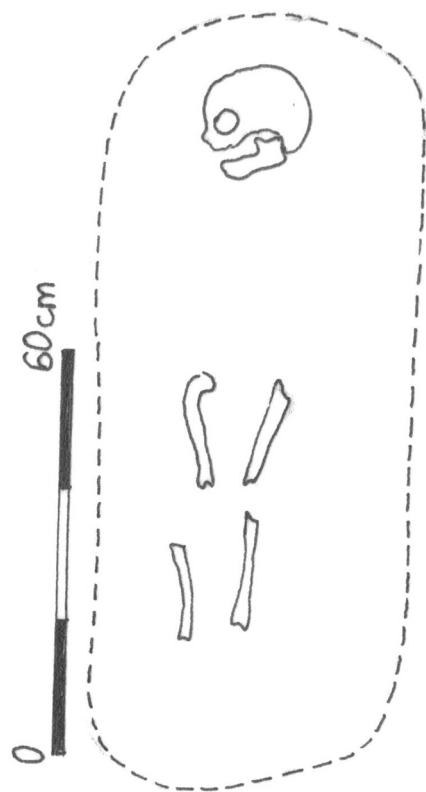


Grave 26

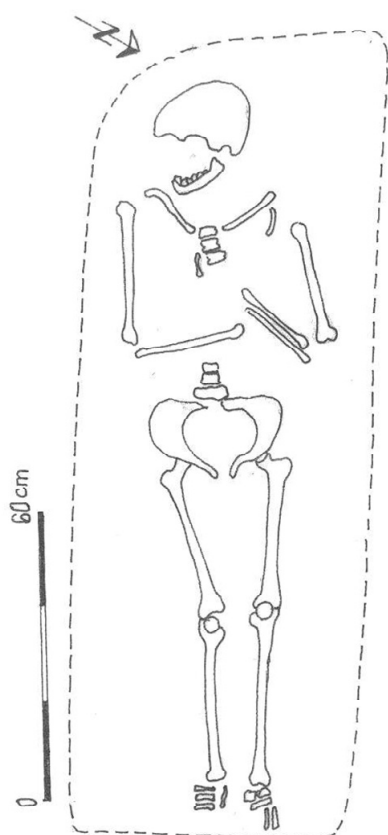
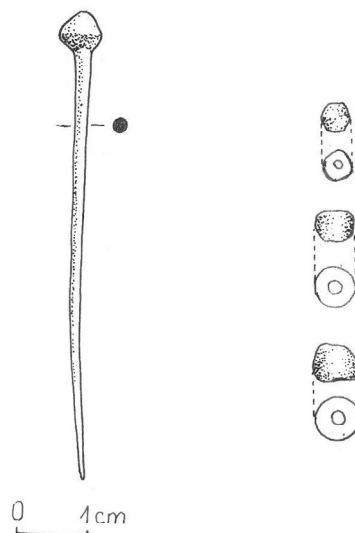


Grave 27

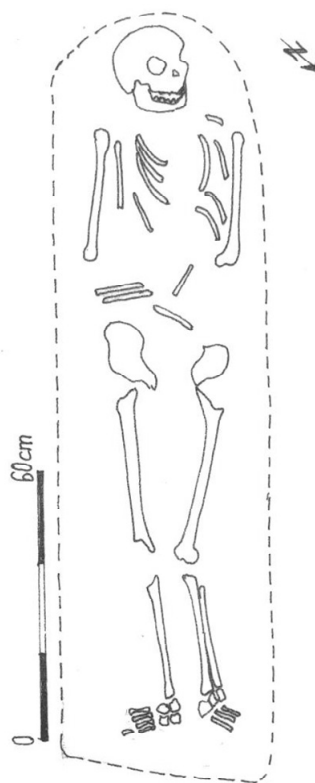
# Pl. XI



Grave 28

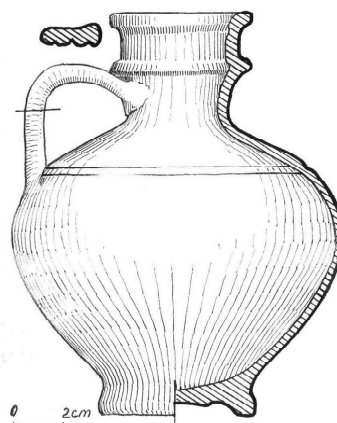
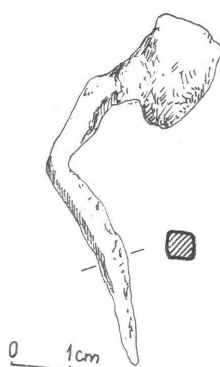
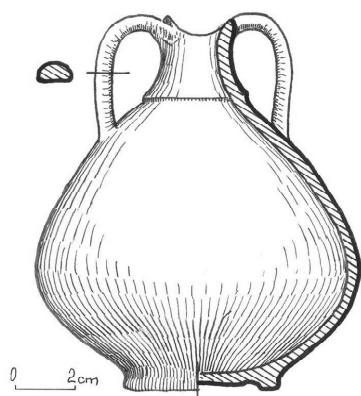


Grave 29

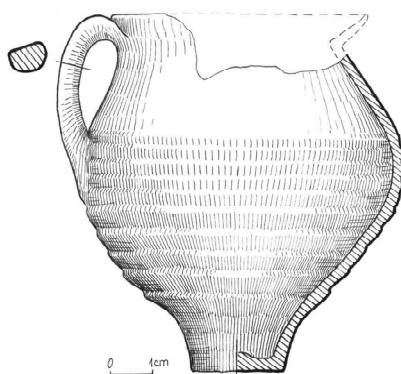


Grave 30

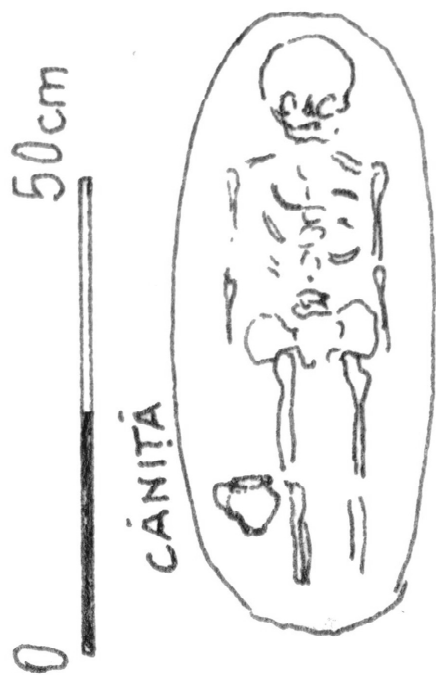
Pl. XII



Grave 31

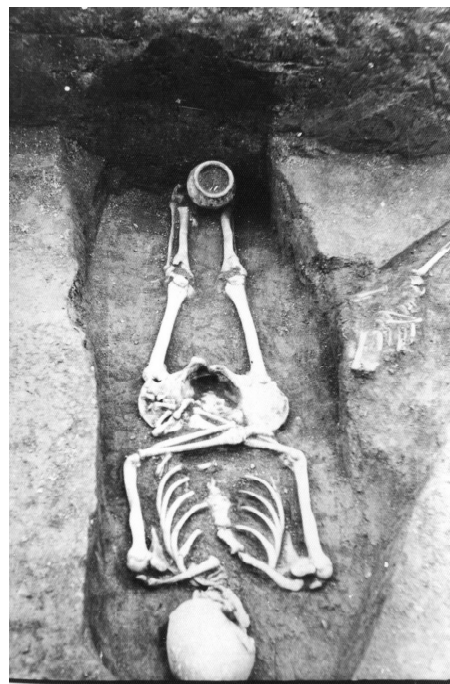
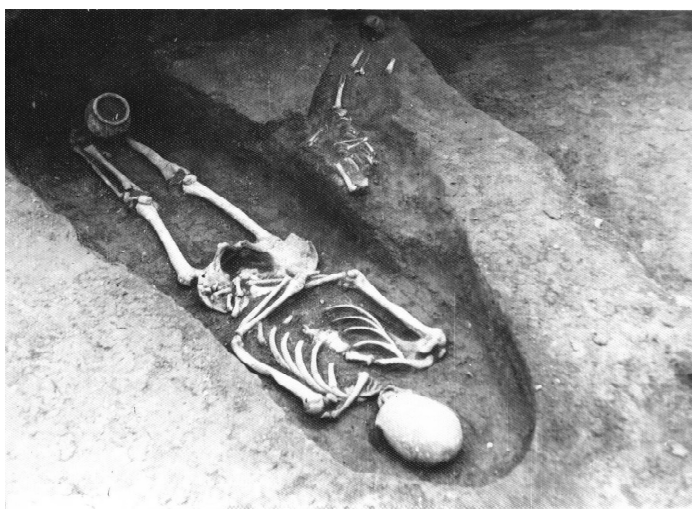
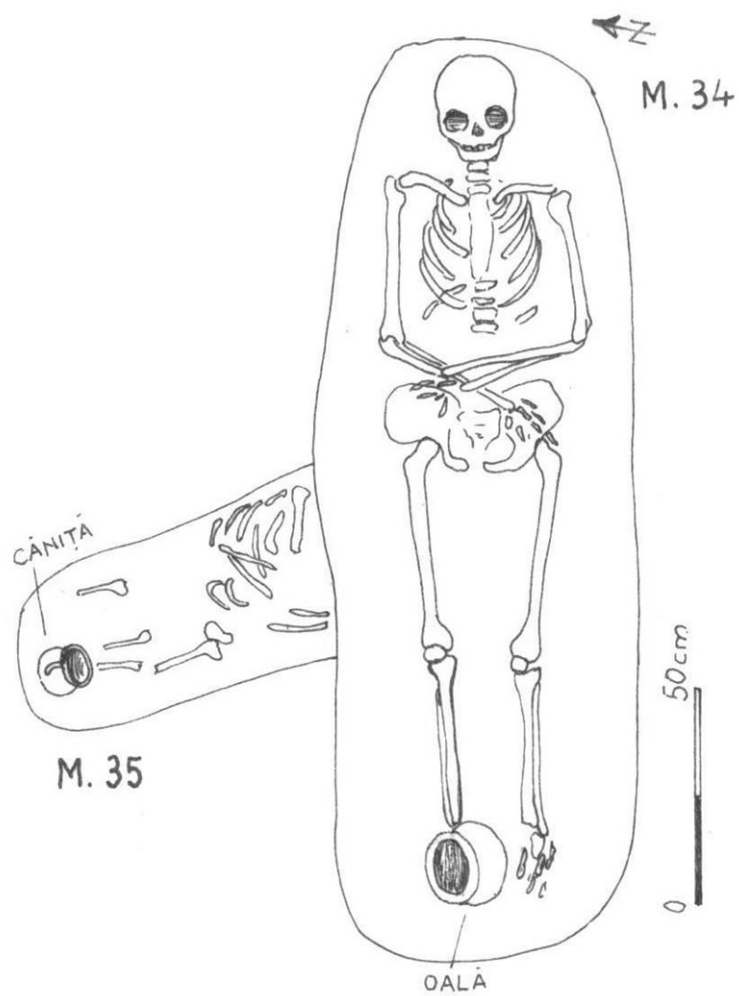


Grave 32



Pl. XIII

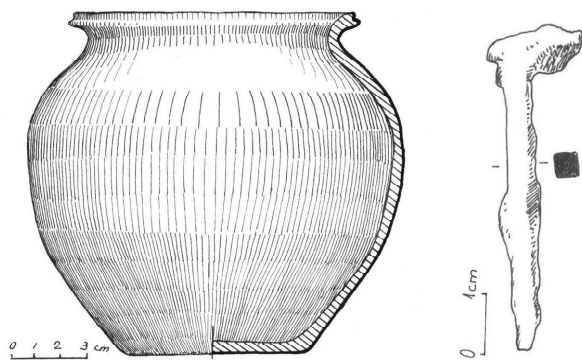
Grave 33



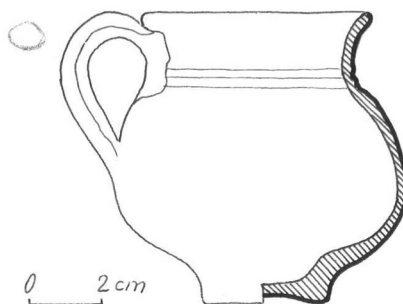
Graves 34-35

# Pl. XIV

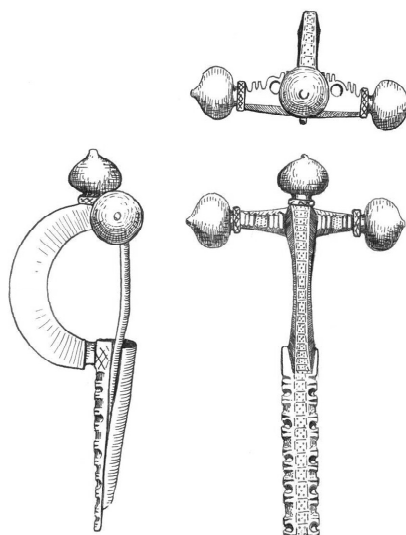
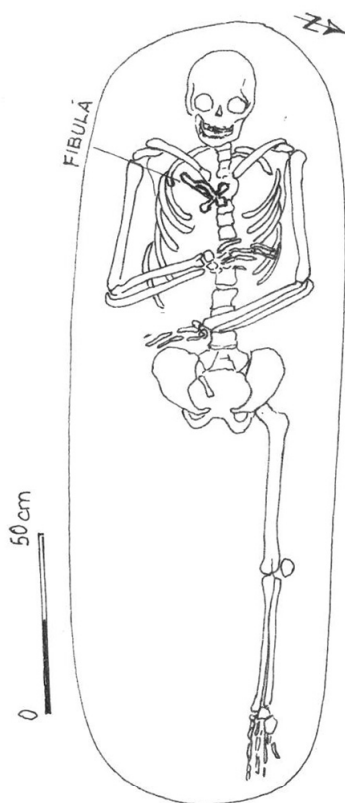




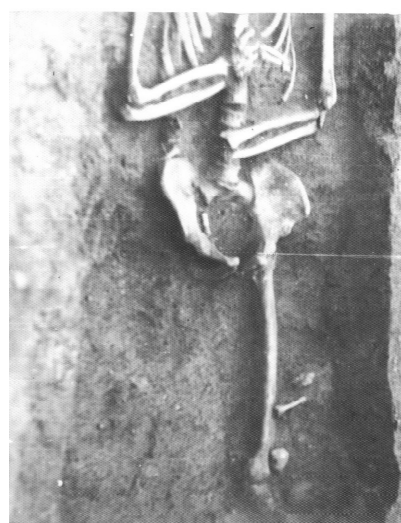
Grave 34



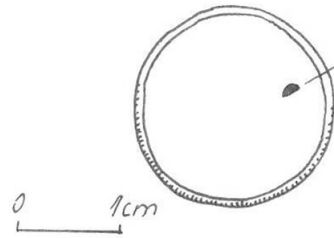
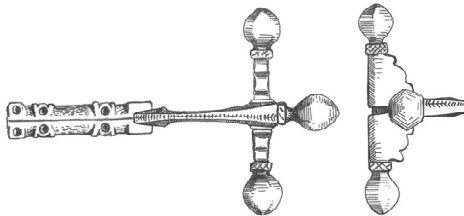
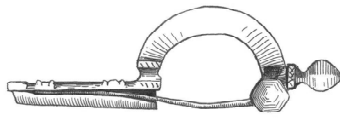
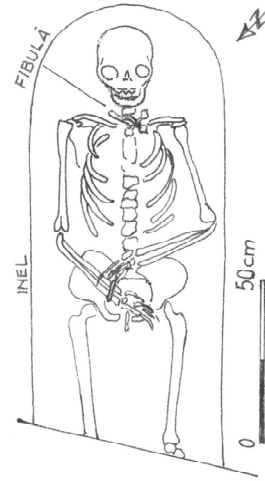
Grave 35



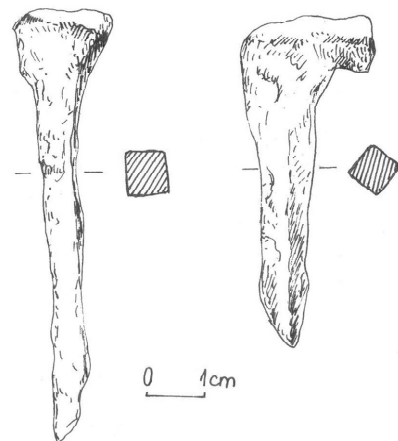
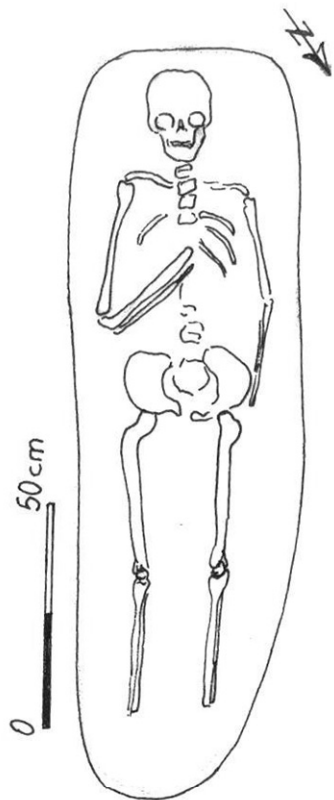
Pl. XV



Grave 36

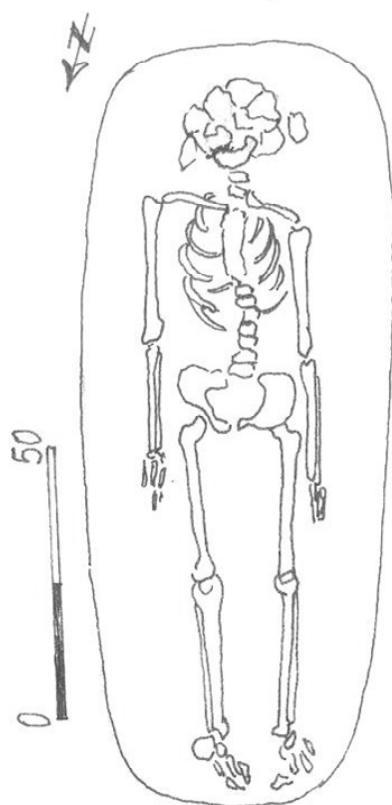


Grave 37

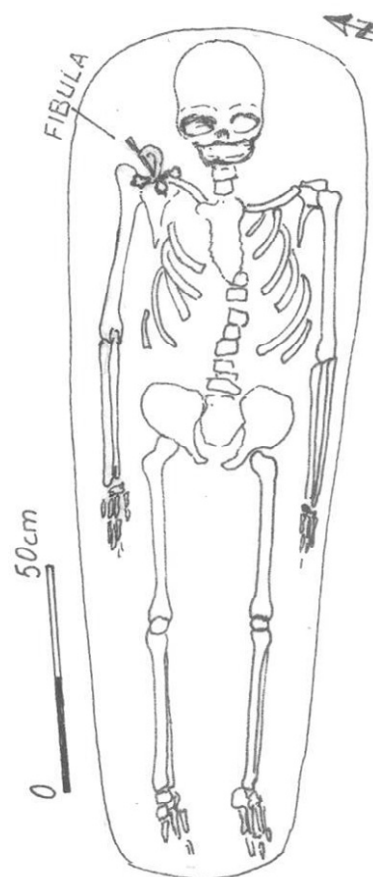


Pl. XVI

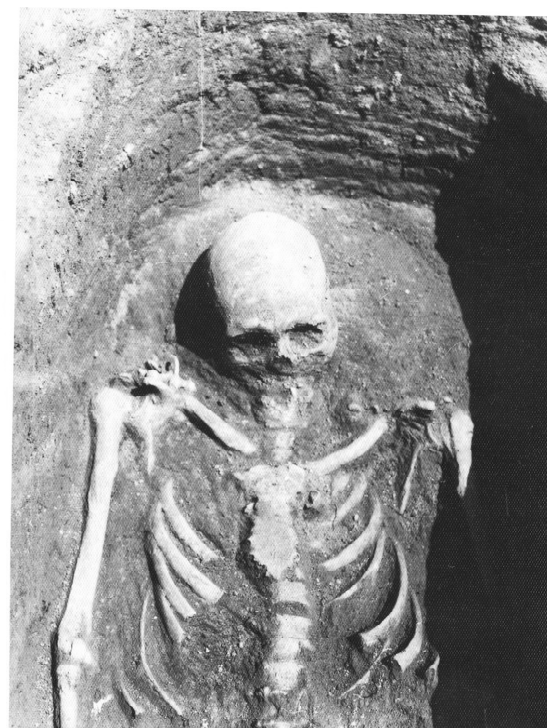
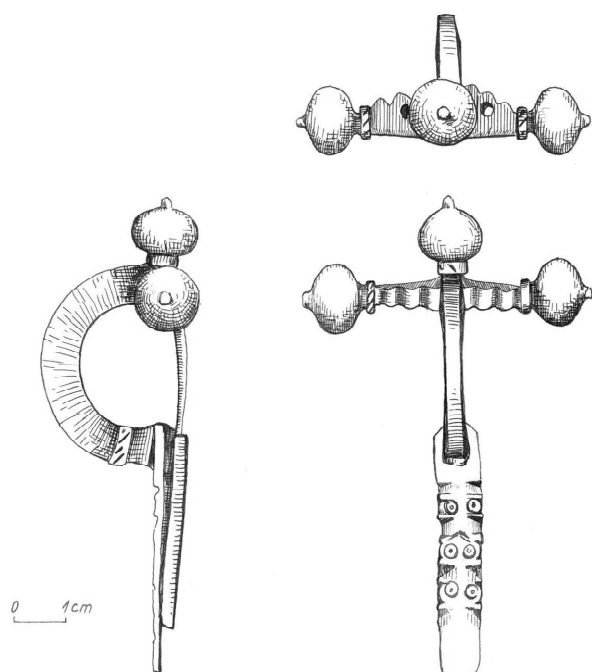
Grave 38



Grave 39

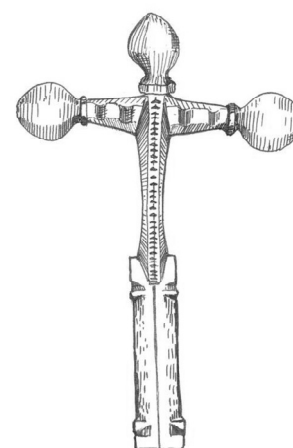
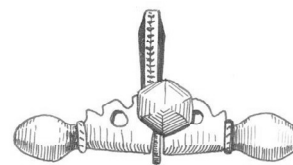
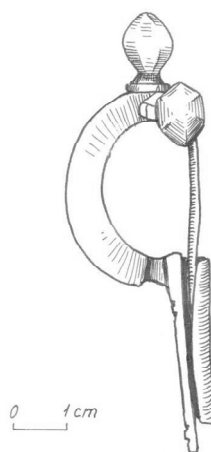
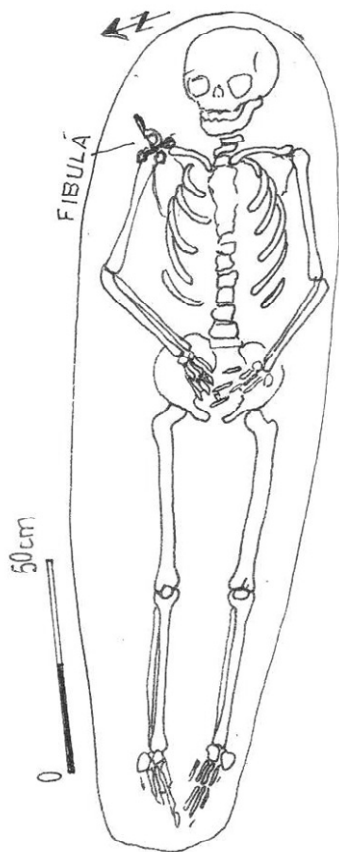


Grave 40

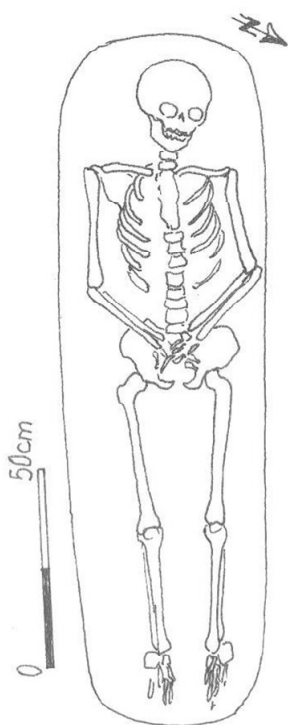


Grave 40

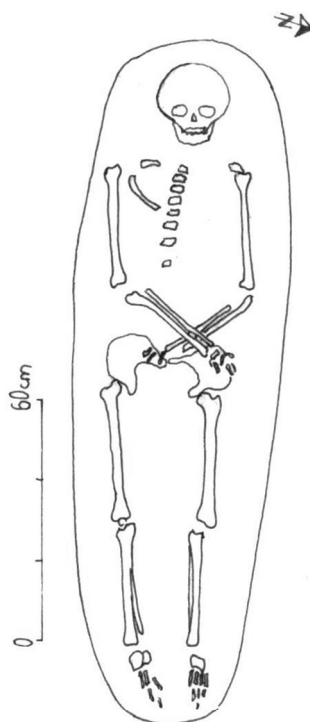
# Pl. XVII



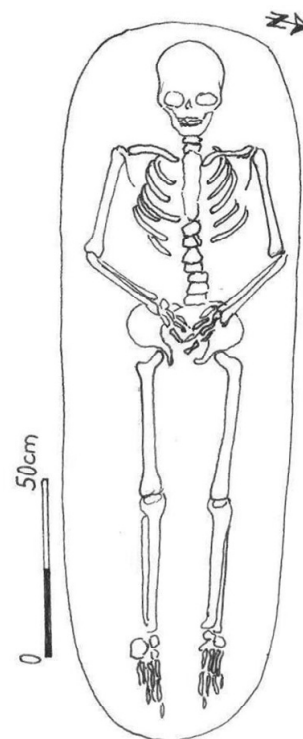
Grave 41



Grave 43

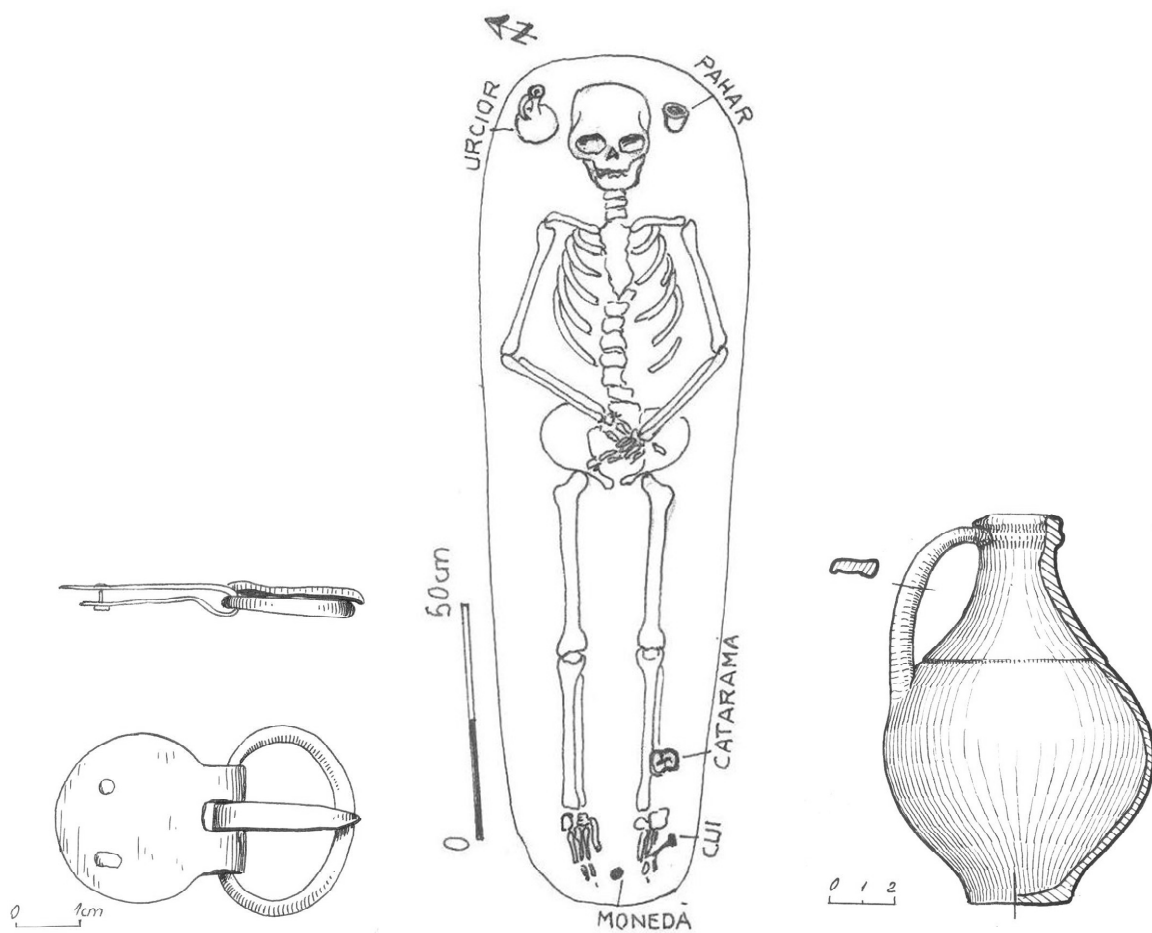


Grave 44

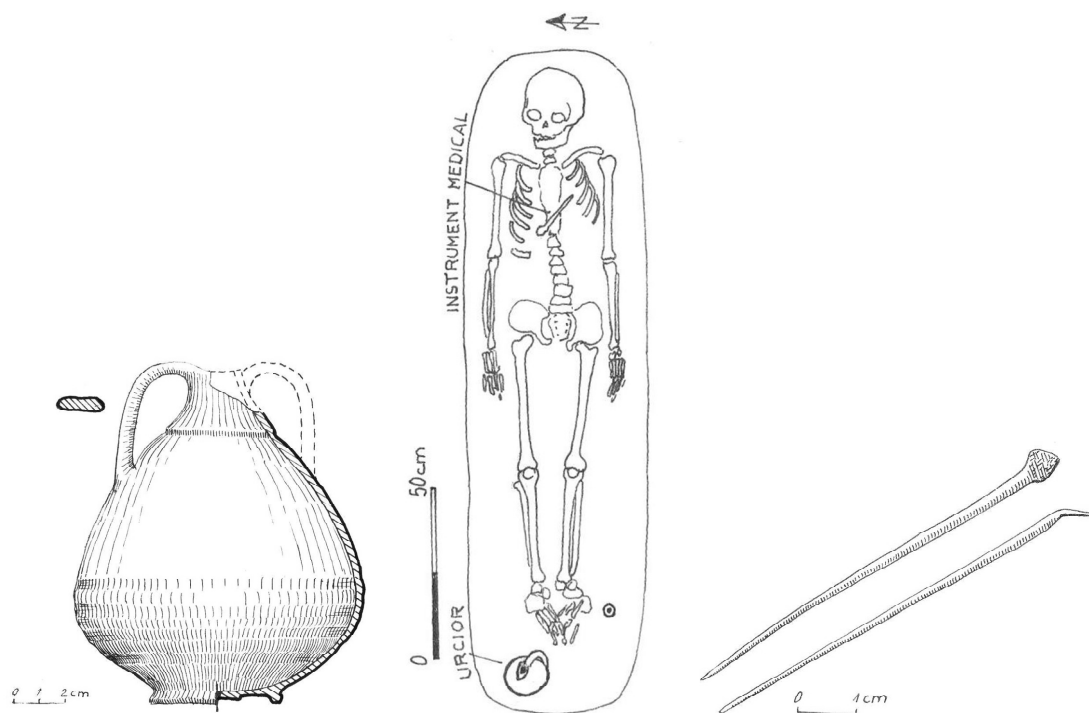


Grave 45

# Pl. XVIII

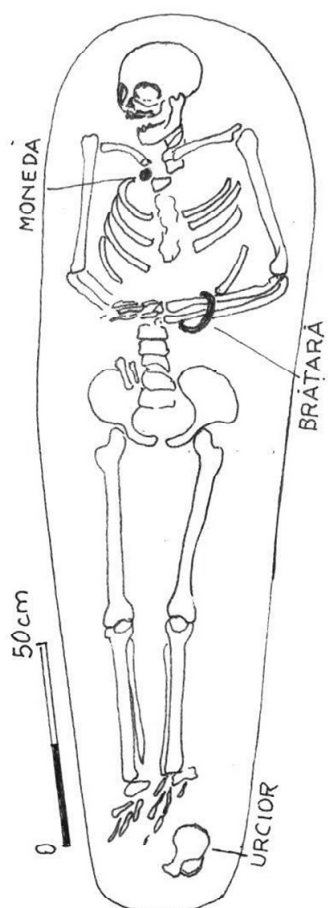


Grave 46

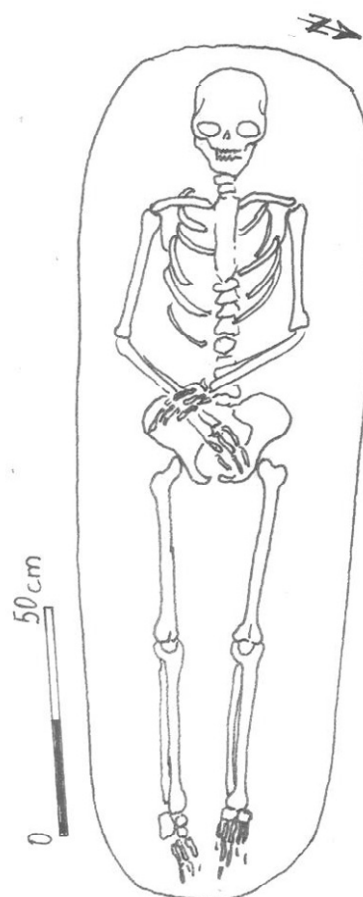


Grave 47

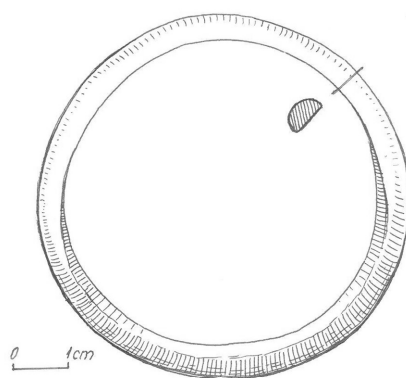
Pl. XIX



Grave 48

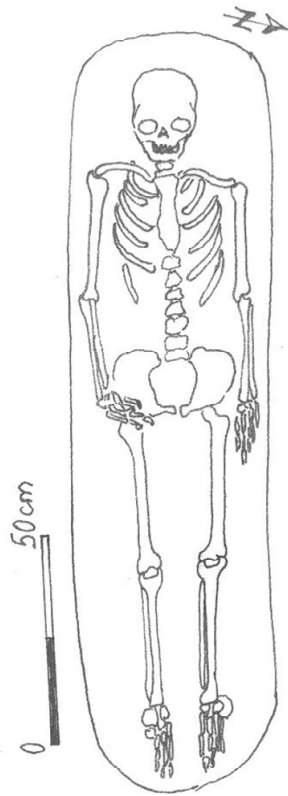


Grave 51

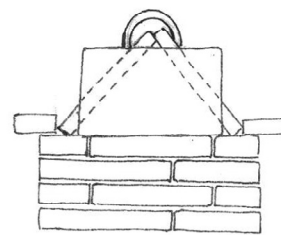
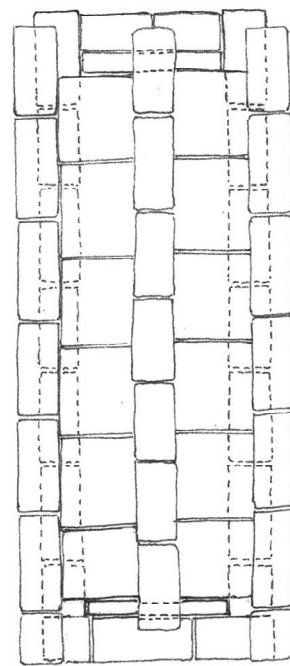
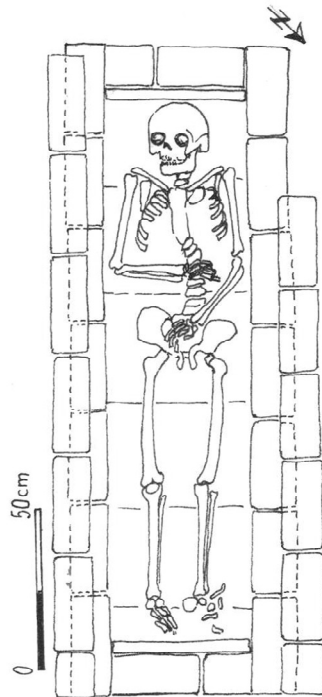


Grave 48

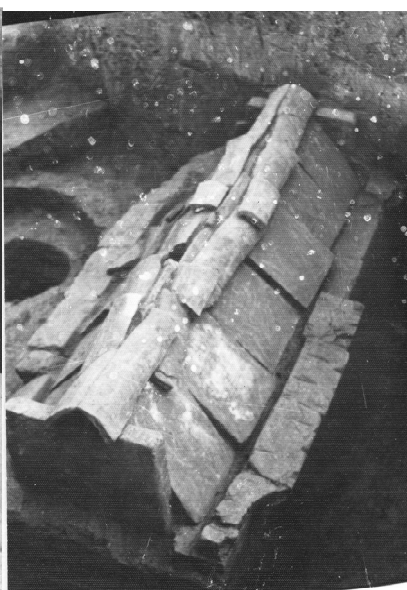
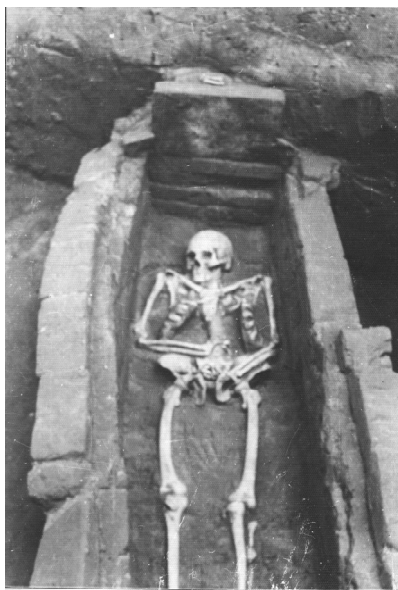
Pl. XX



Grave 51



Grave 53

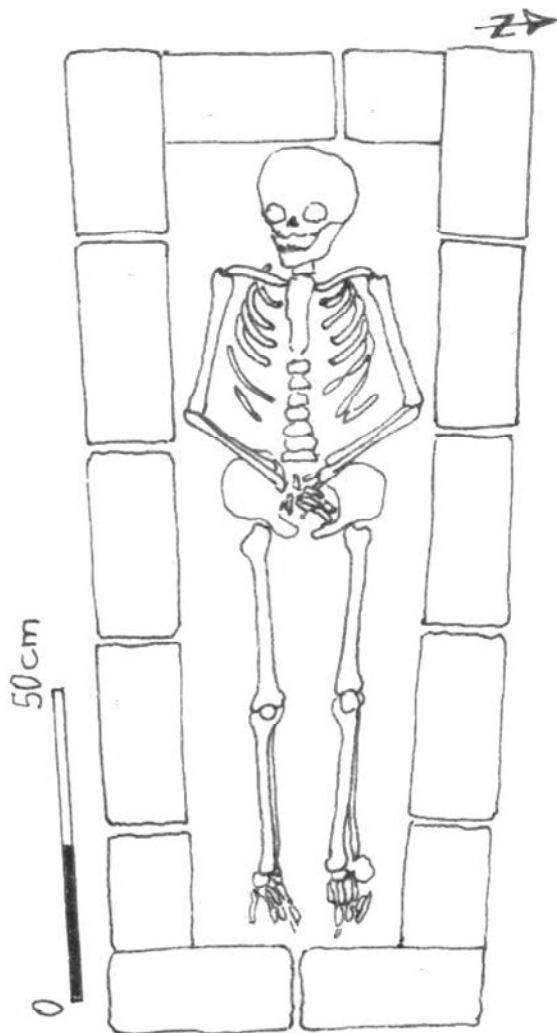


Grave 53

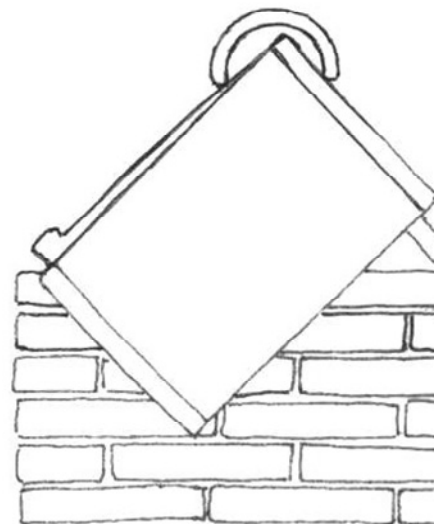
**Pl. XXI**



Grave 54



Grave 55



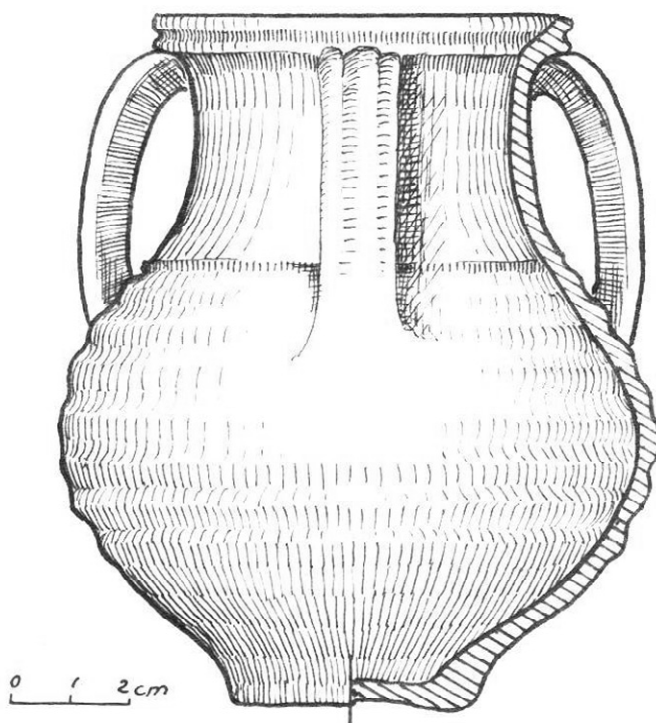
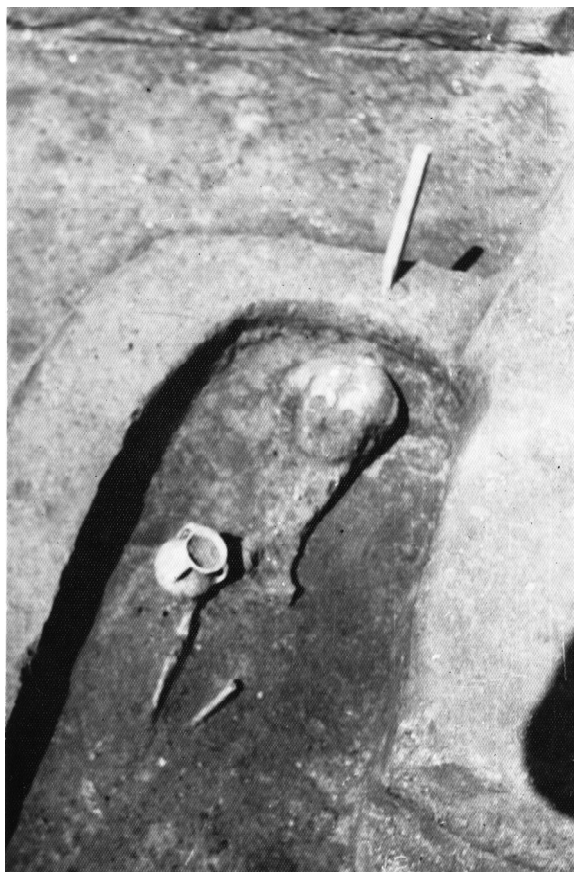
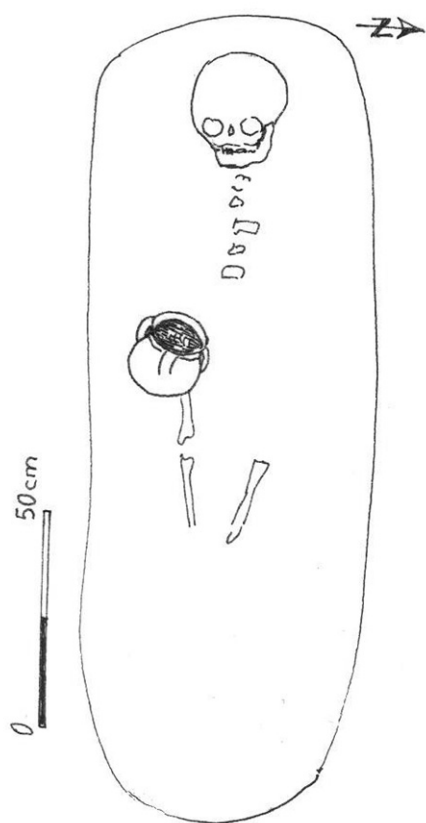
**Pl. XXII**





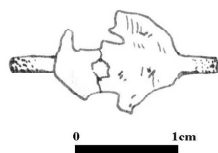
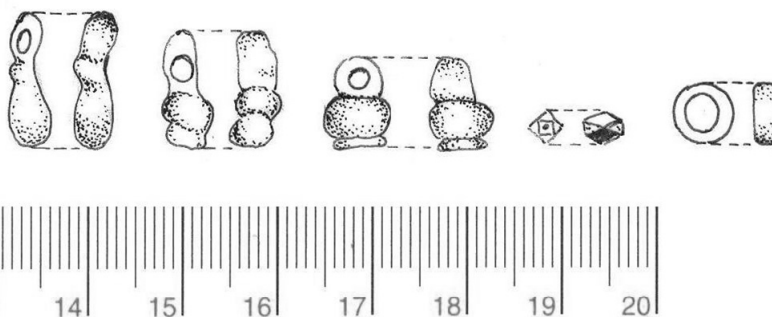
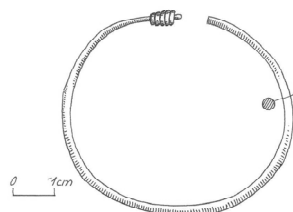
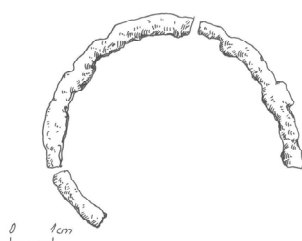
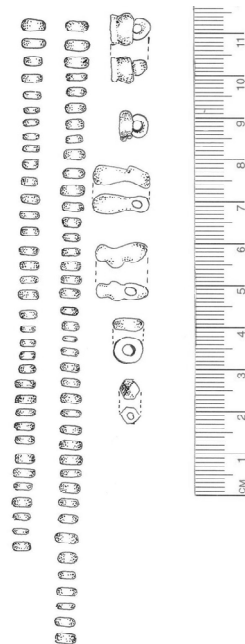
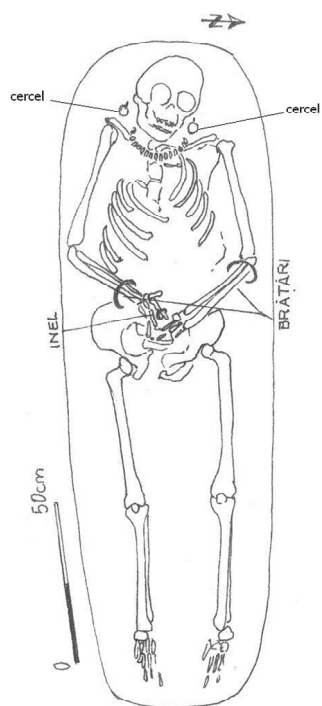
Grave 55

**Pl. XXIII**



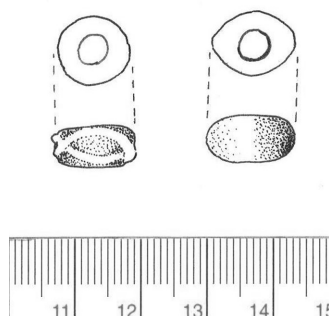
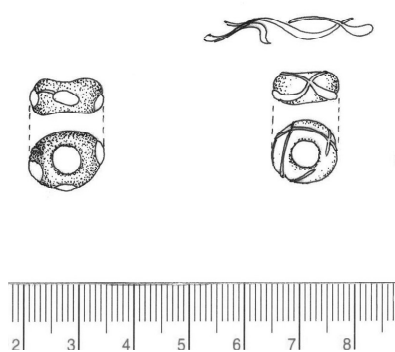
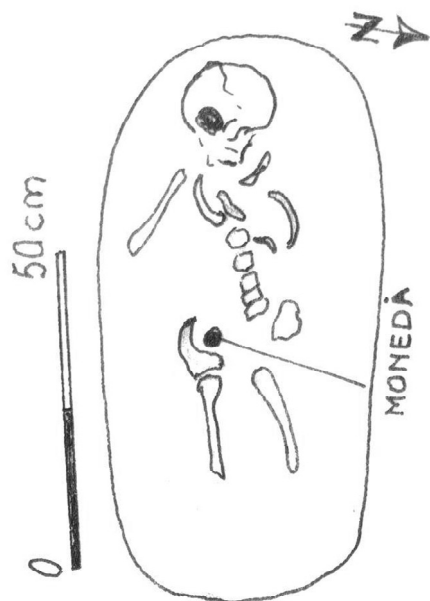
Grave 56

**Pl. XXIV**

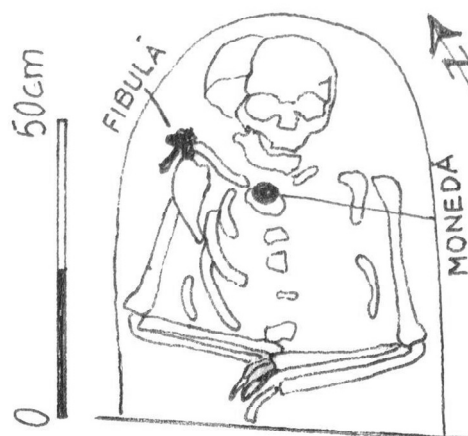
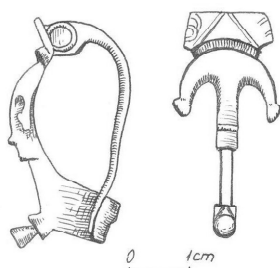
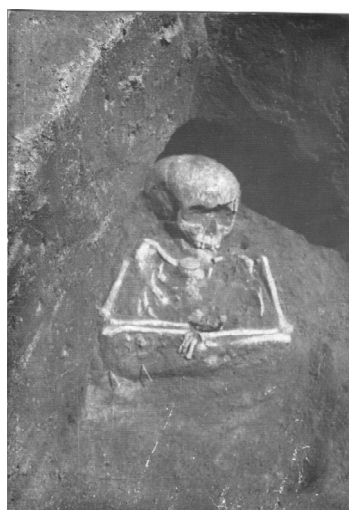


Grave 57

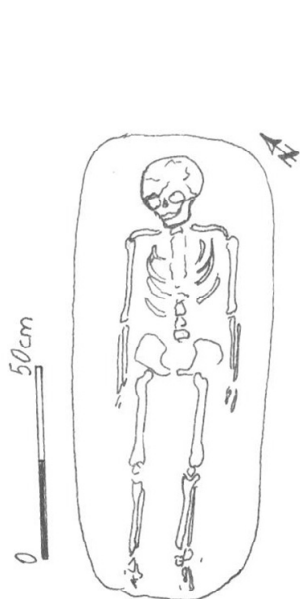
Pl. XXV



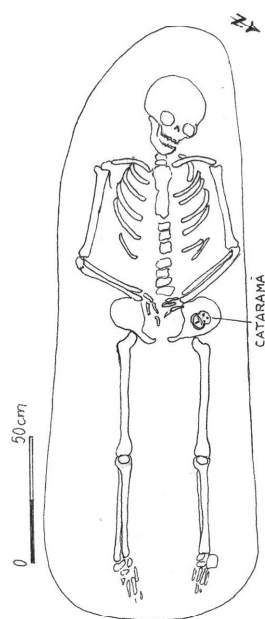
Grave 59



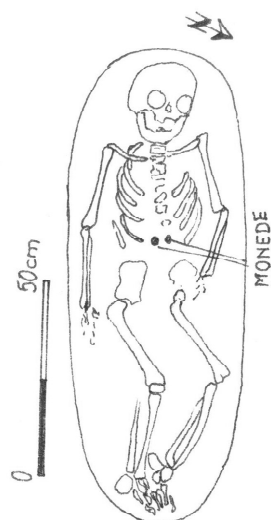
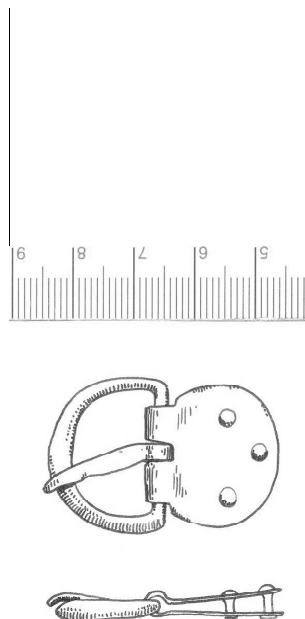
Grave 60



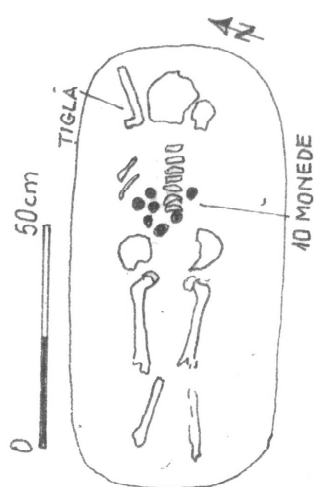
Grave 62



Grave 63

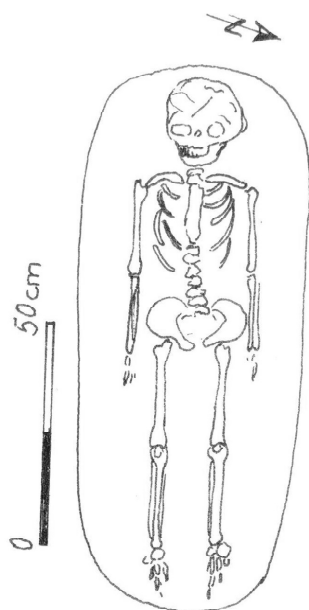


Grave 64

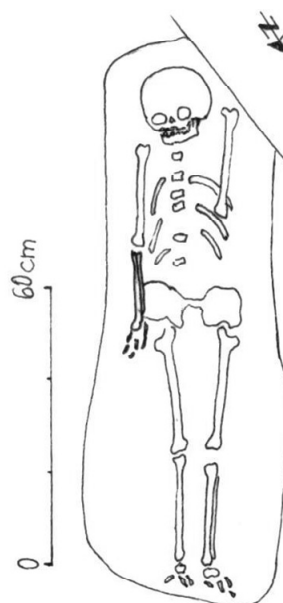


Grave 65

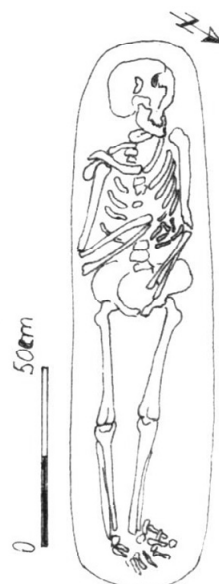




Grave 66



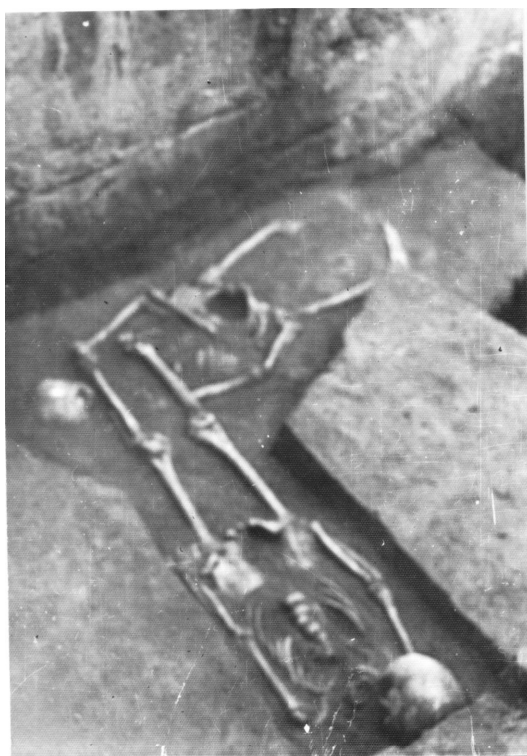
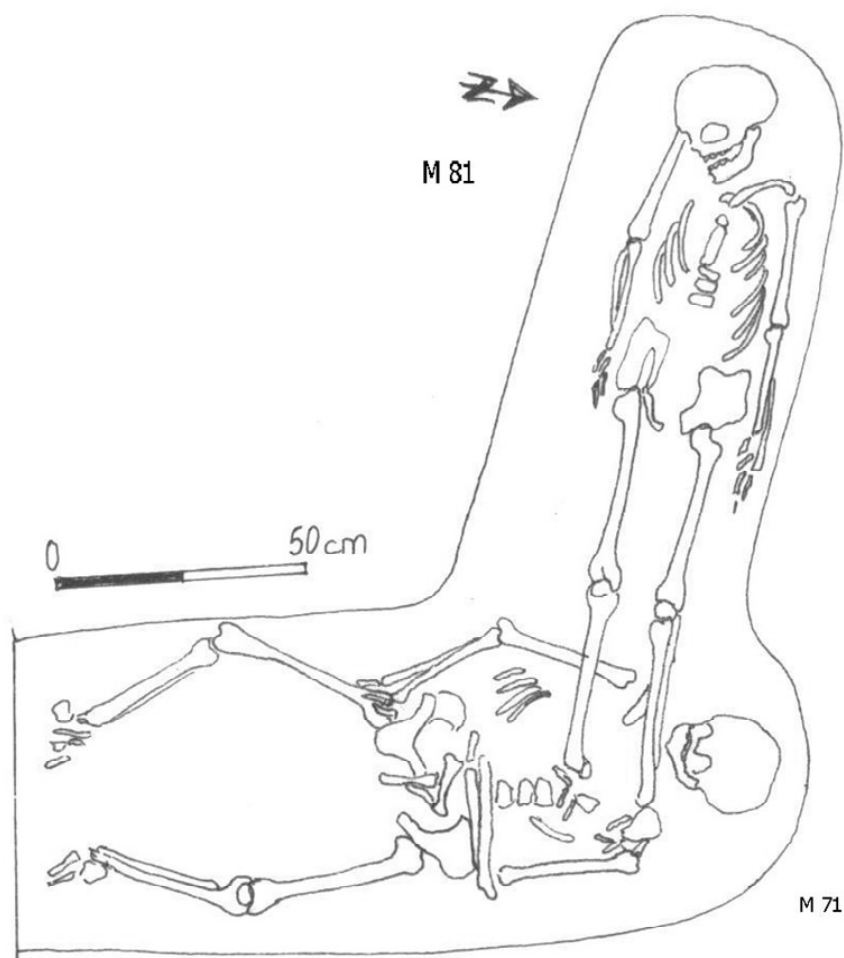
Grave 67



Grave 68



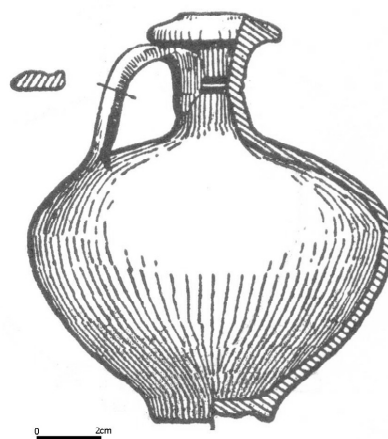
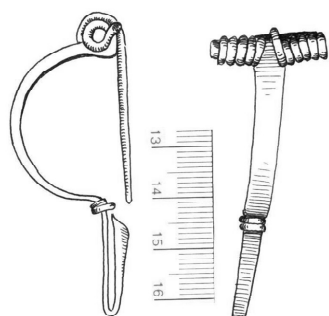
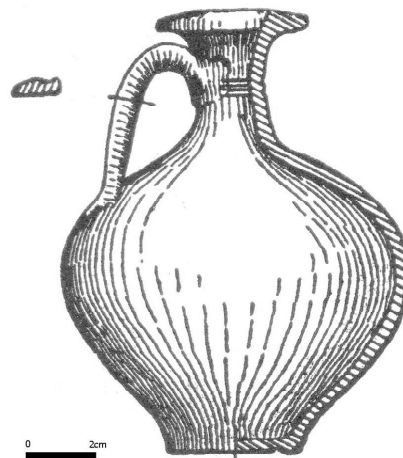
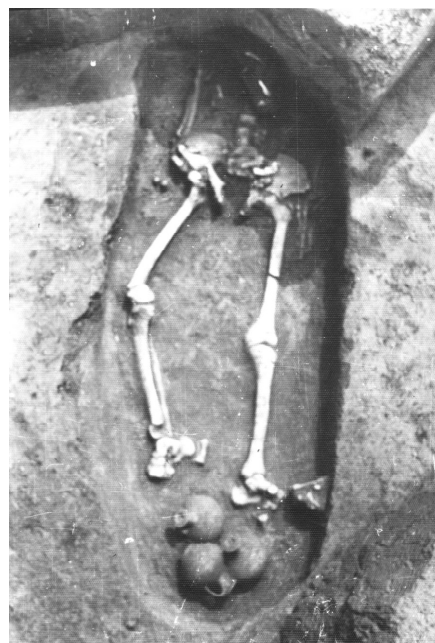
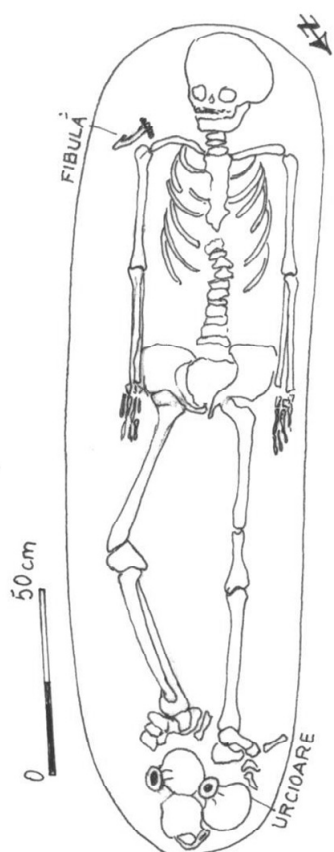
Grave 69



**Pl. XXIX**

Graves 71 și 81

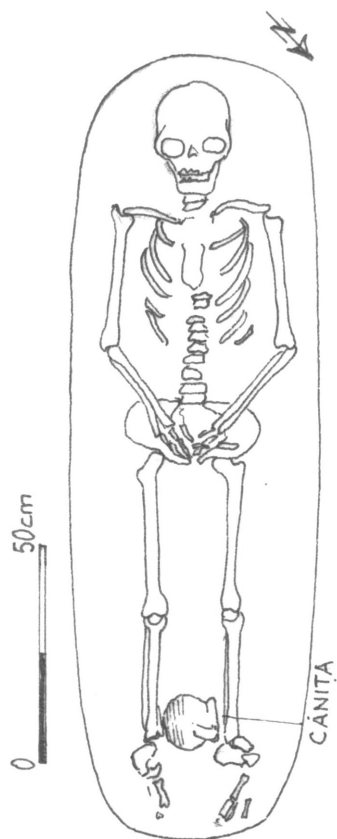
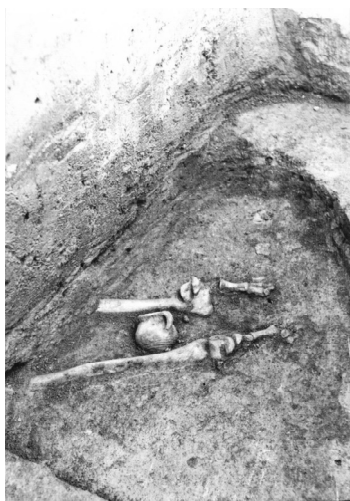




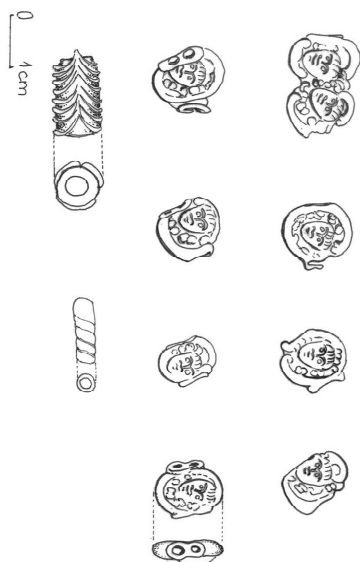
Pl. XXX

Grave 72

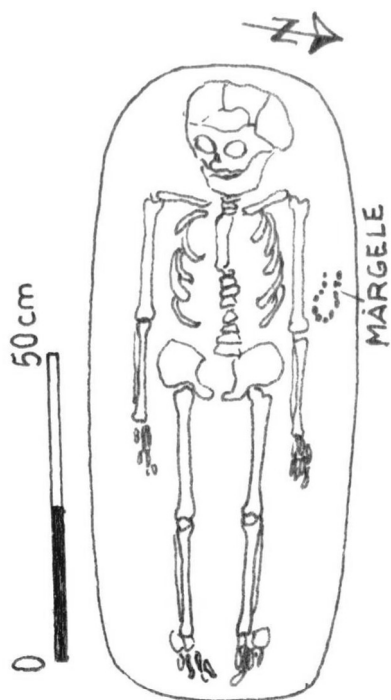




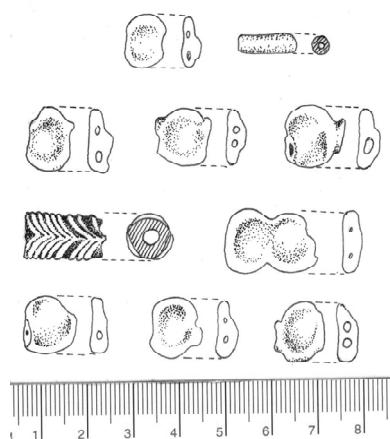
Grave 73



Beads (front view)

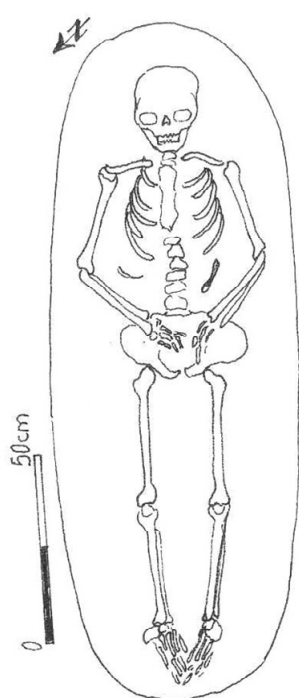


Grave 75

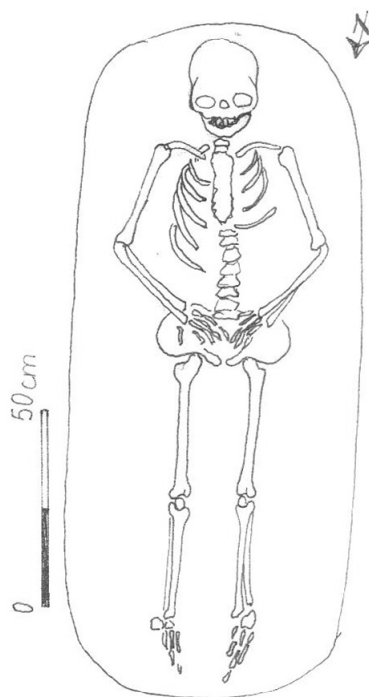


Beads (back view)

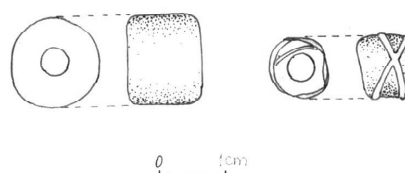
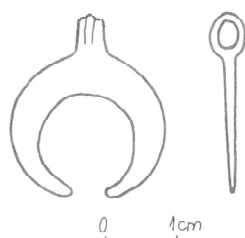
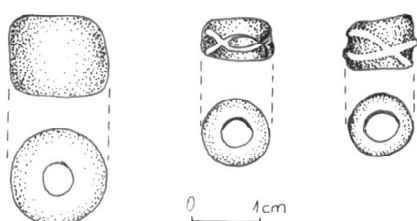
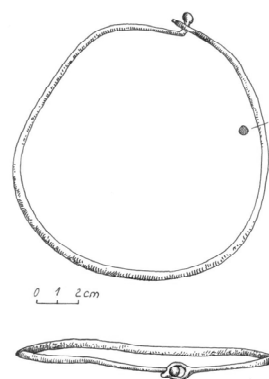
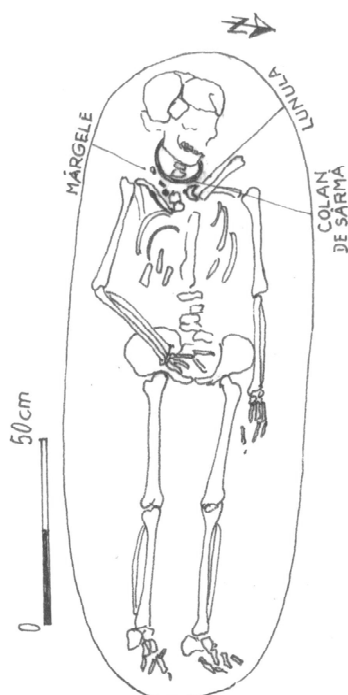
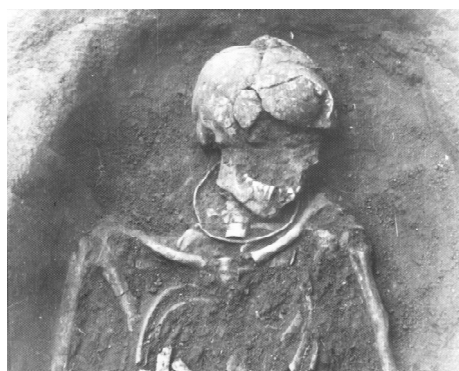
# Pl. XXXI



Grave 76

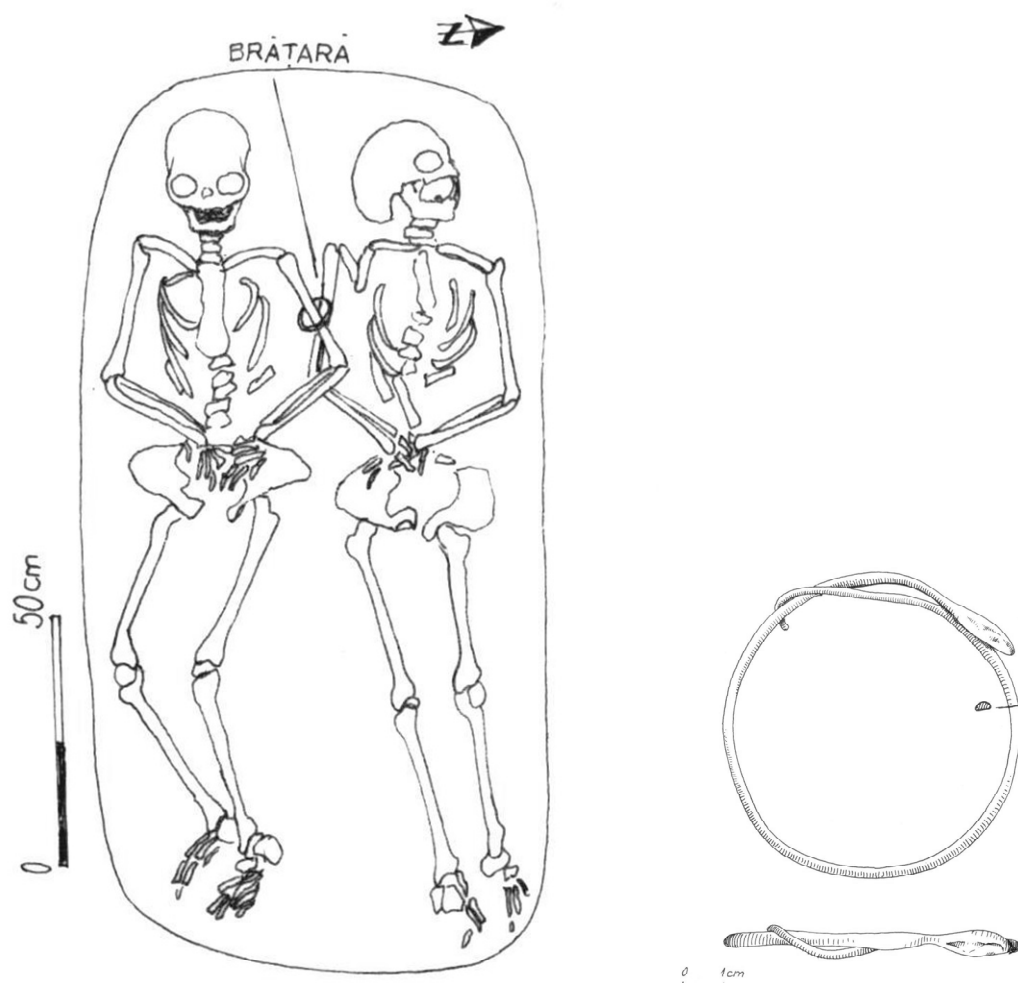


Grave 77



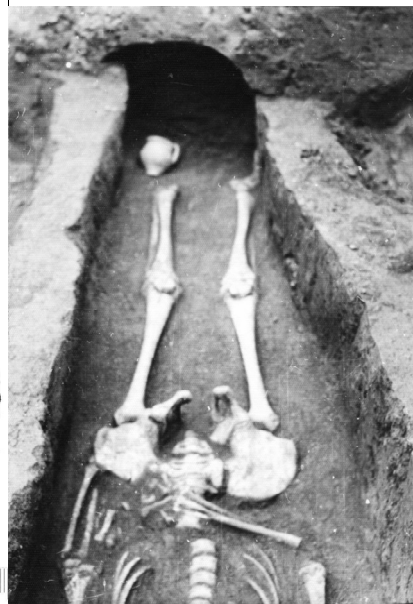
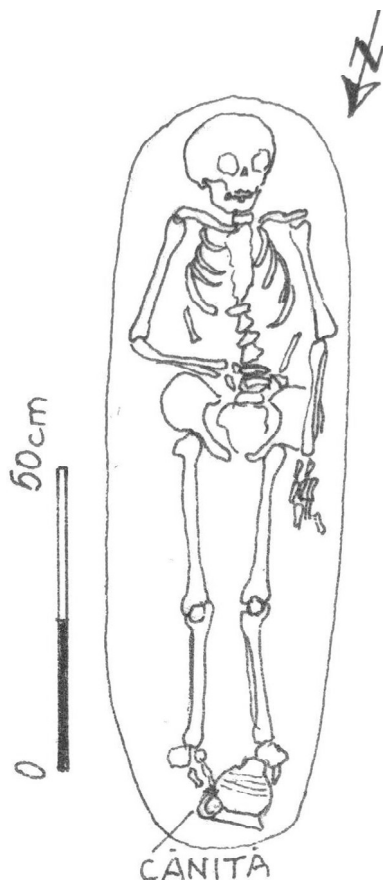
Pl. XXXII

Grave 78

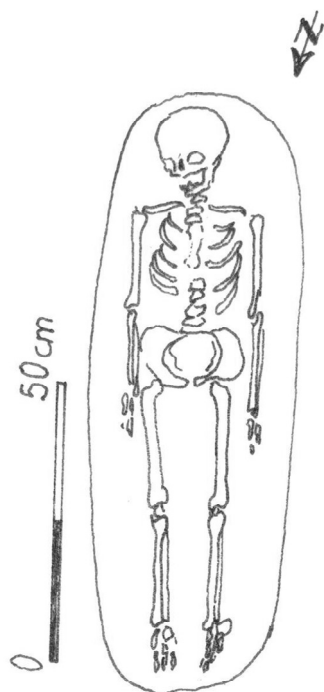


Pl. XXXIII

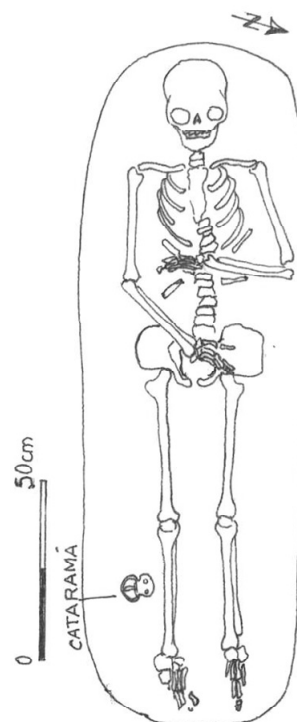
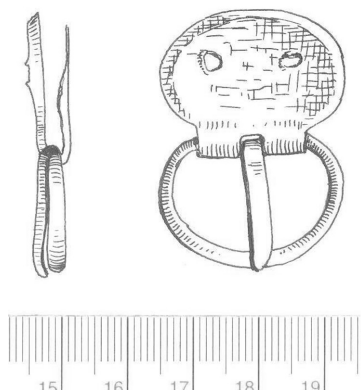
Grave 79



Grave 80

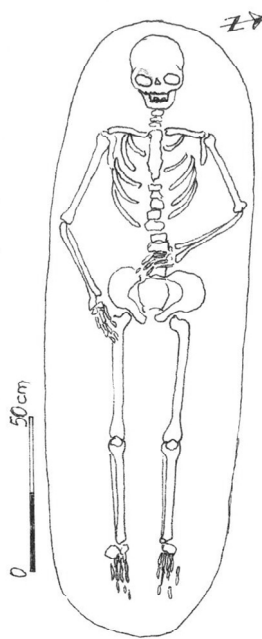


Grave 83

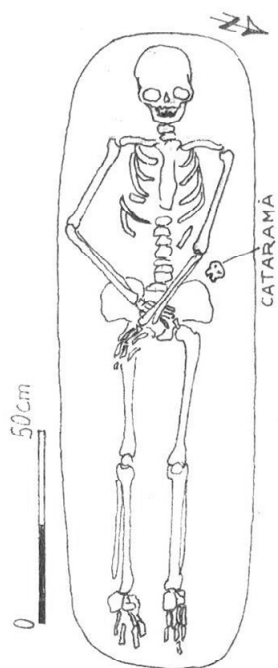


Grave 85

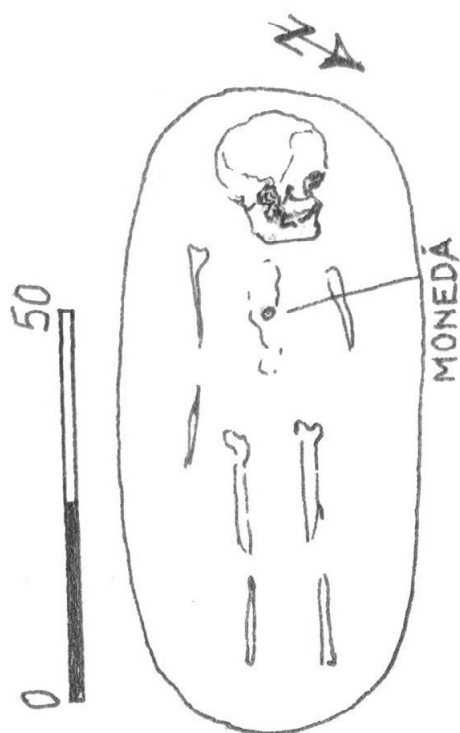
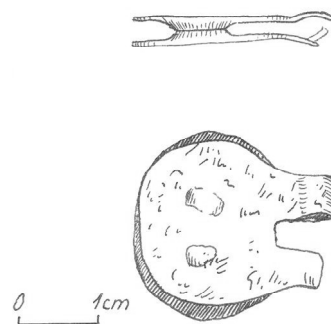
Pl. XXXIV



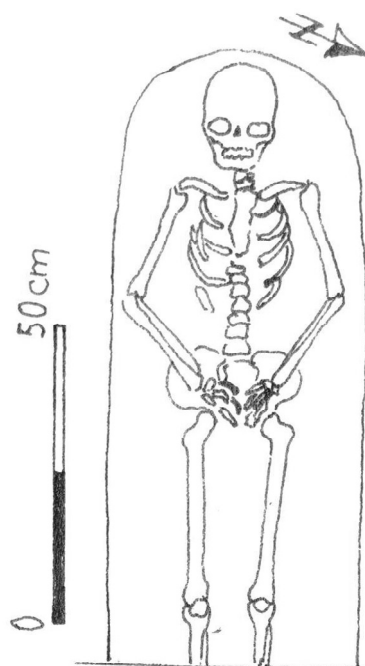
Grave 87



Grave 88

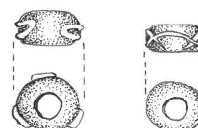
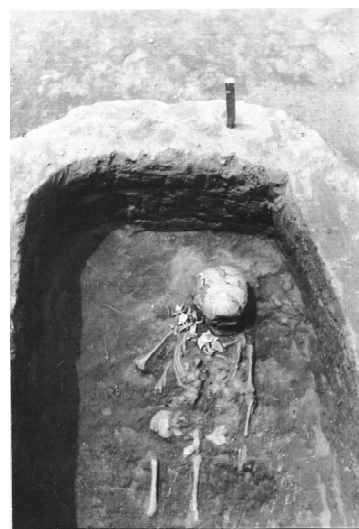
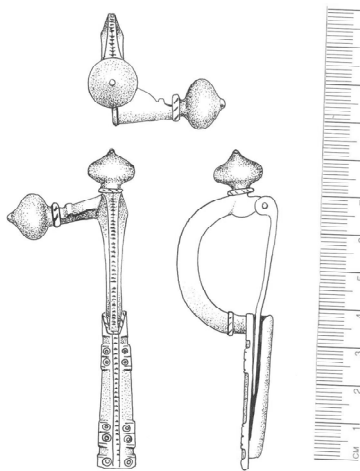
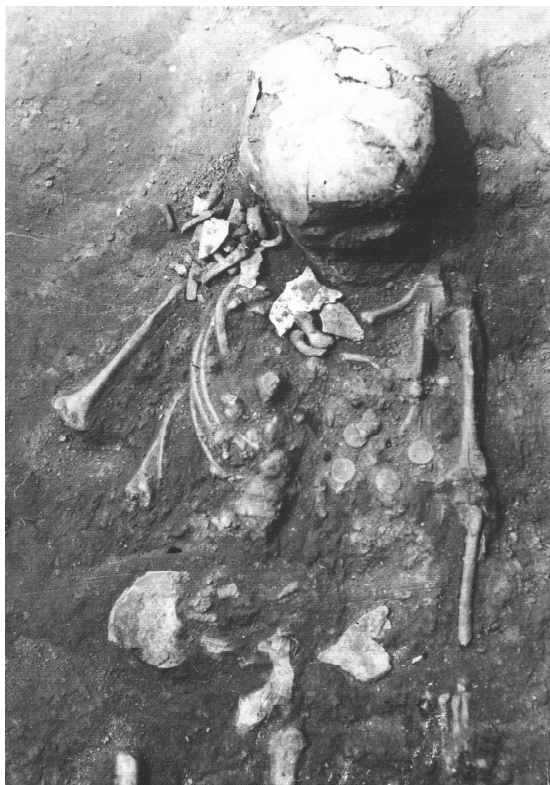
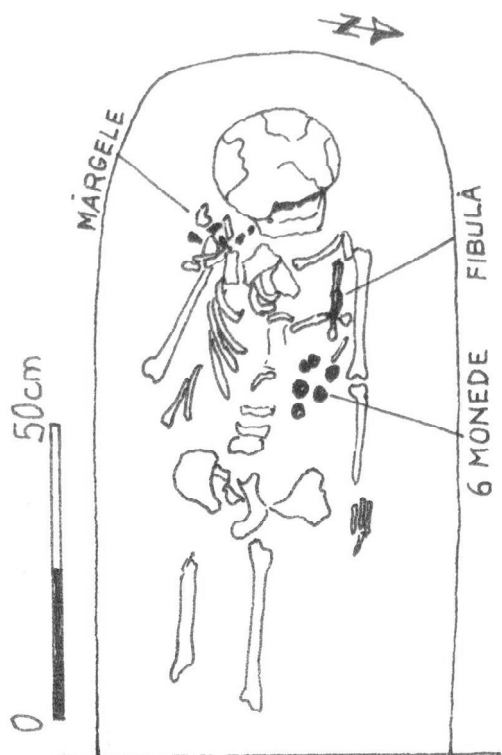


Grave 89



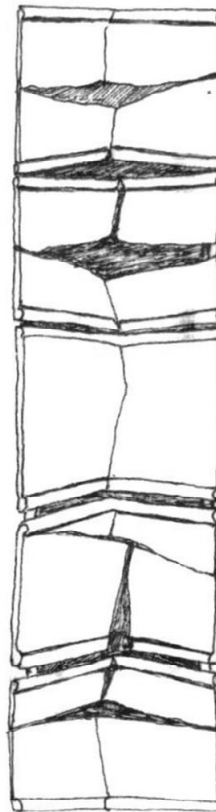
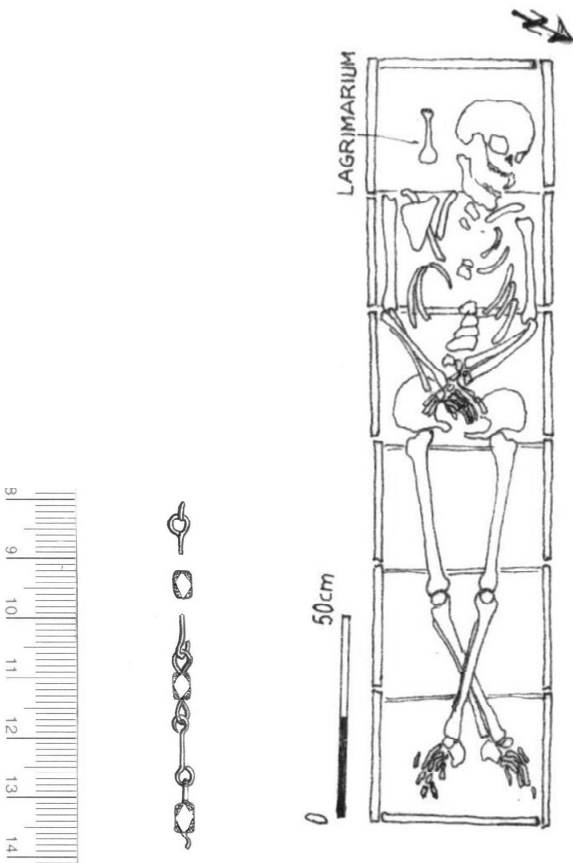
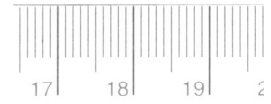
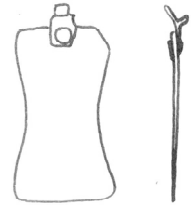
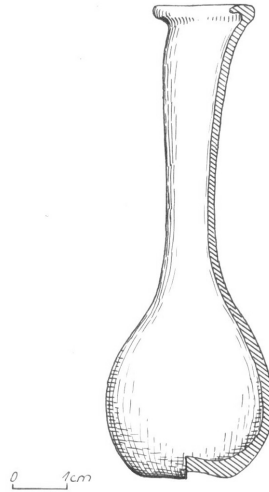
Grave 91

**Pl. XXXV**



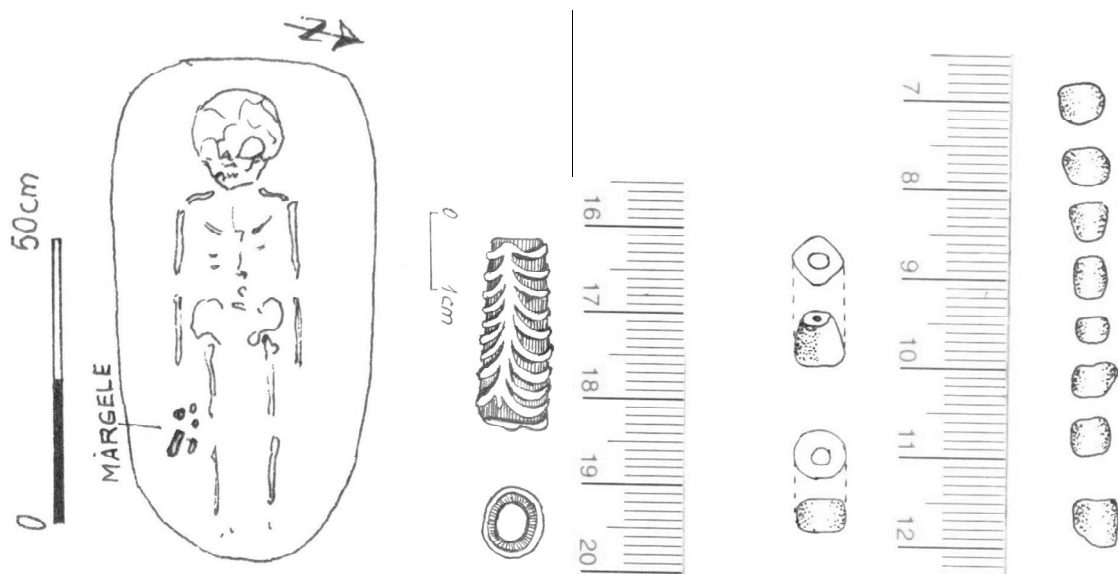
Pl. XXXVI

Grave 92

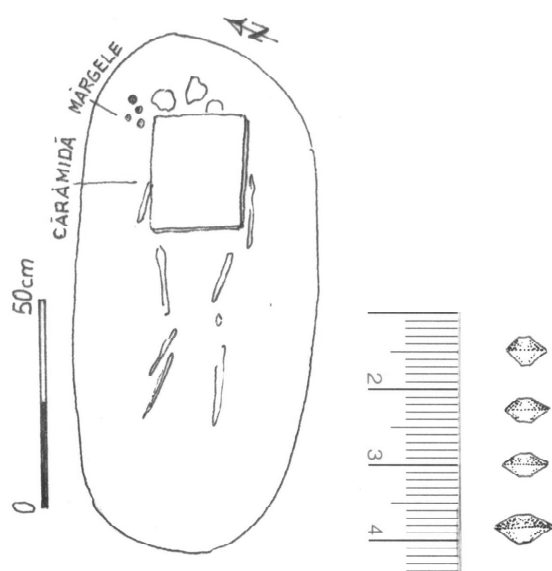


Grave 96

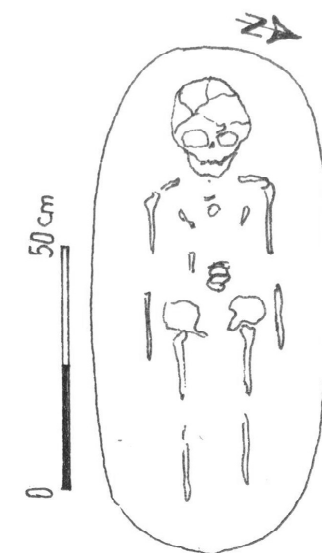
Pl. XXXVII



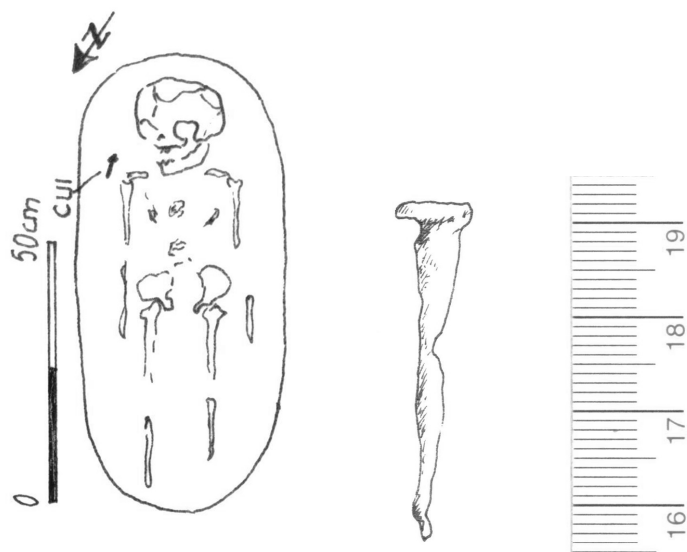
Grave 97



Grave 98

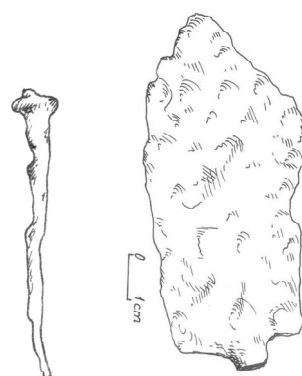
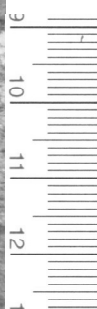
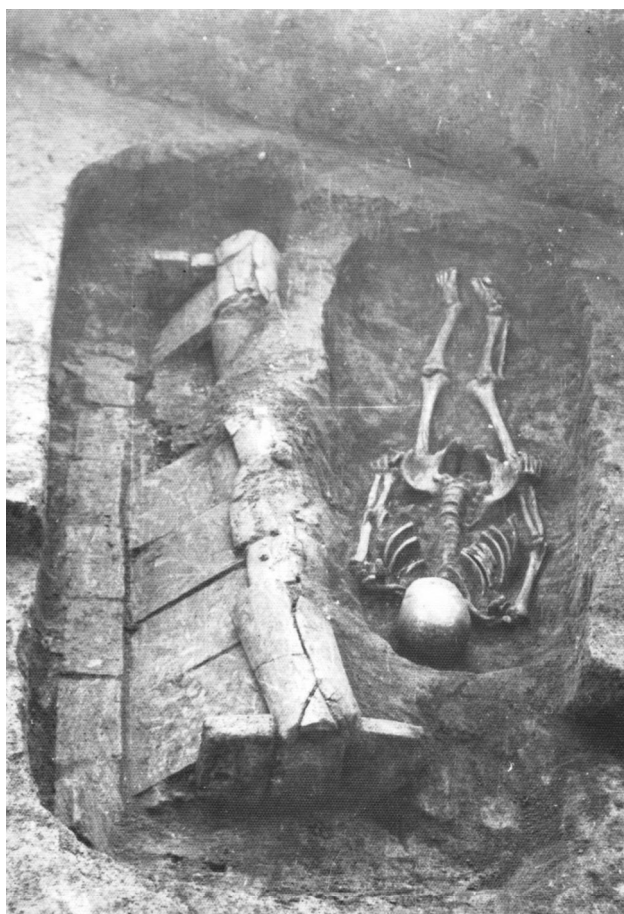
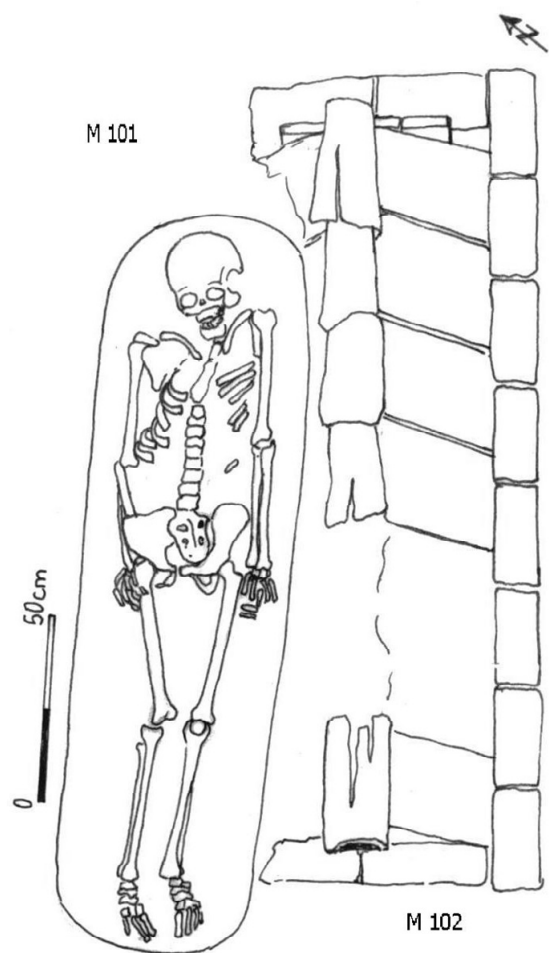


Grave 99



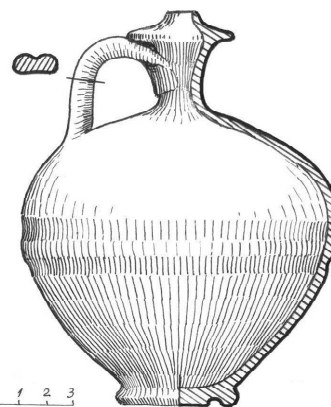
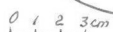
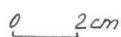
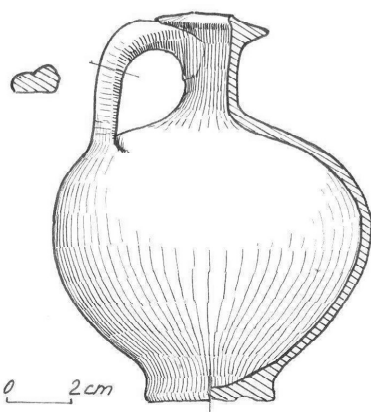
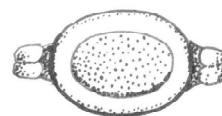
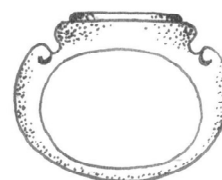
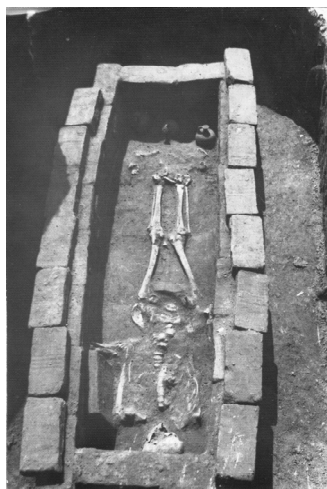
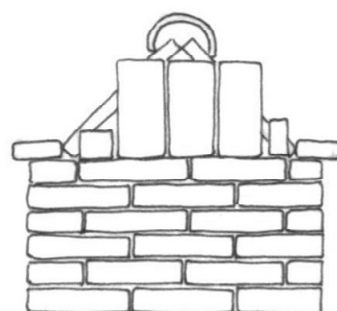
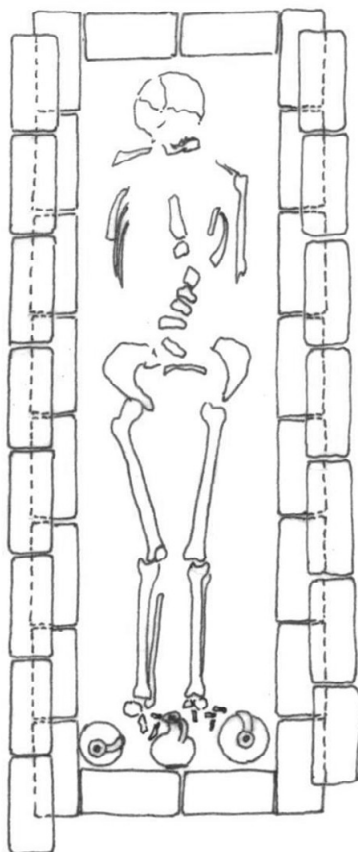
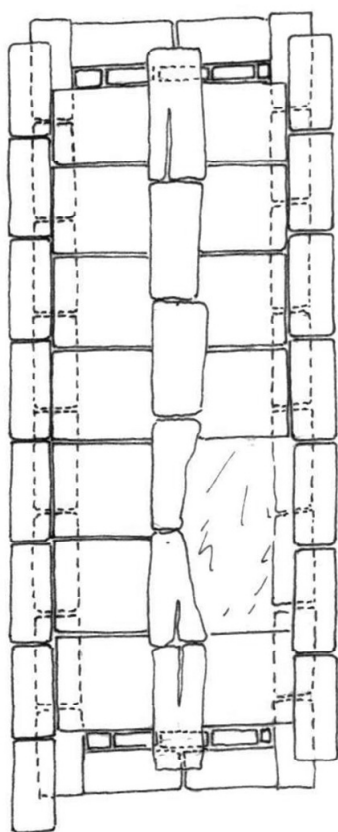
Grave 100





Grave 101

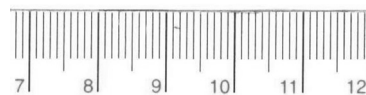
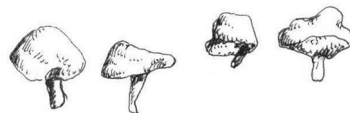
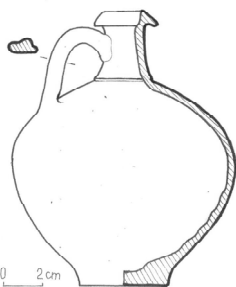
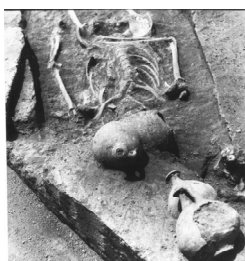
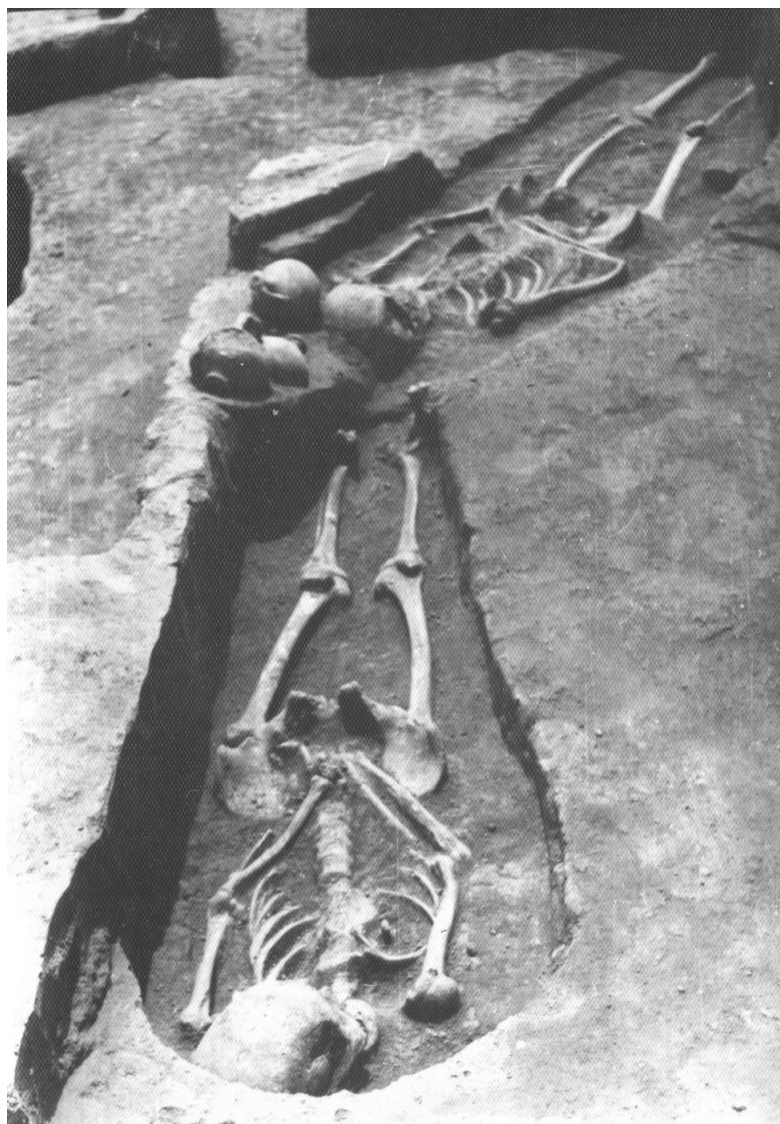
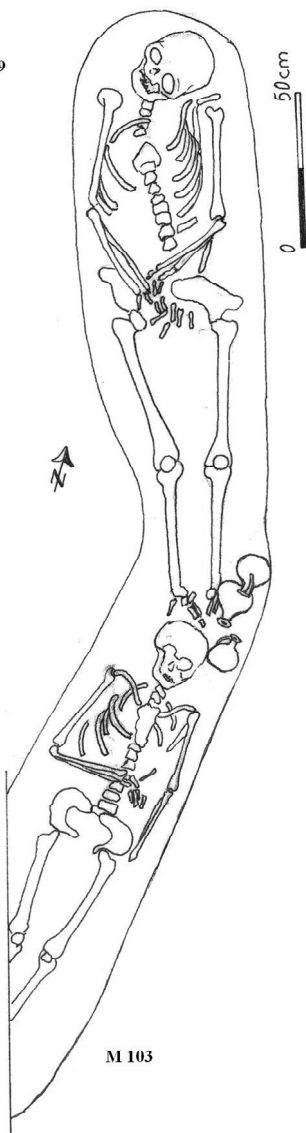
**Pl. XXXIX**



Pl. XL

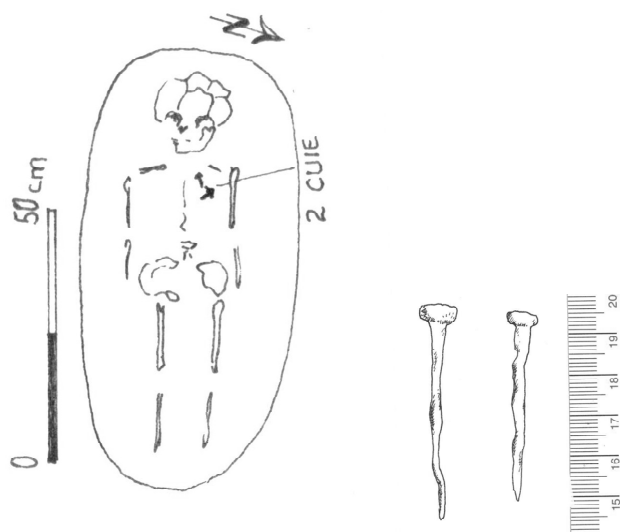
Grave 102

M 109



Pl. XLI

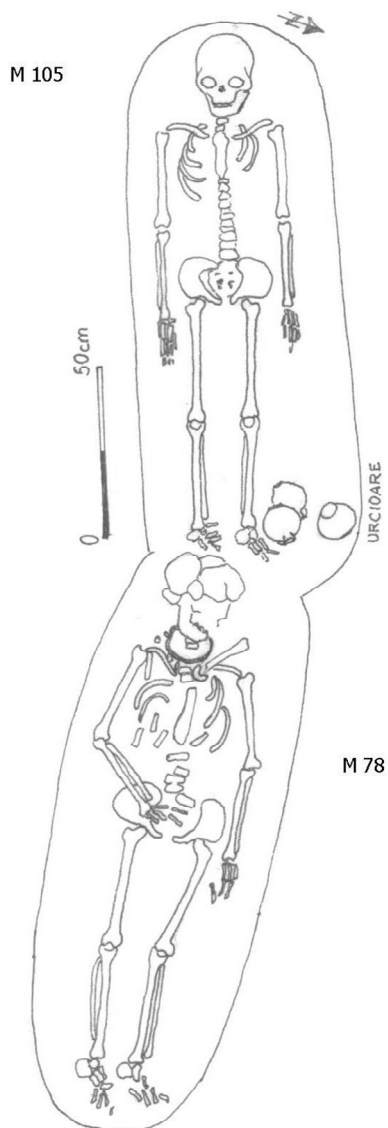
Graves 103 and 109



Grave 104

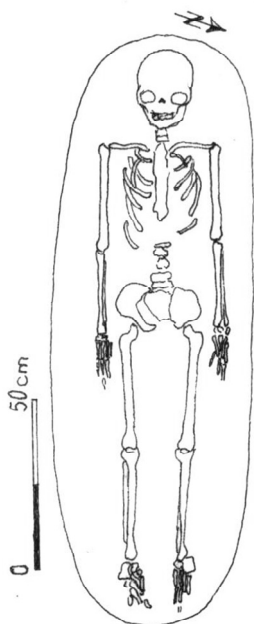


Grave 105

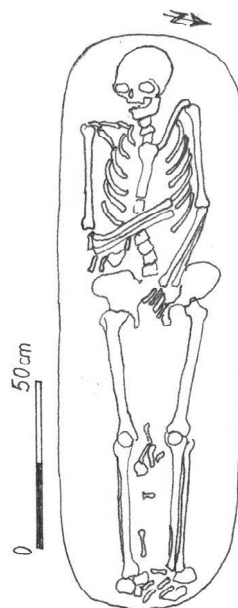


Pl. XLII

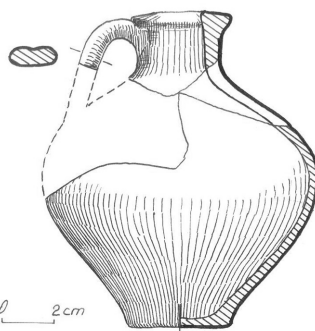
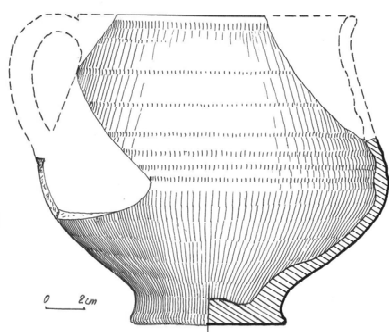
Graves 105 and 78



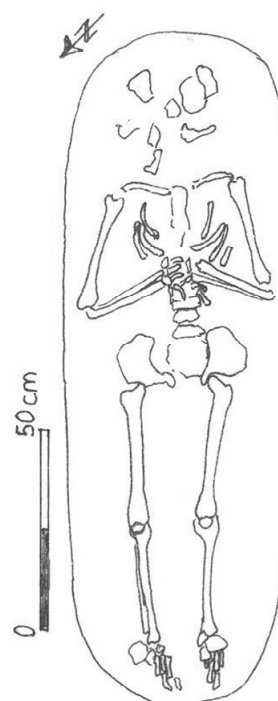
Grave 106



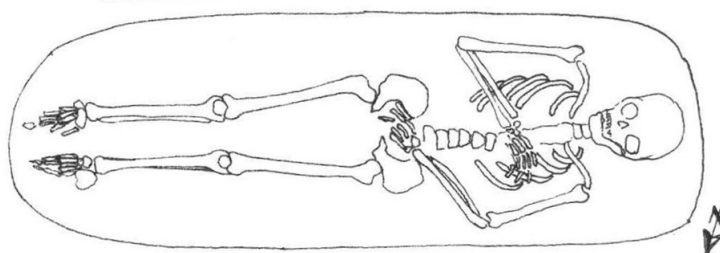
Grave 107



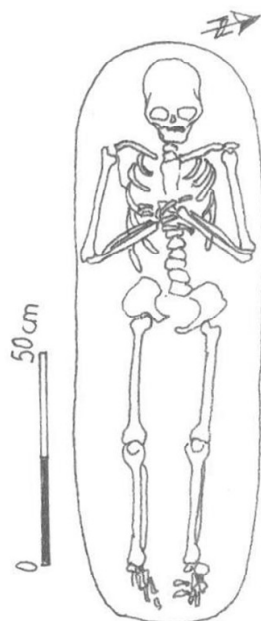
Grave 108



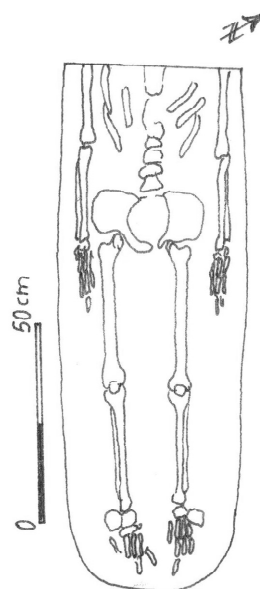
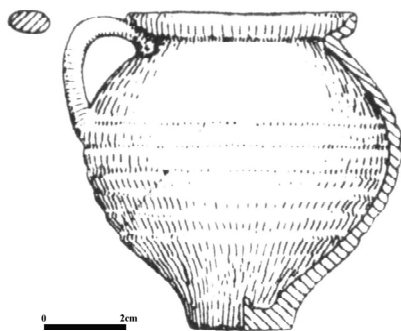
Grave 111



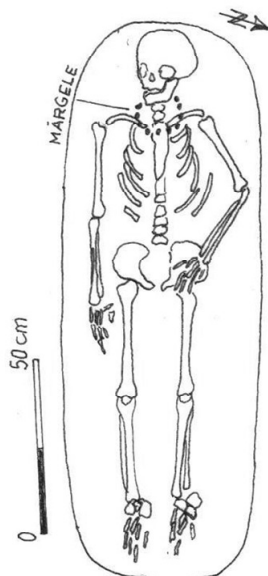
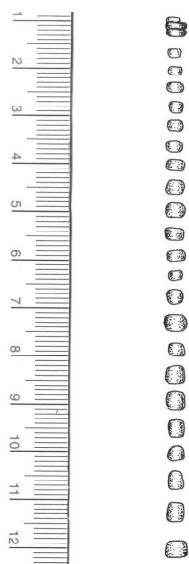
Grave 112



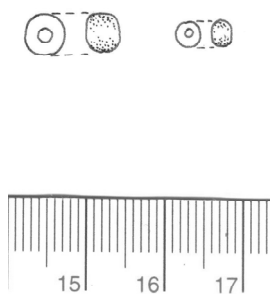
Grave 113



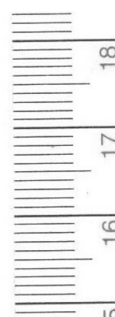
Grave 114



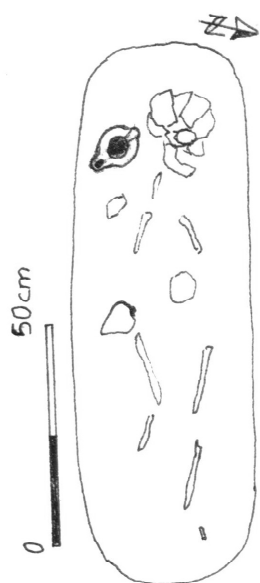
Grave 116



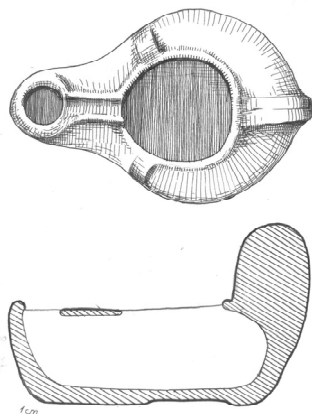
Grave 115







Grave 117



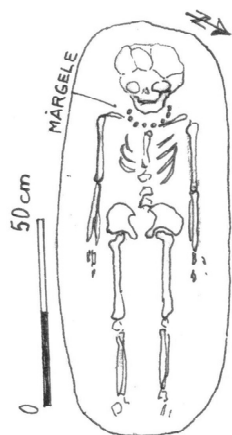
Grave 118



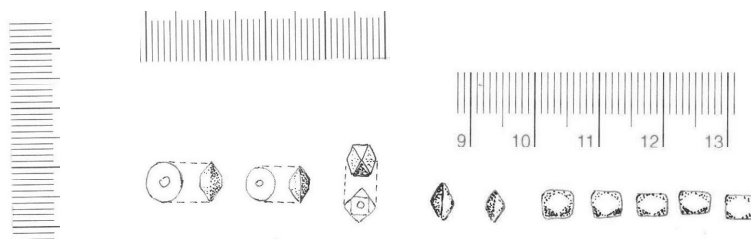
Grave 119



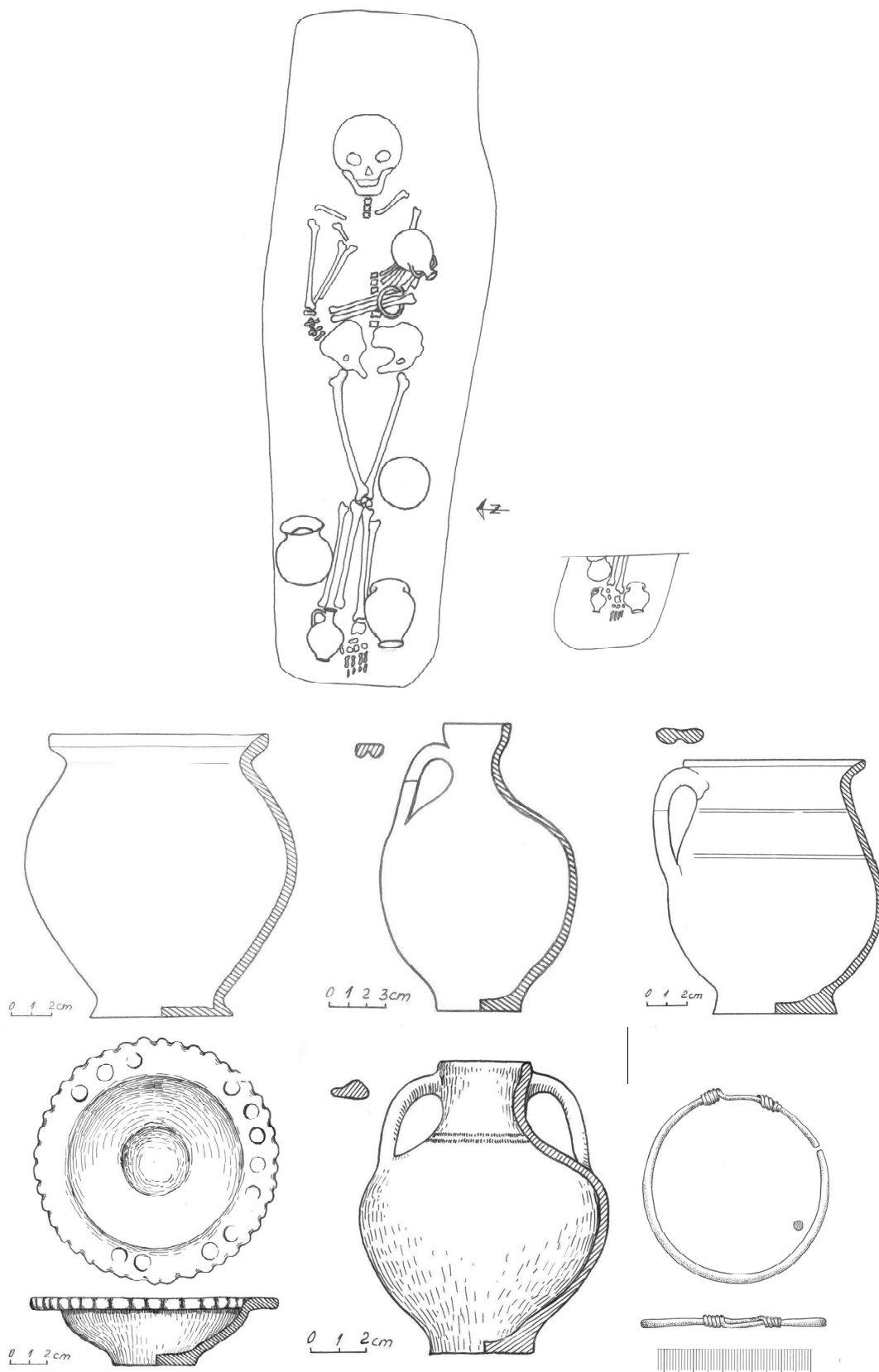
Grave 121



Grave 120

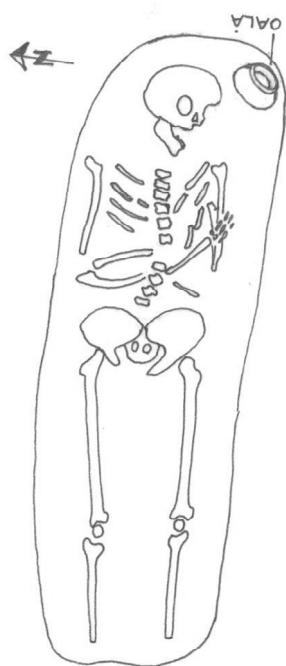


Pl. XLV

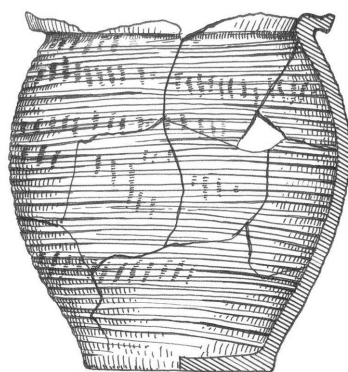


Grave 123  
Pl. XLVI

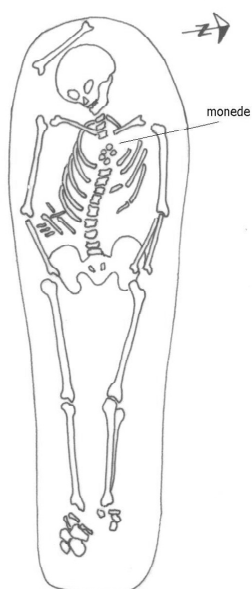




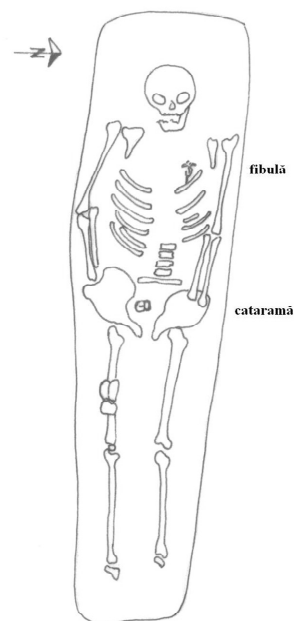
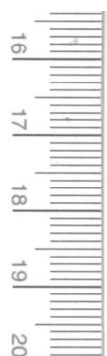
Grave 124



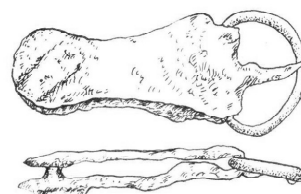
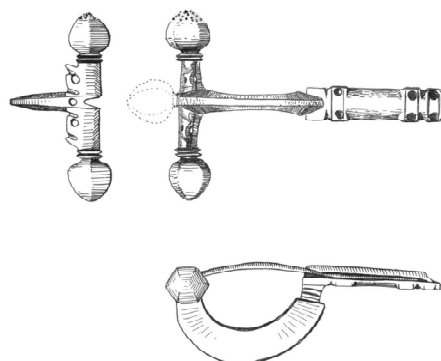
Grave 126



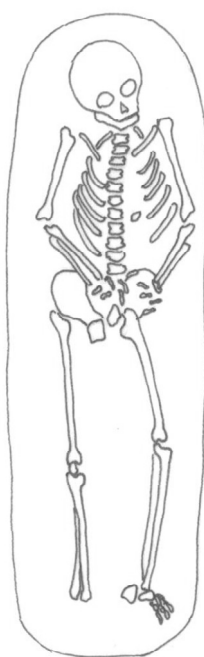
Grave 127



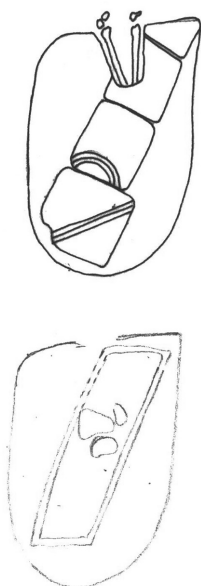
Grave 128



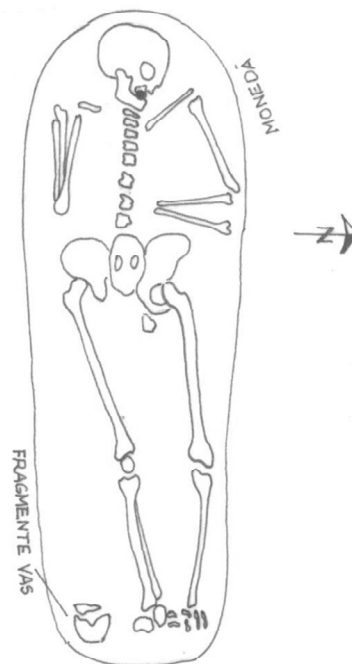
Grave 128  
Pl. XLVII



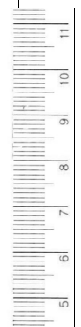
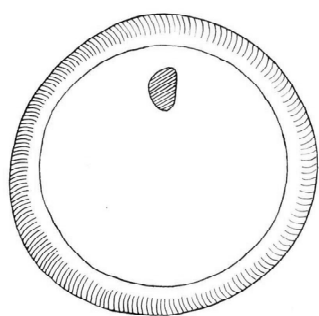
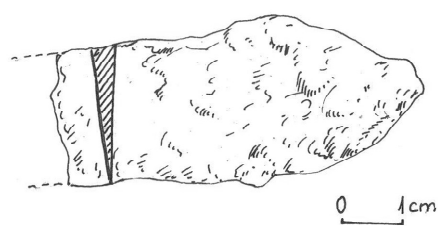
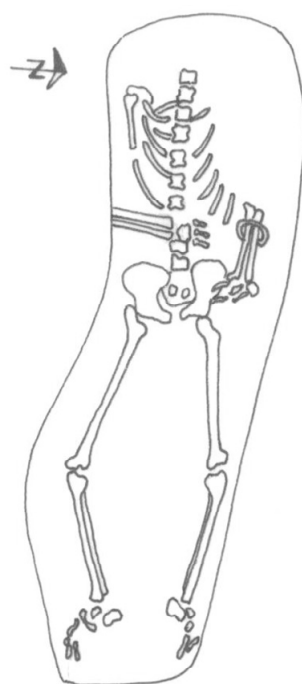
Grave 129



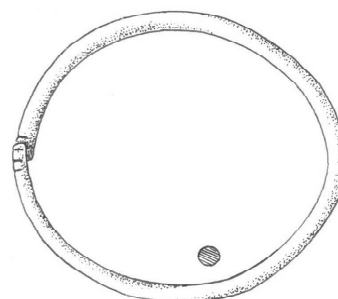
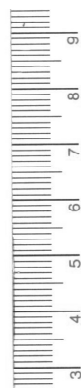
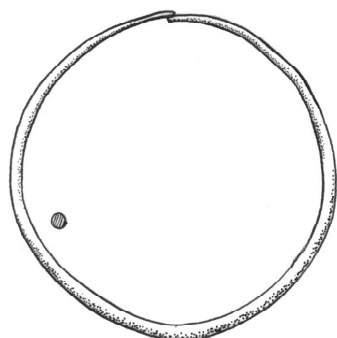
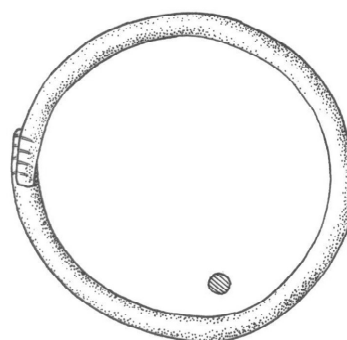
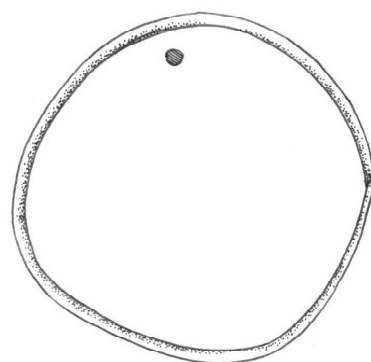
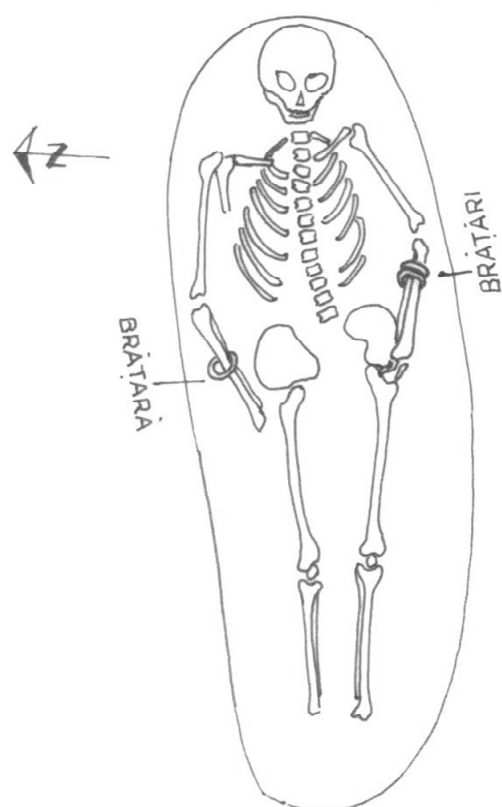
Grave 131



Grave 132

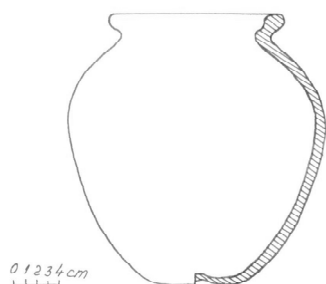


Grave 134

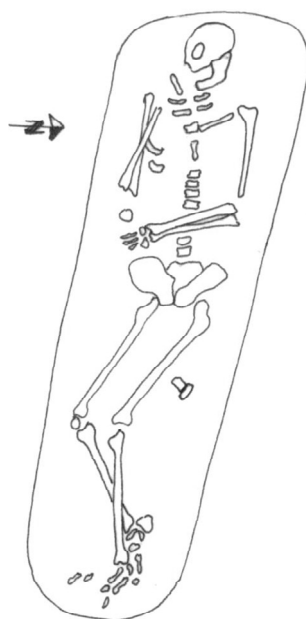


Grave 135





Grave 142



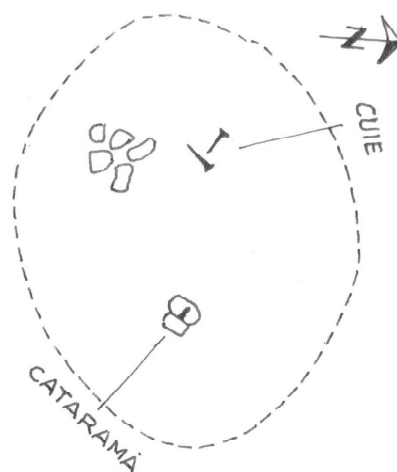
Grave 140



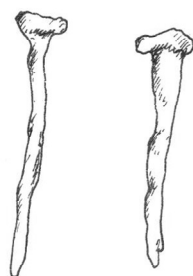
Grave 143



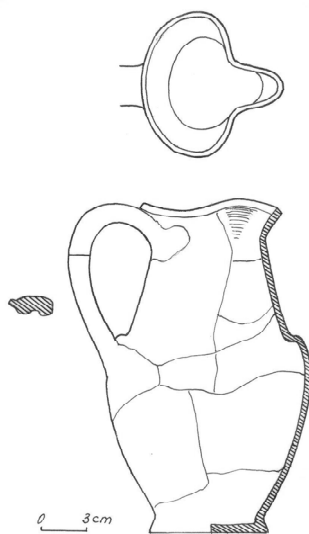
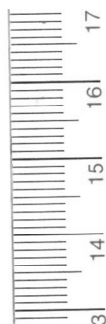
Grave 144



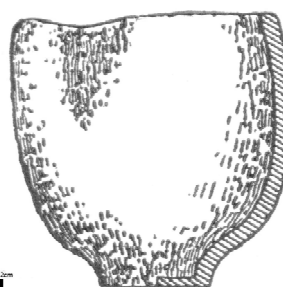
Grave 146

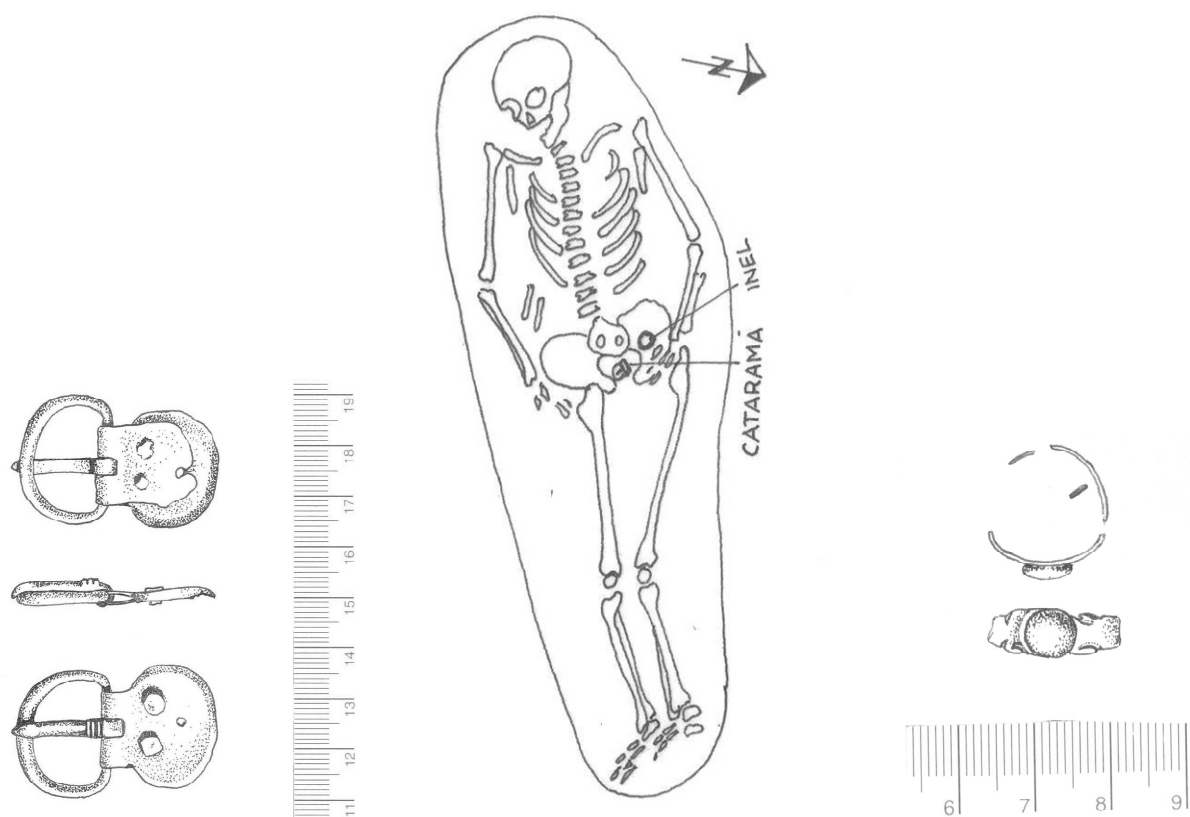


Pl. LI

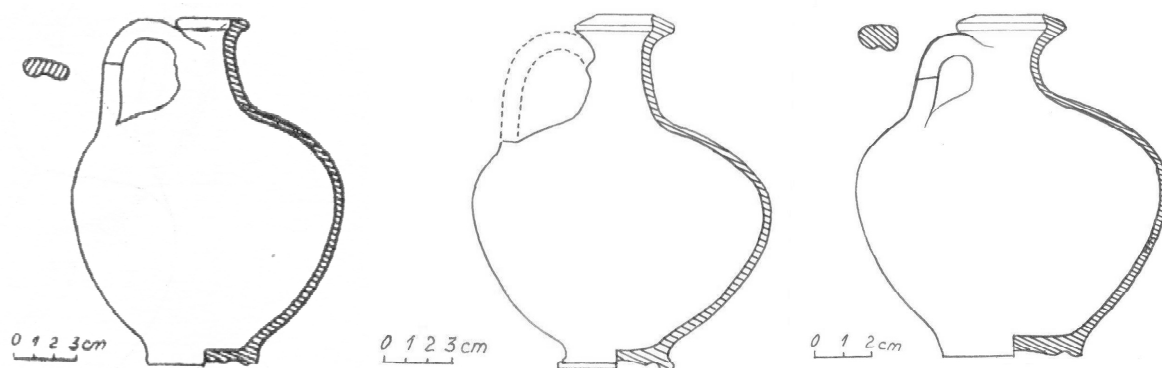


Grave 146

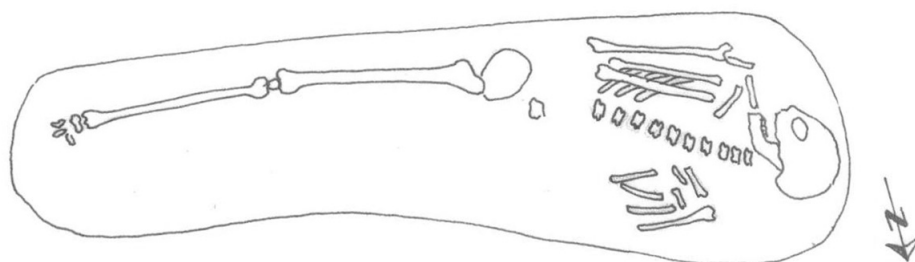




Grave 147

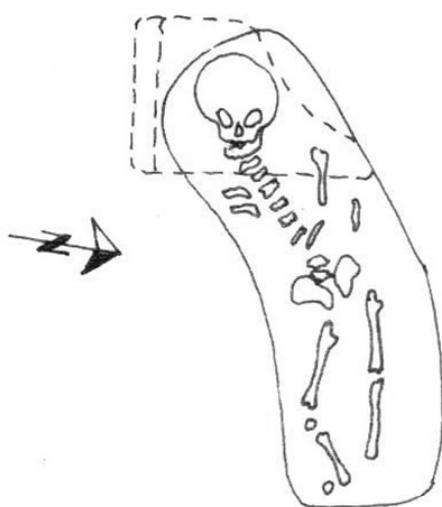


Grave 148

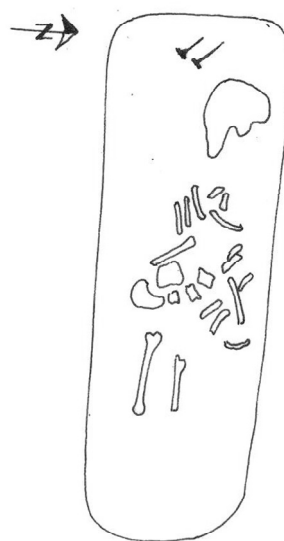


Pl. LII

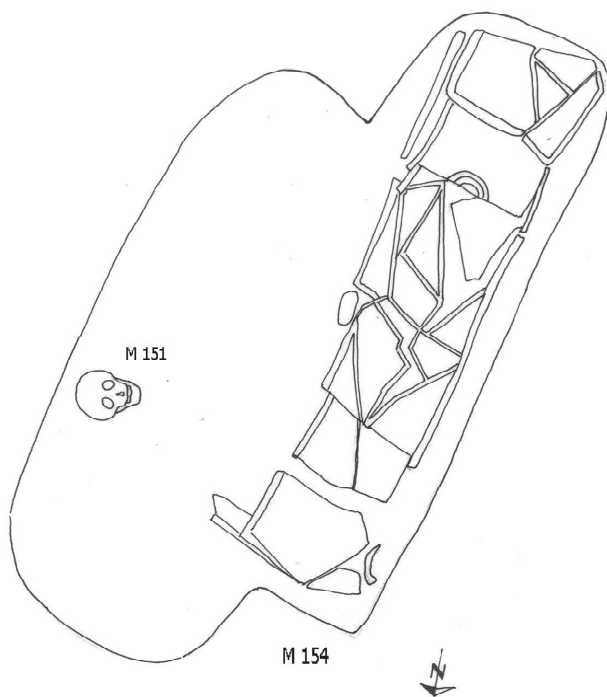
Grave 149



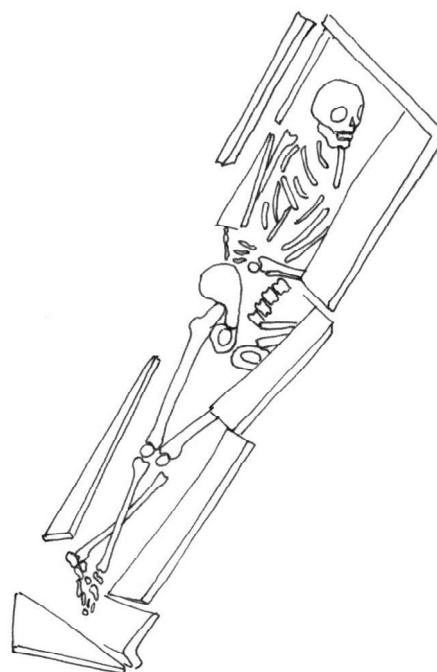
Grave 150



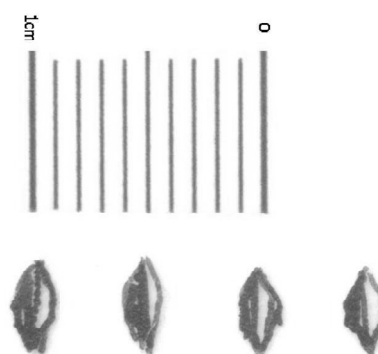
Grave 152



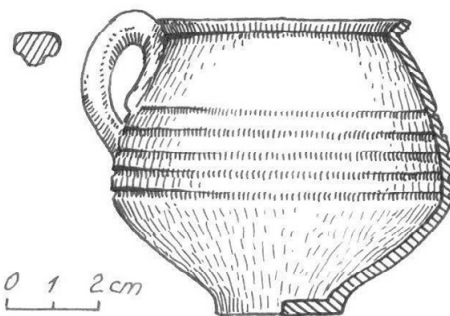
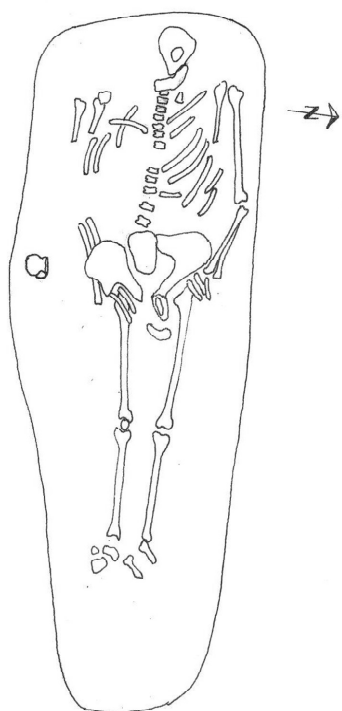
Graves 151 and 154



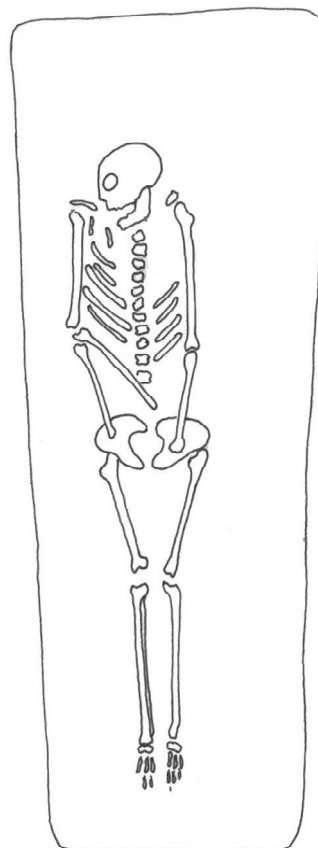
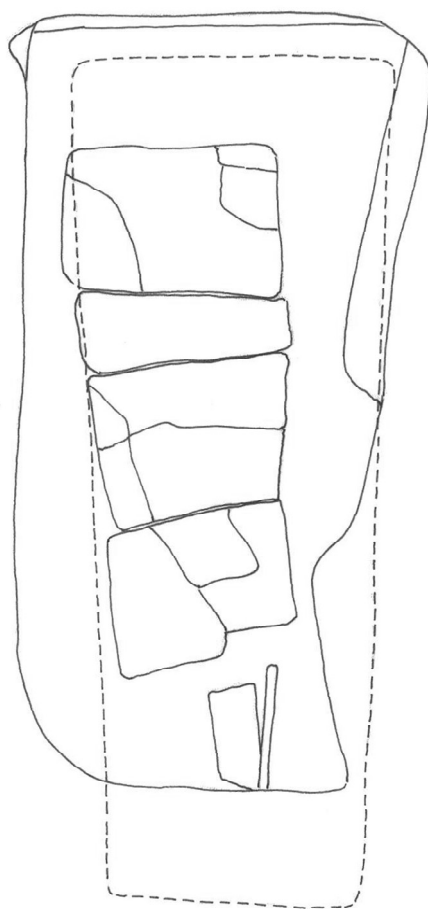
Grave 154 (without lid)



Grave 154



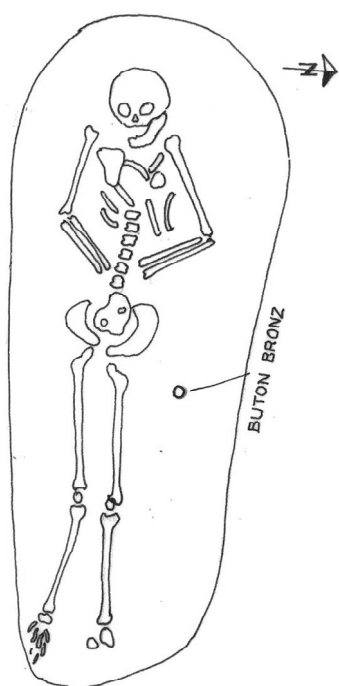
Grave 155



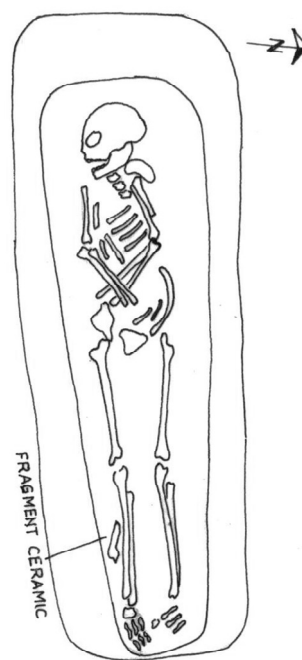
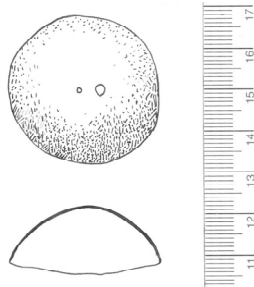
Grave 157

**Pl. LIV**

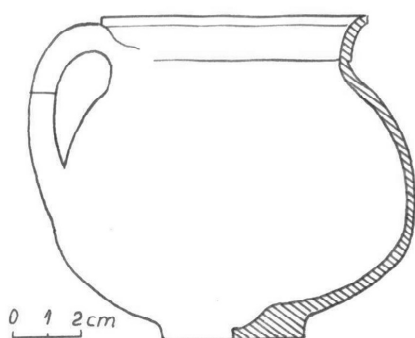




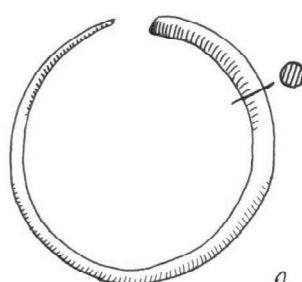
Grave 158



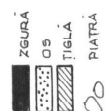
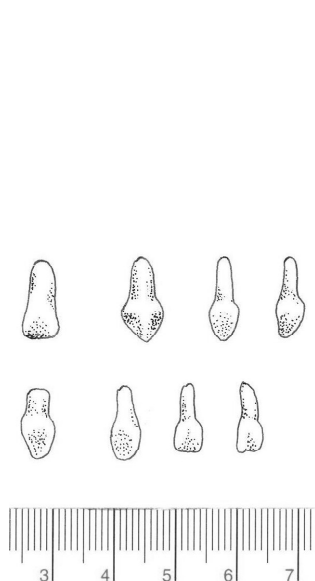
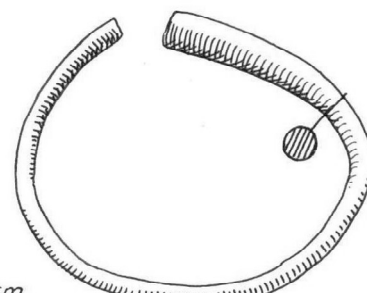
Grave 160



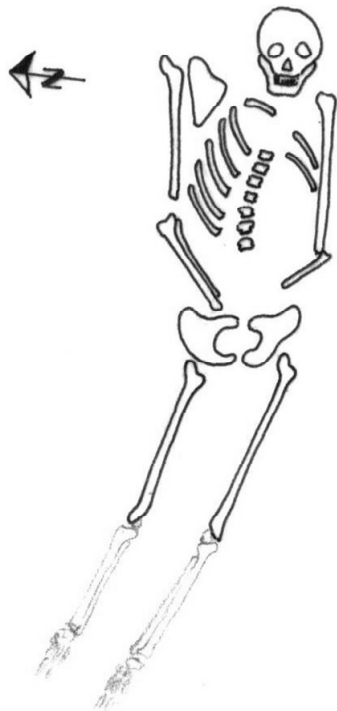
Grave 160



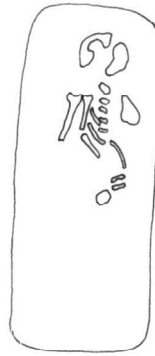
Grave 159



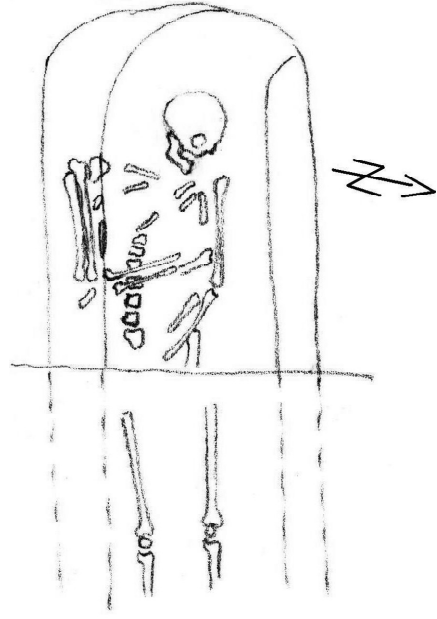
Grave 161  
Pl. LV



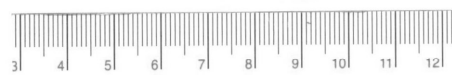
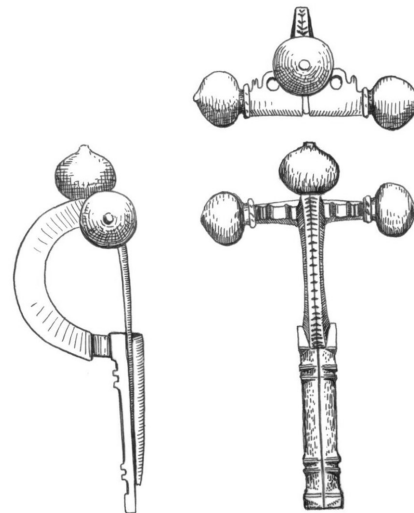
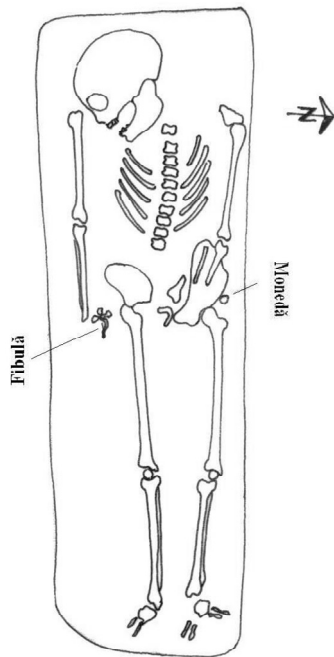
Grave 163



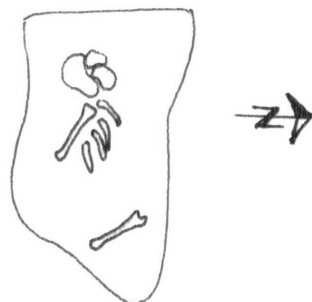
Grave 165



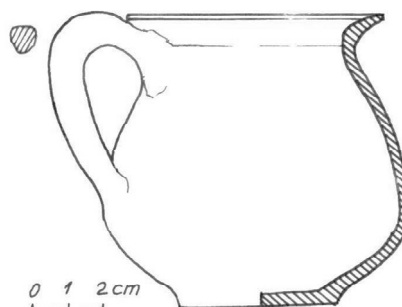
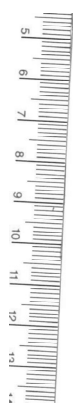
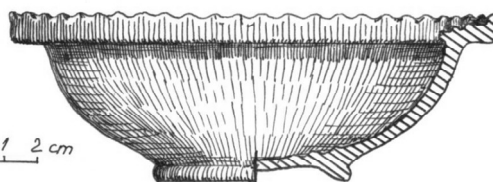
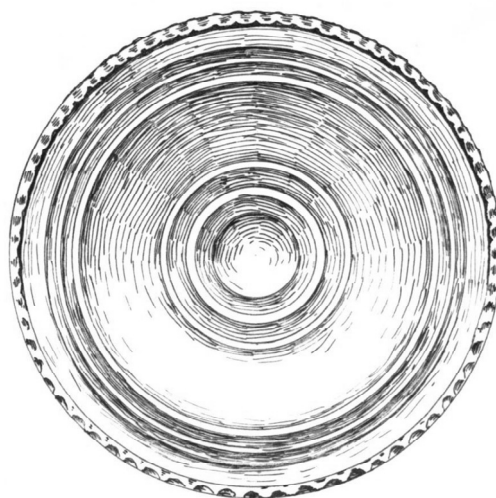
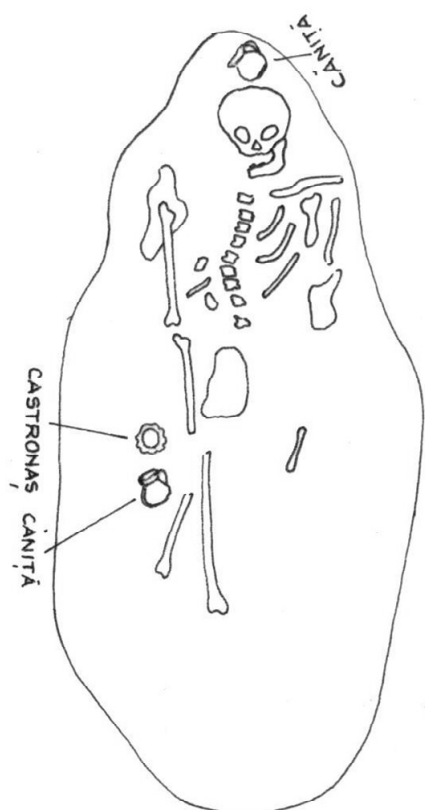
Grave 166



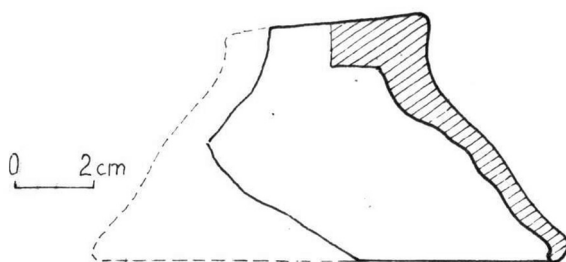
Grave 164



Grave 167

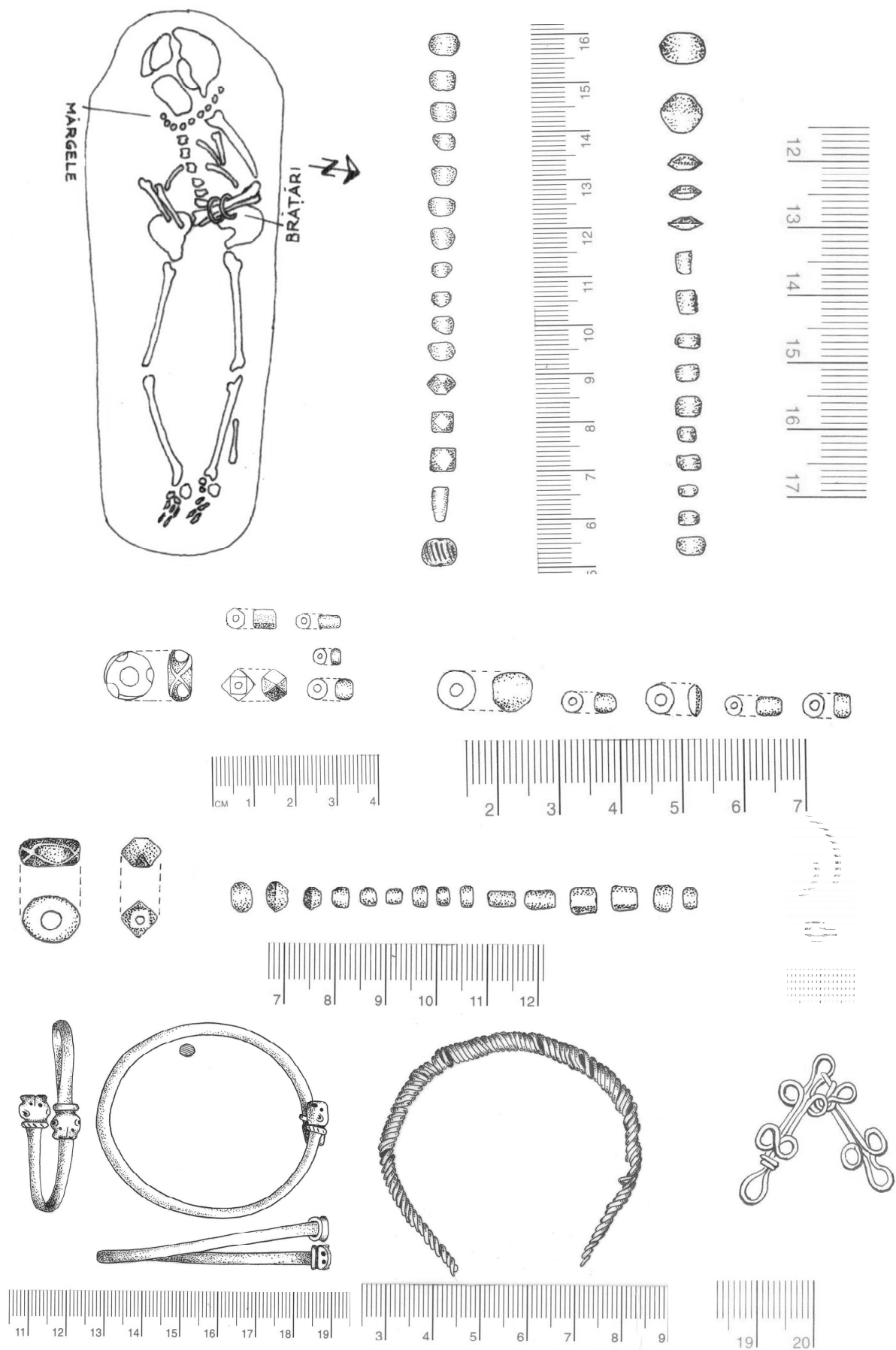


Grave 168



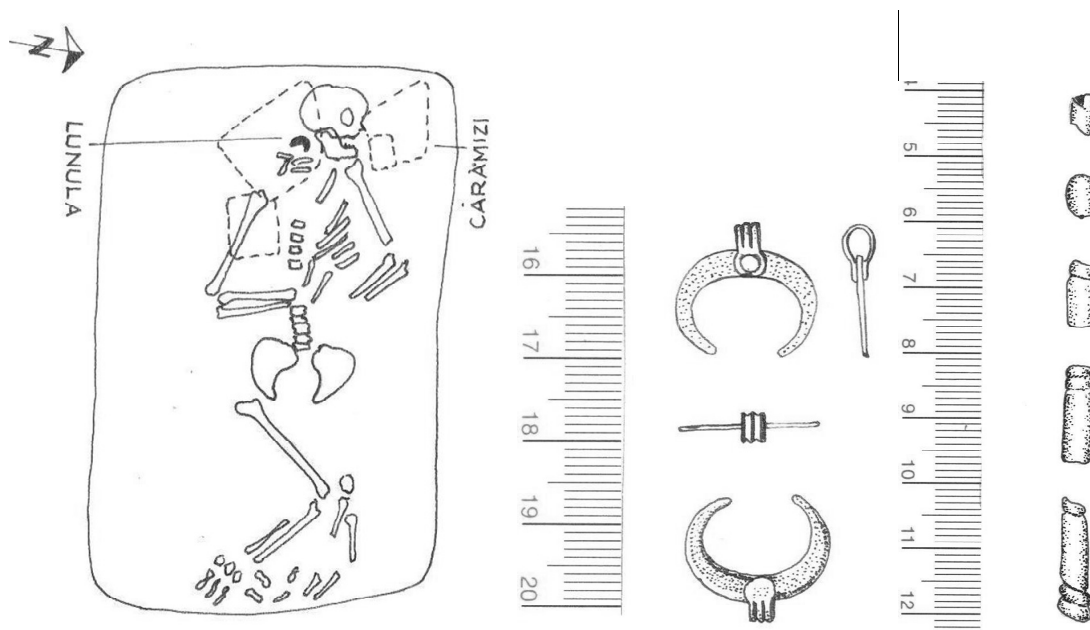
Pl. LVII

Grave 169

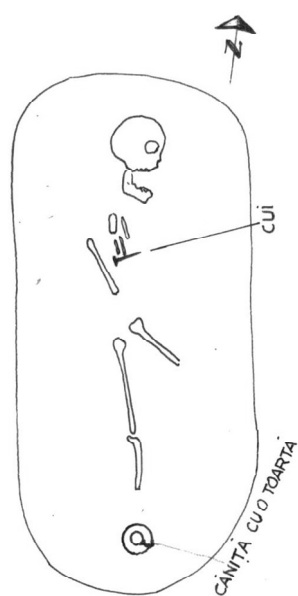


Pl. LVIII

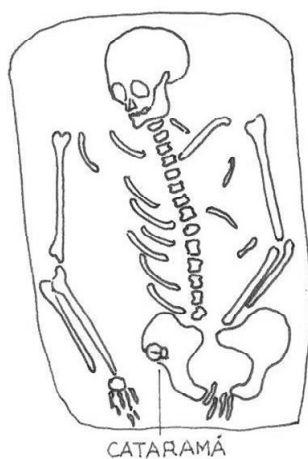
Grave 170



Grave 172

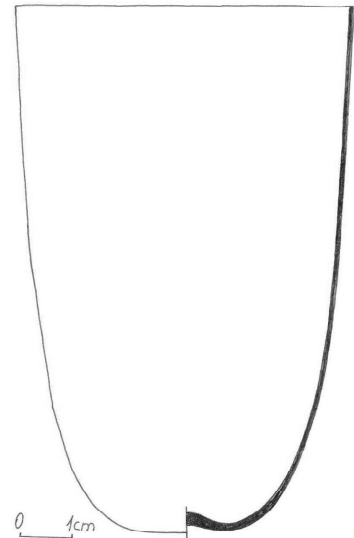
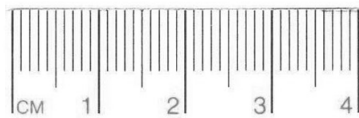
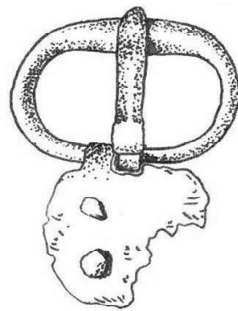
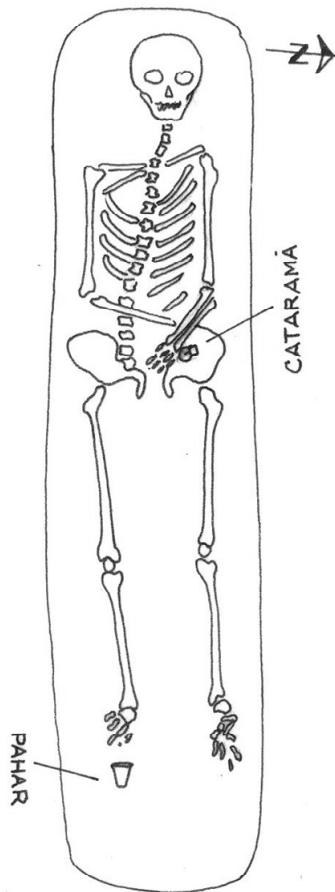


Grave 174

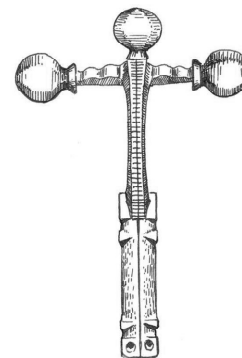
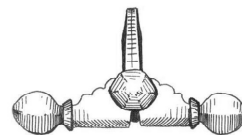
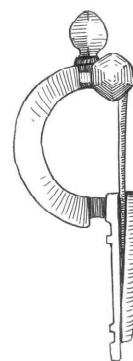
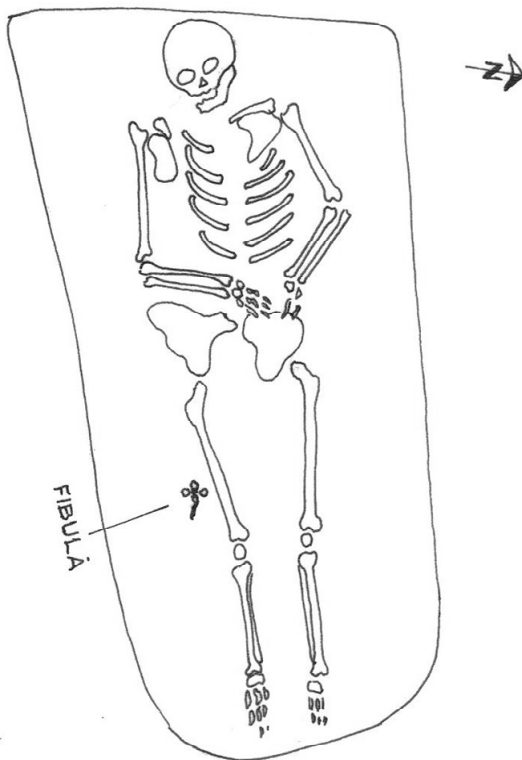


Grave 175

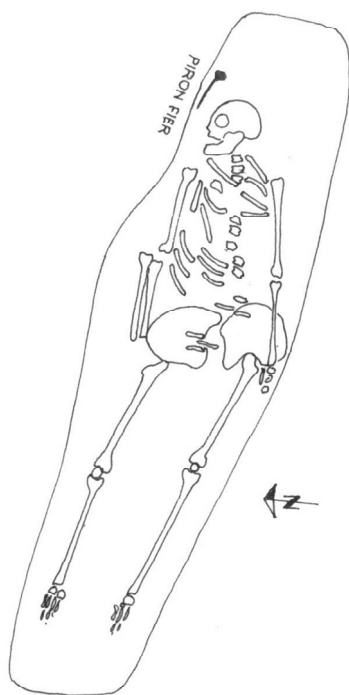
Pl. LIX



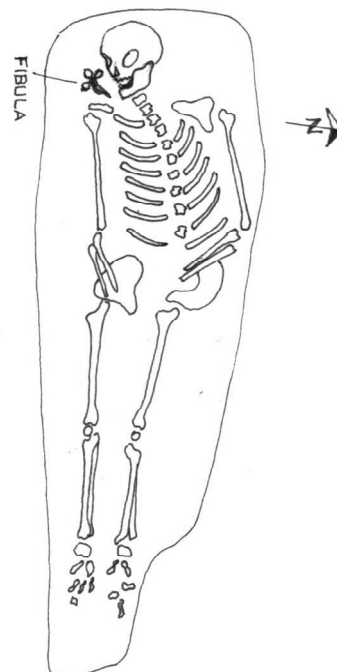
Grave 176



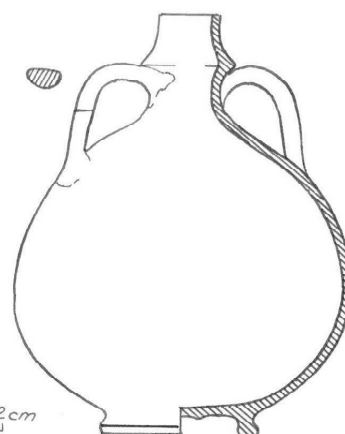
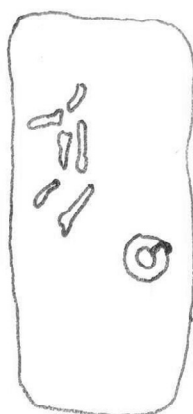
Grave 178  
Pl. LX



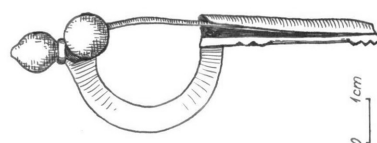
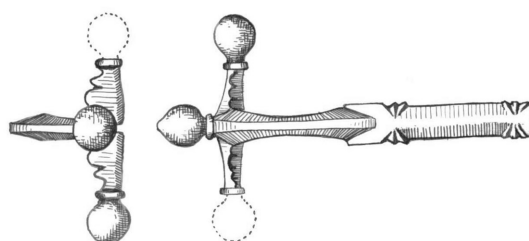
Grave 180



Grave 182

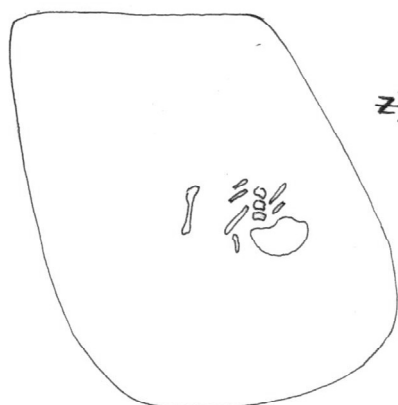


Grave 181



Grave 182

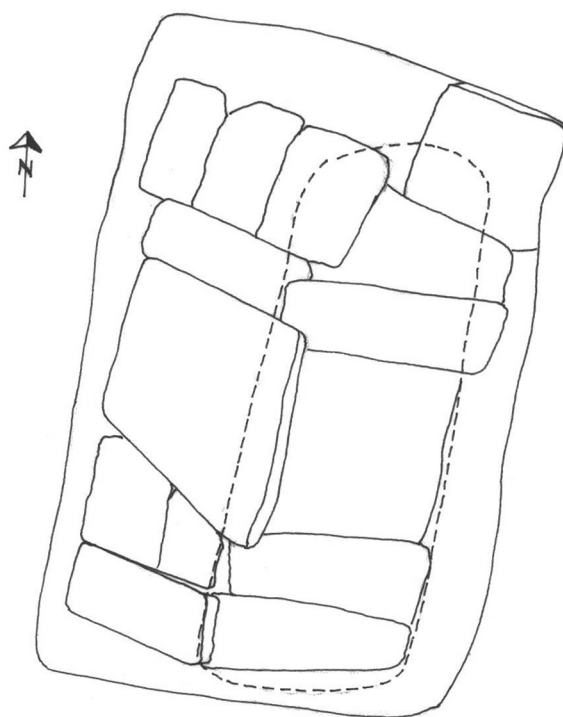
Pl. LXI



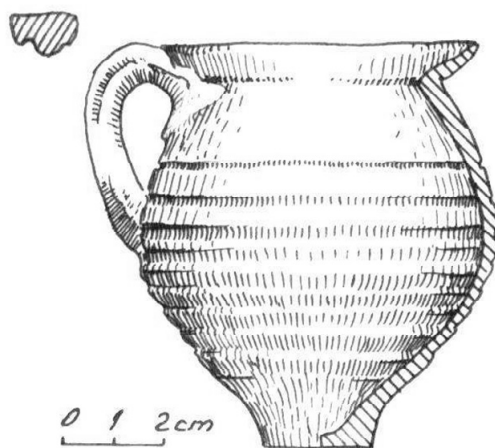
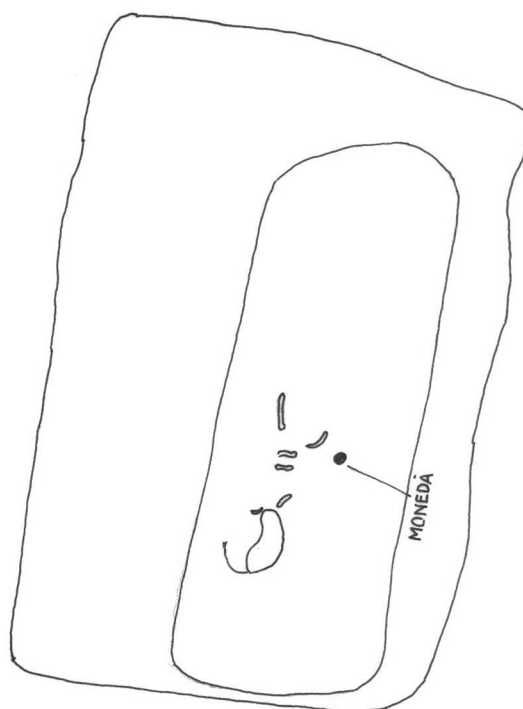
Grave 183



Grave 184

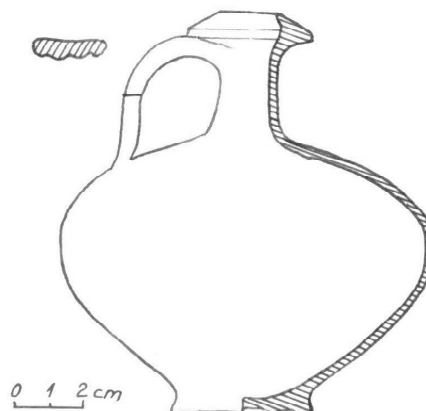
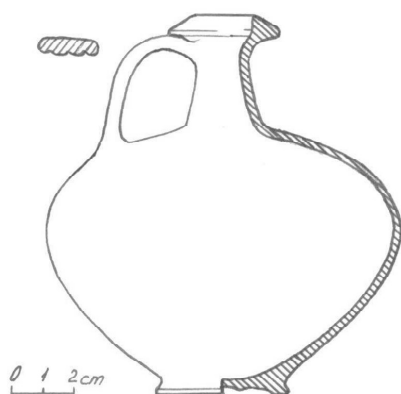
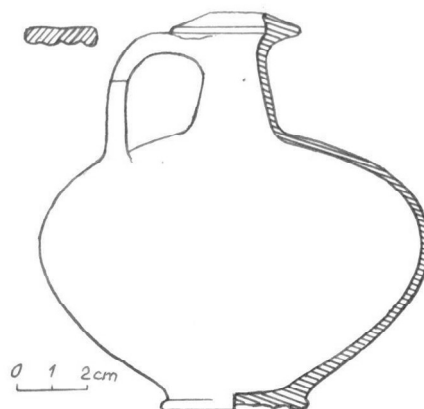
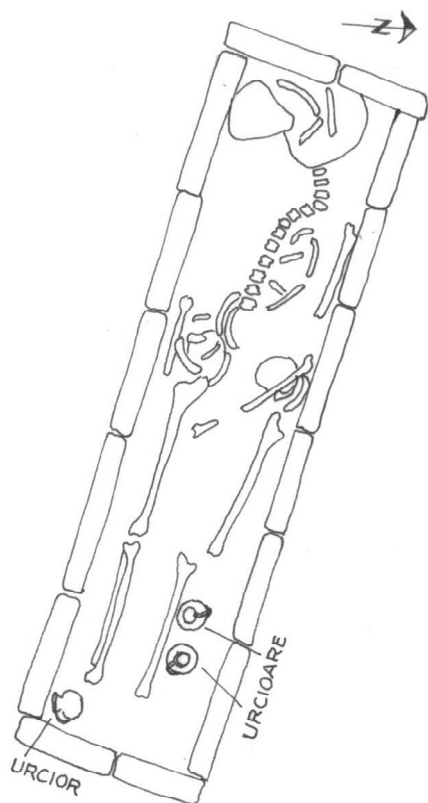


Grave 185

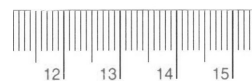
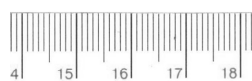


Grave 189



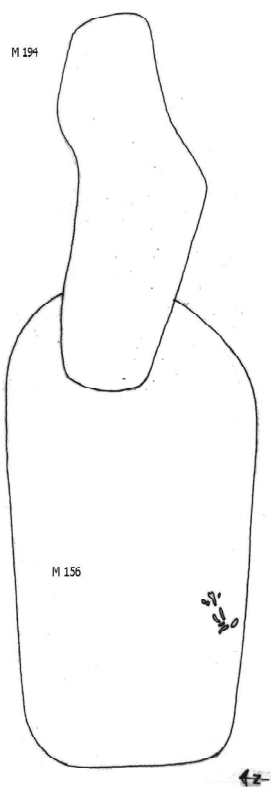


Grave 191

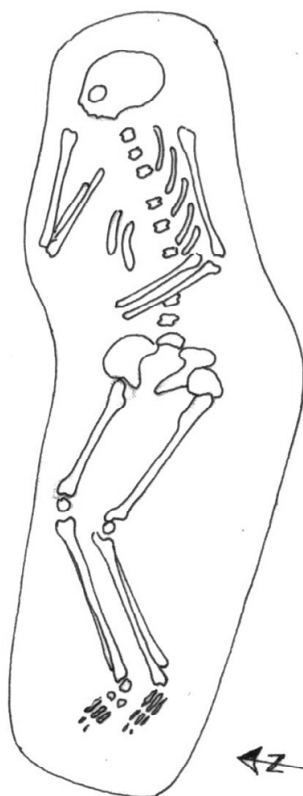


Planşa LXIII

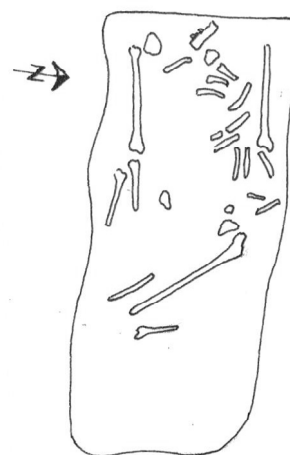
Grave 193



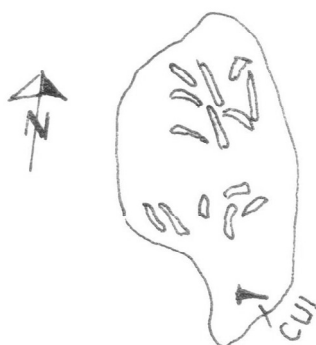
Graves 156 și 194



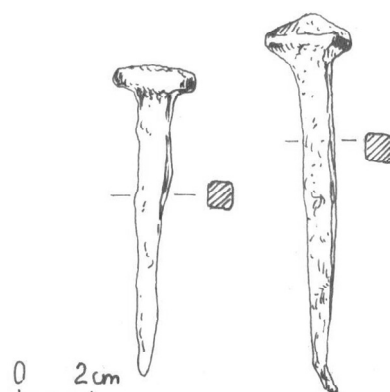
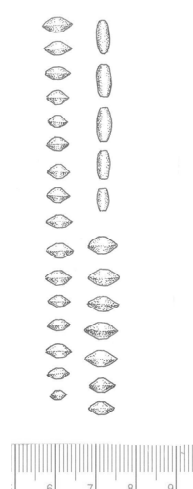
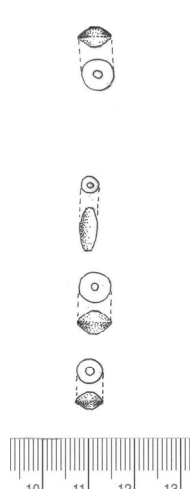
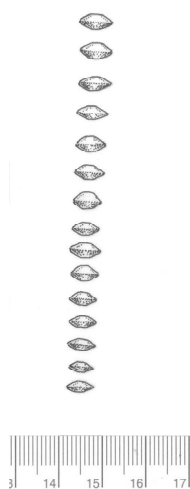
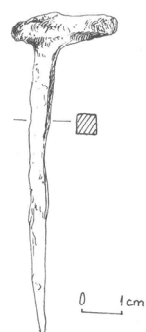
Grave 194



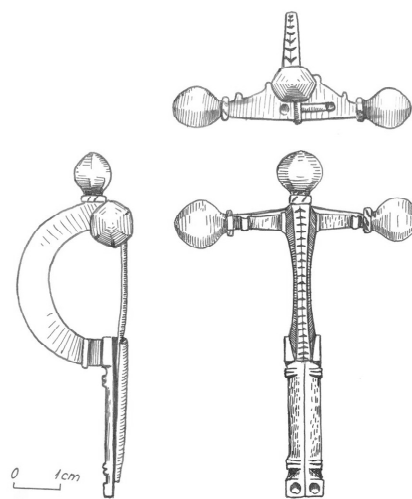
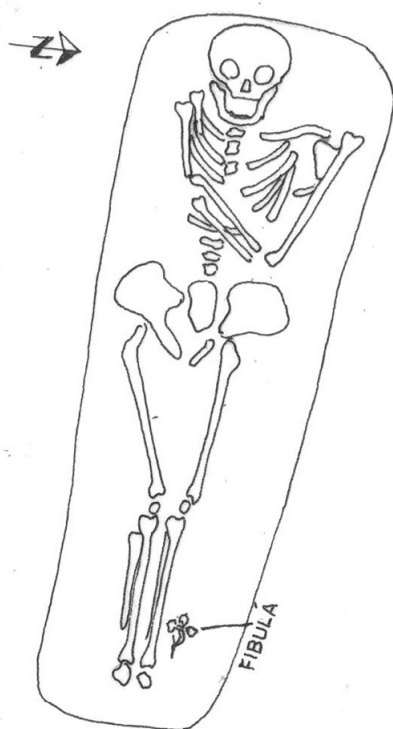
Grave 197



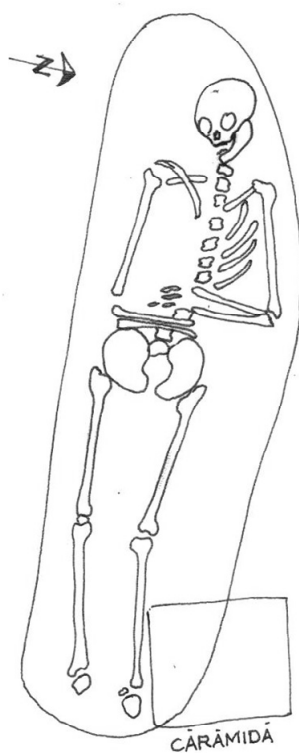
Grave 195



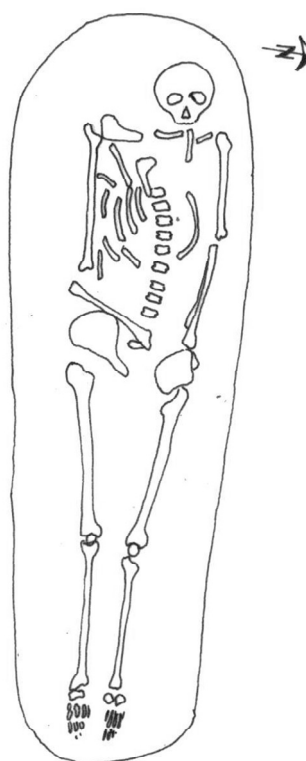
Grave 196  
Pl. LXIV



Grave 198

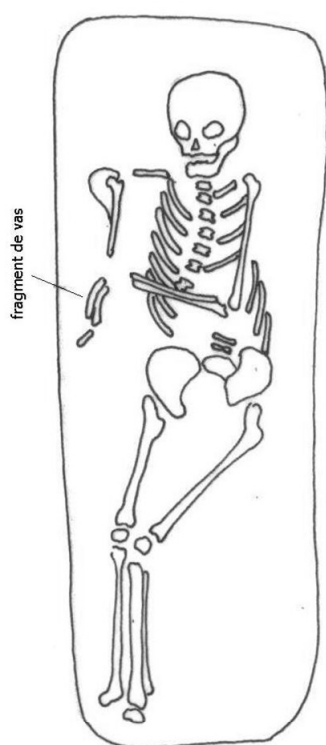


Grave 199

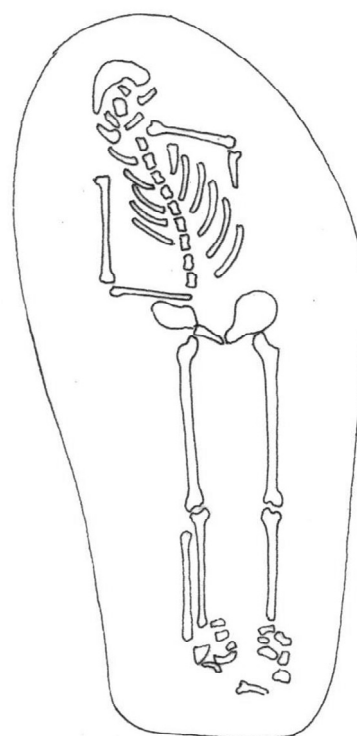


Grave 200

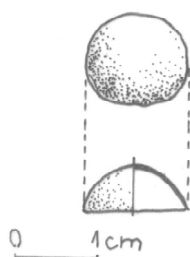
Pl. LXV



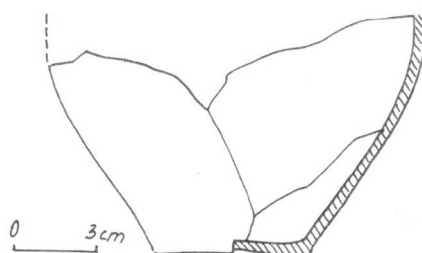
Grave 201



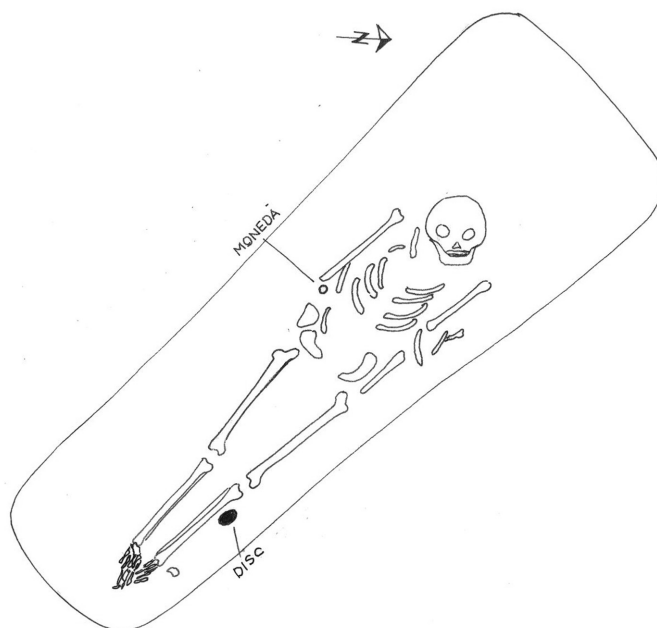
Grave 206



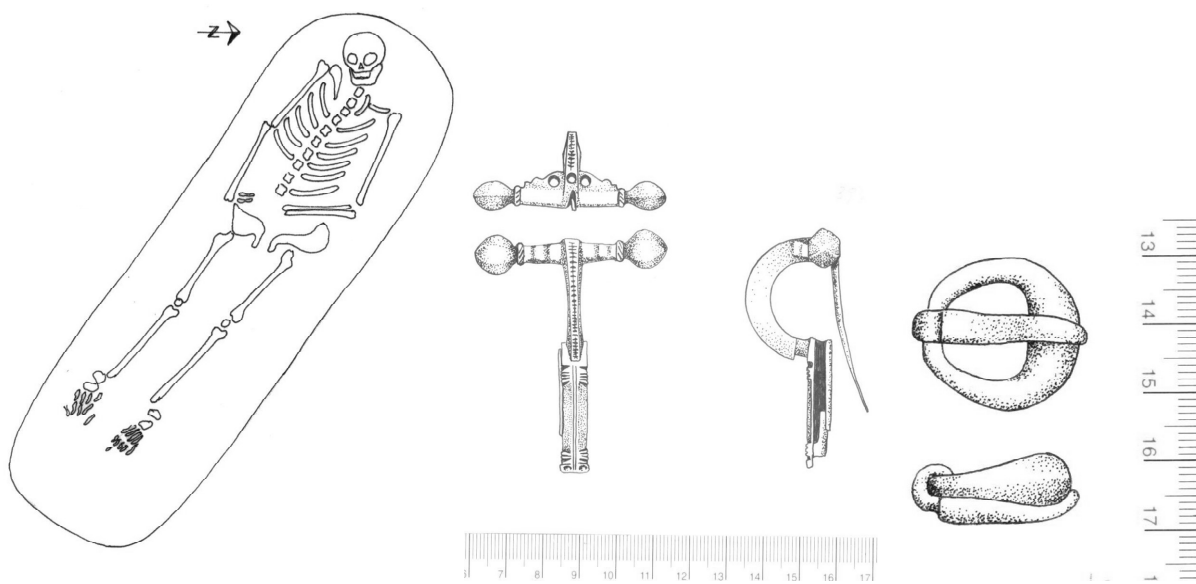
Grave 203



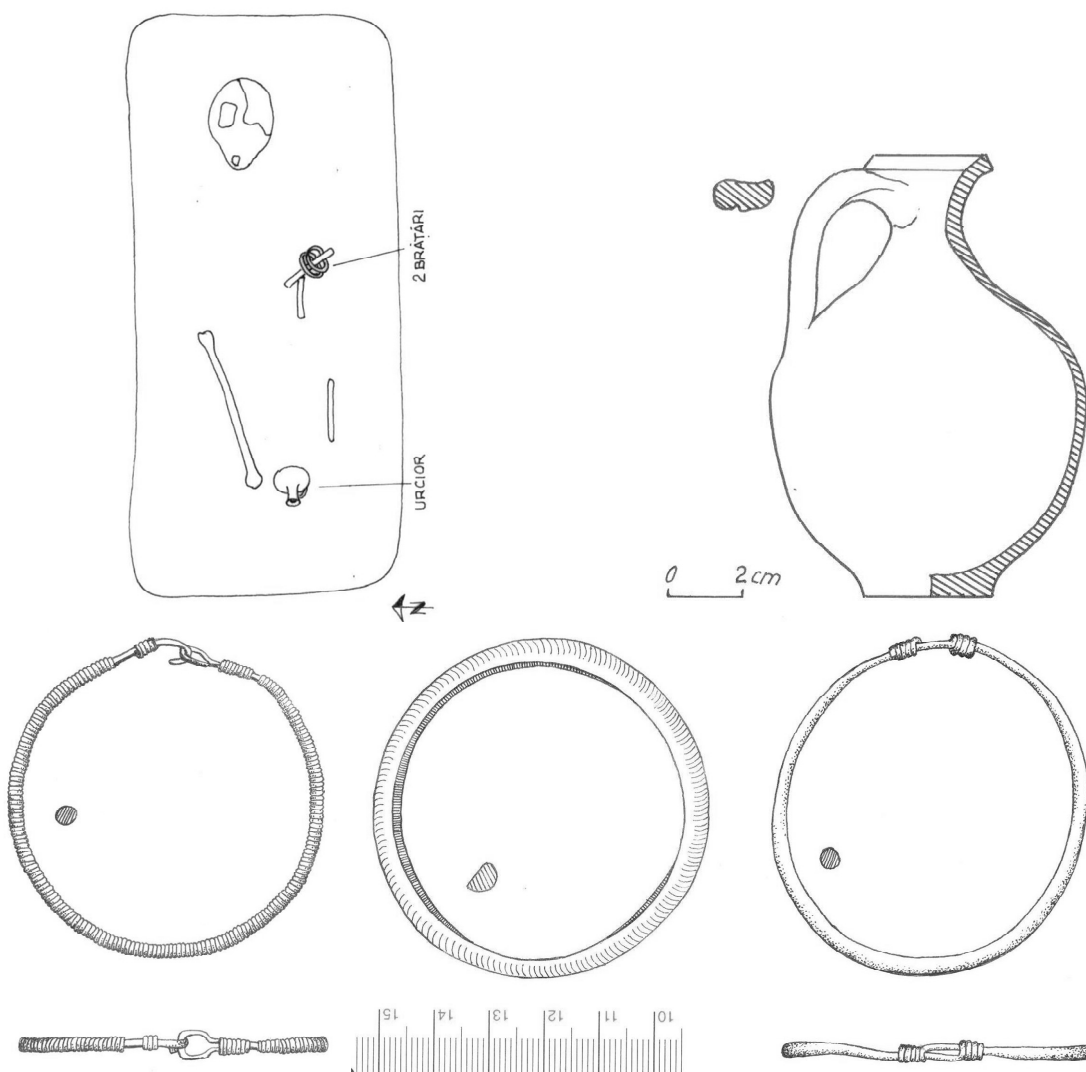
Grave 205



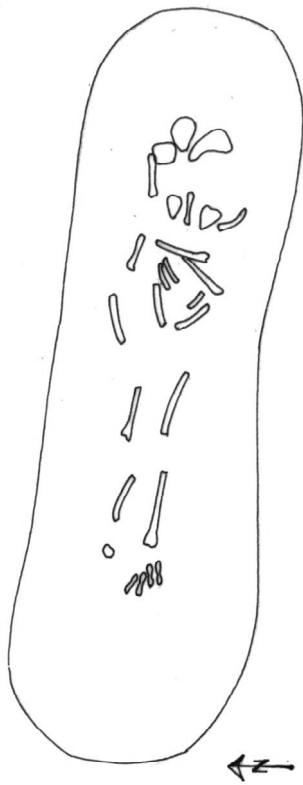
Grave 208



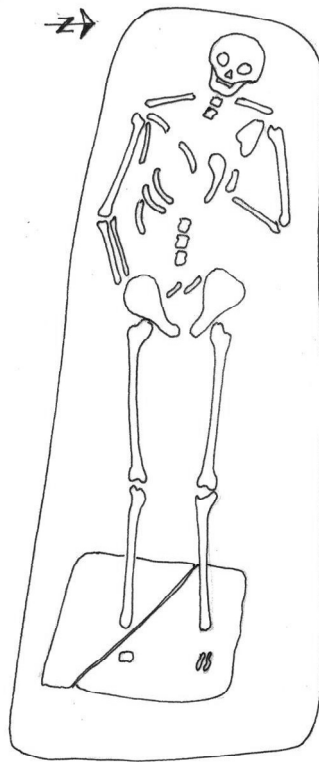
Grave 210



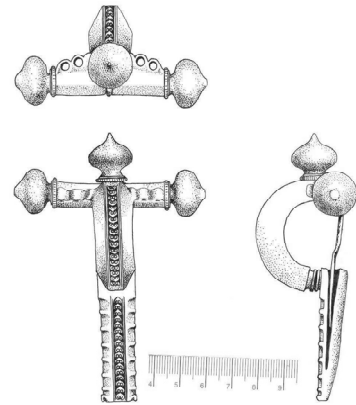
Grave 211  
Pl. LXVII



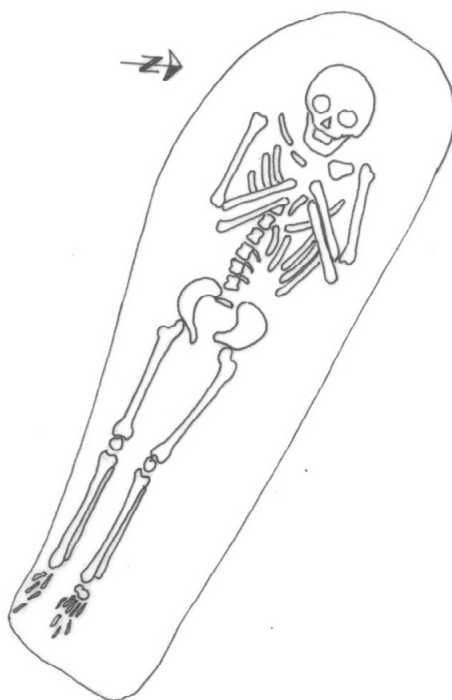
Grave 212



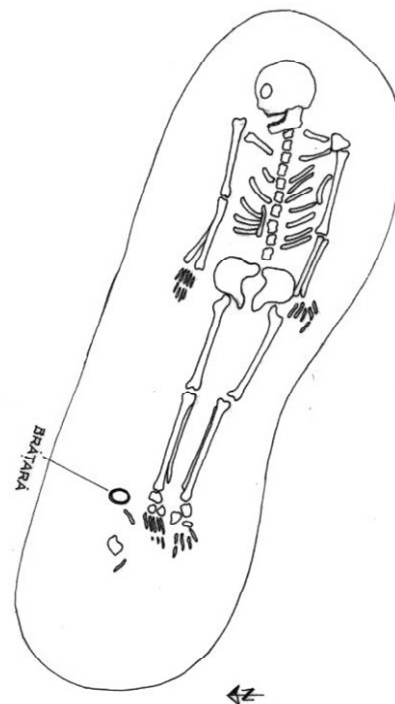
Grave 214



Grave 216

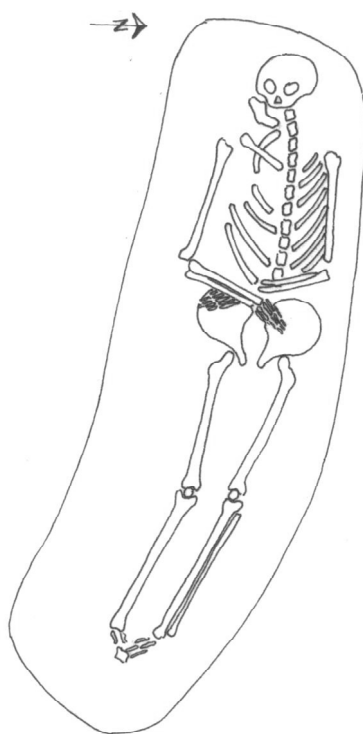


Grave 215

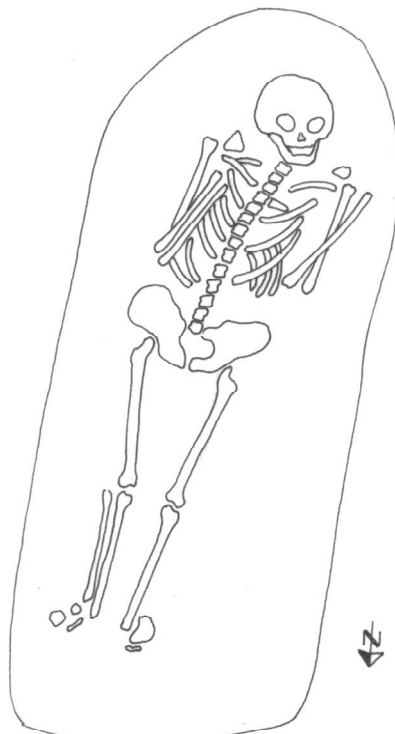


Grave 216

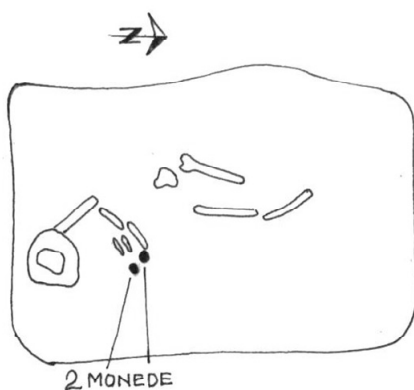
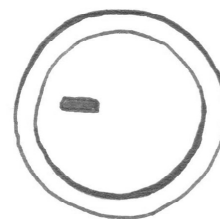
**Pl. LXVIII**



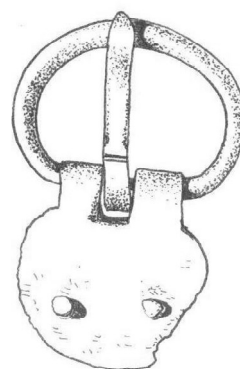
Grave 217



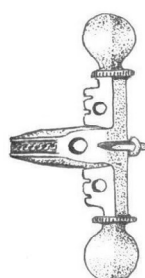
Grave 219



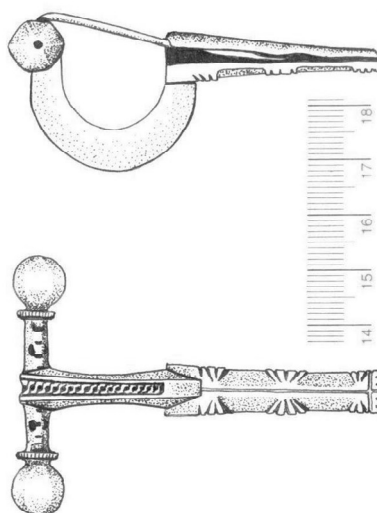
Grave 220



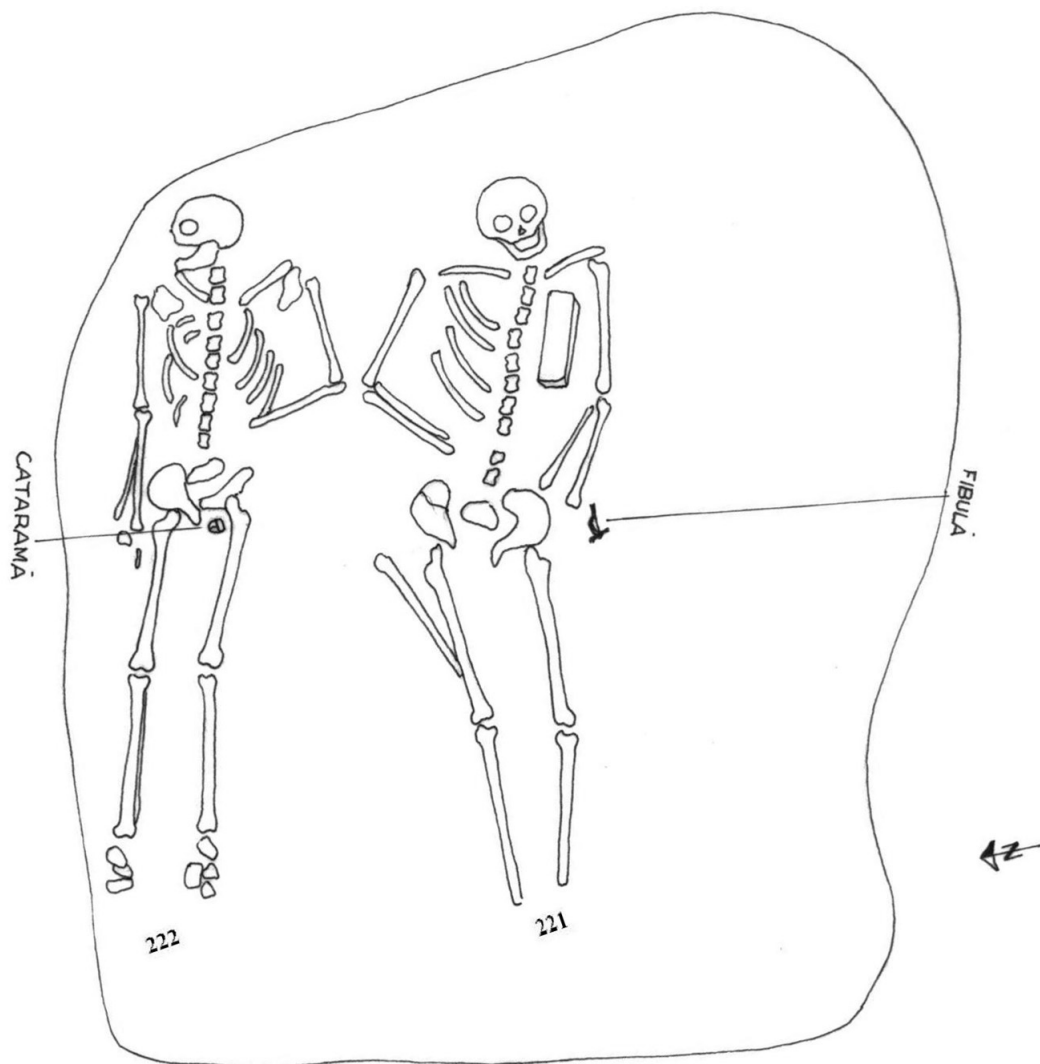
Grave 222



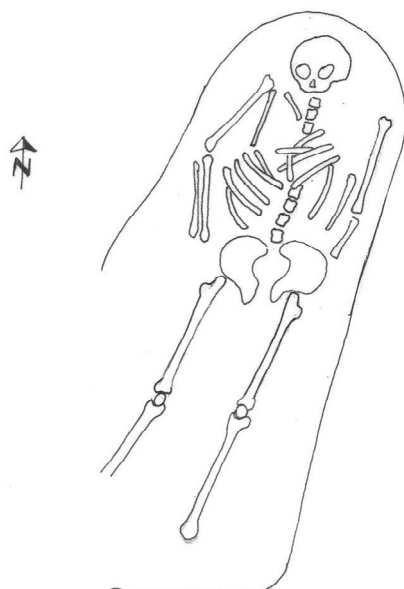
Grave 221



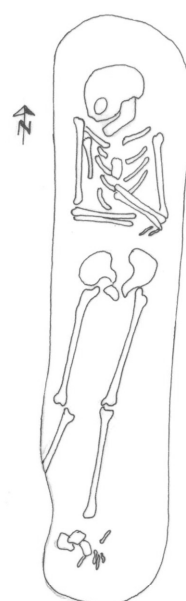
# Pl. LXIX



Graves 221-222



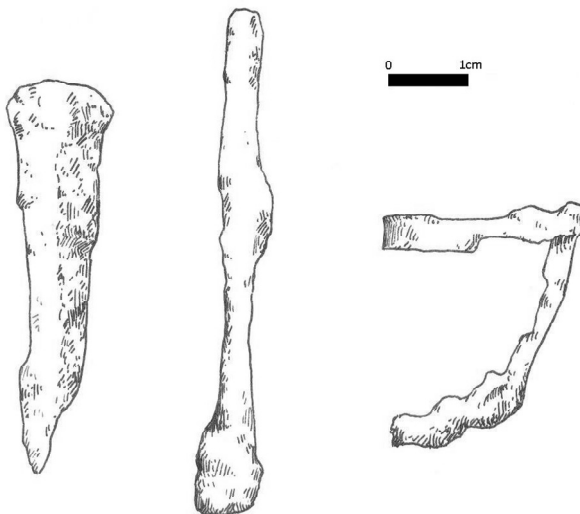
Grave 223



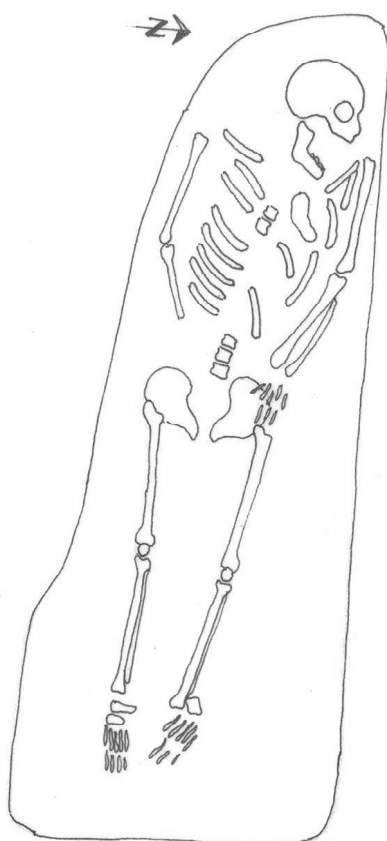
Grave 224

Pl. LXX

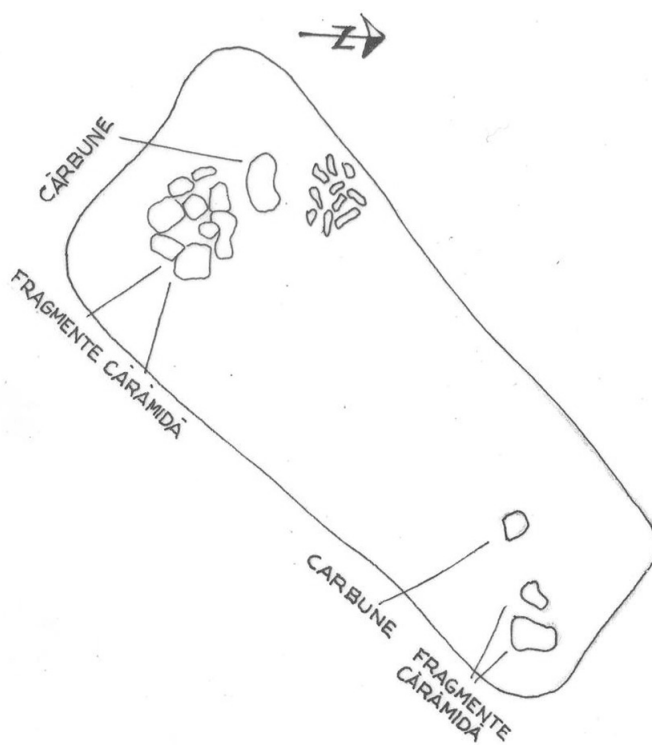




Grave 225

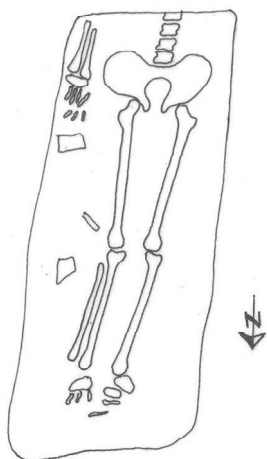


Grave 226

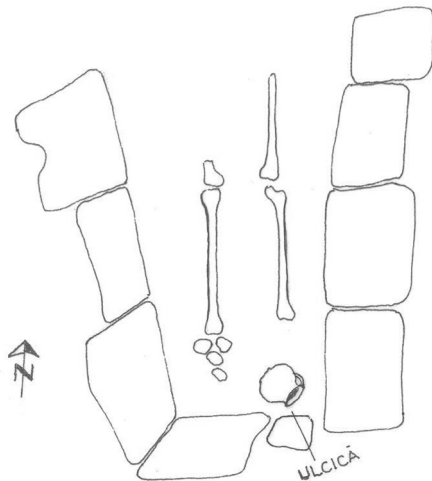


Grave 227

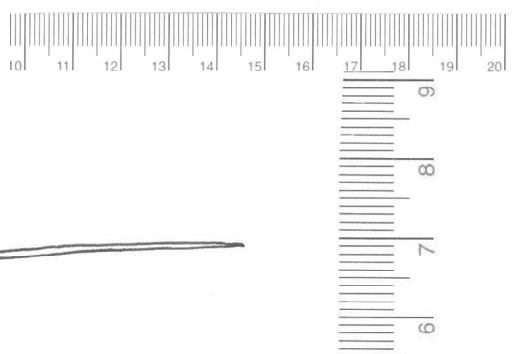
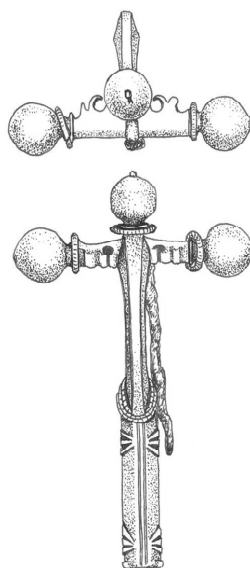
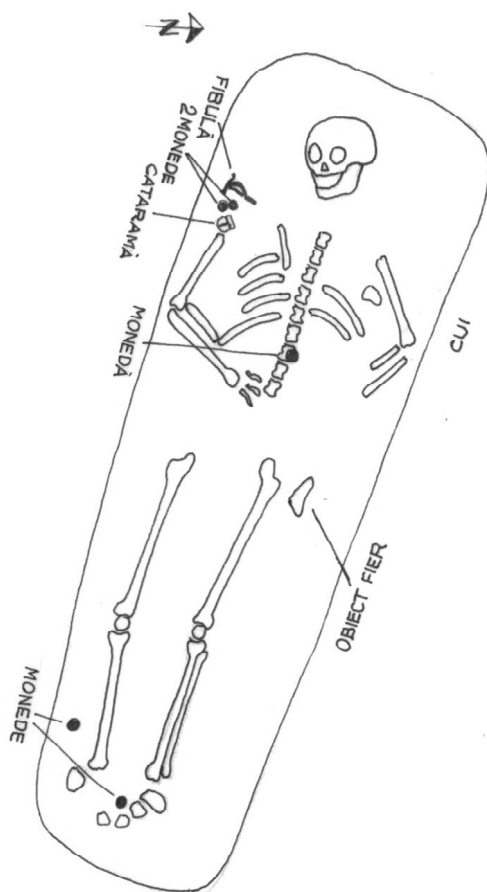
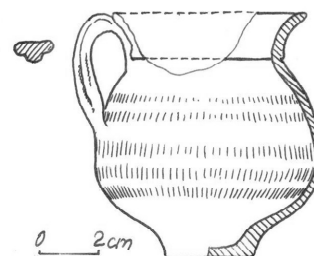
Pl. LXXI



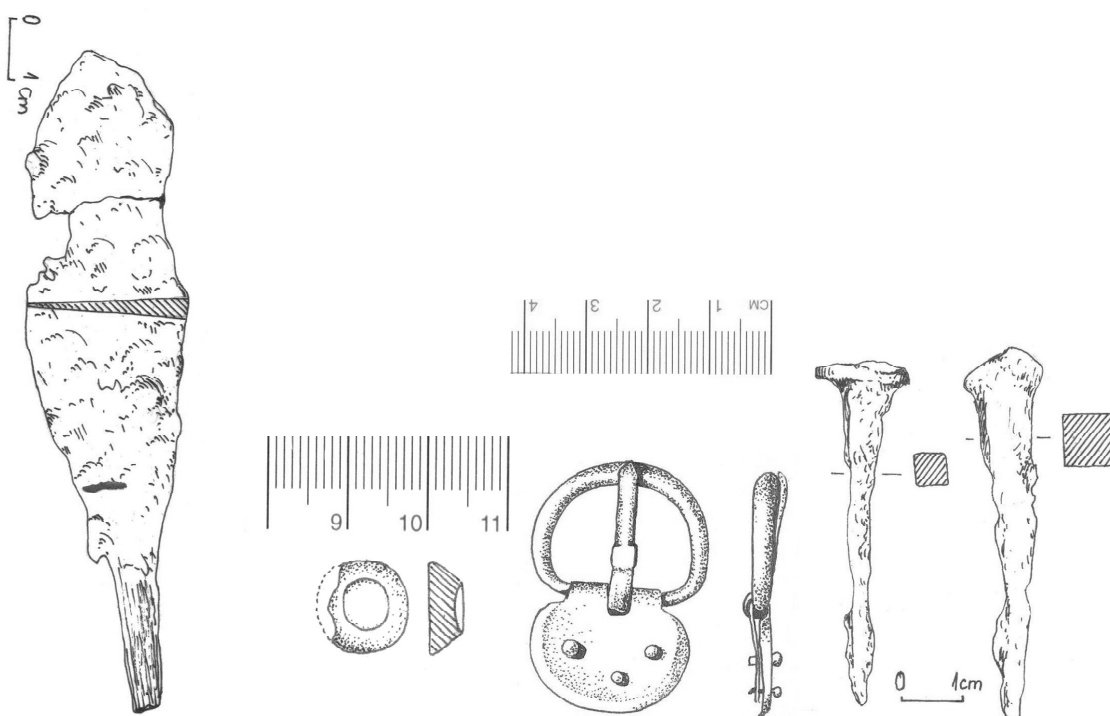
Grave 228



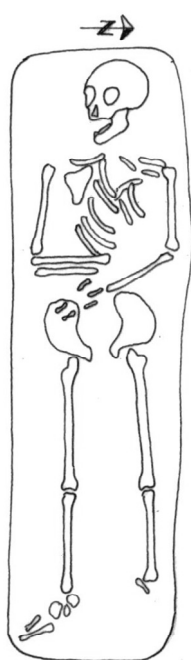
Grave 230



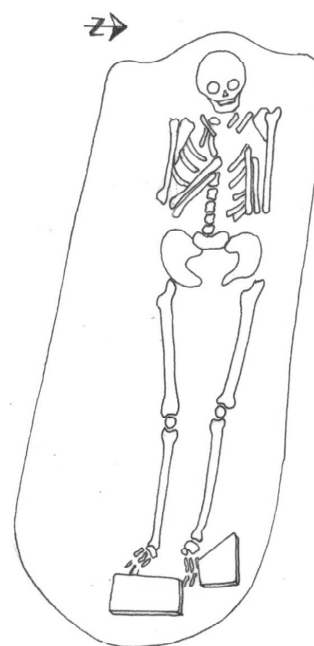
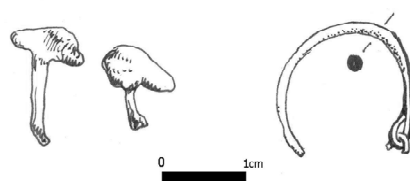
Grave 232  
Pl. LXXII



Grave 232

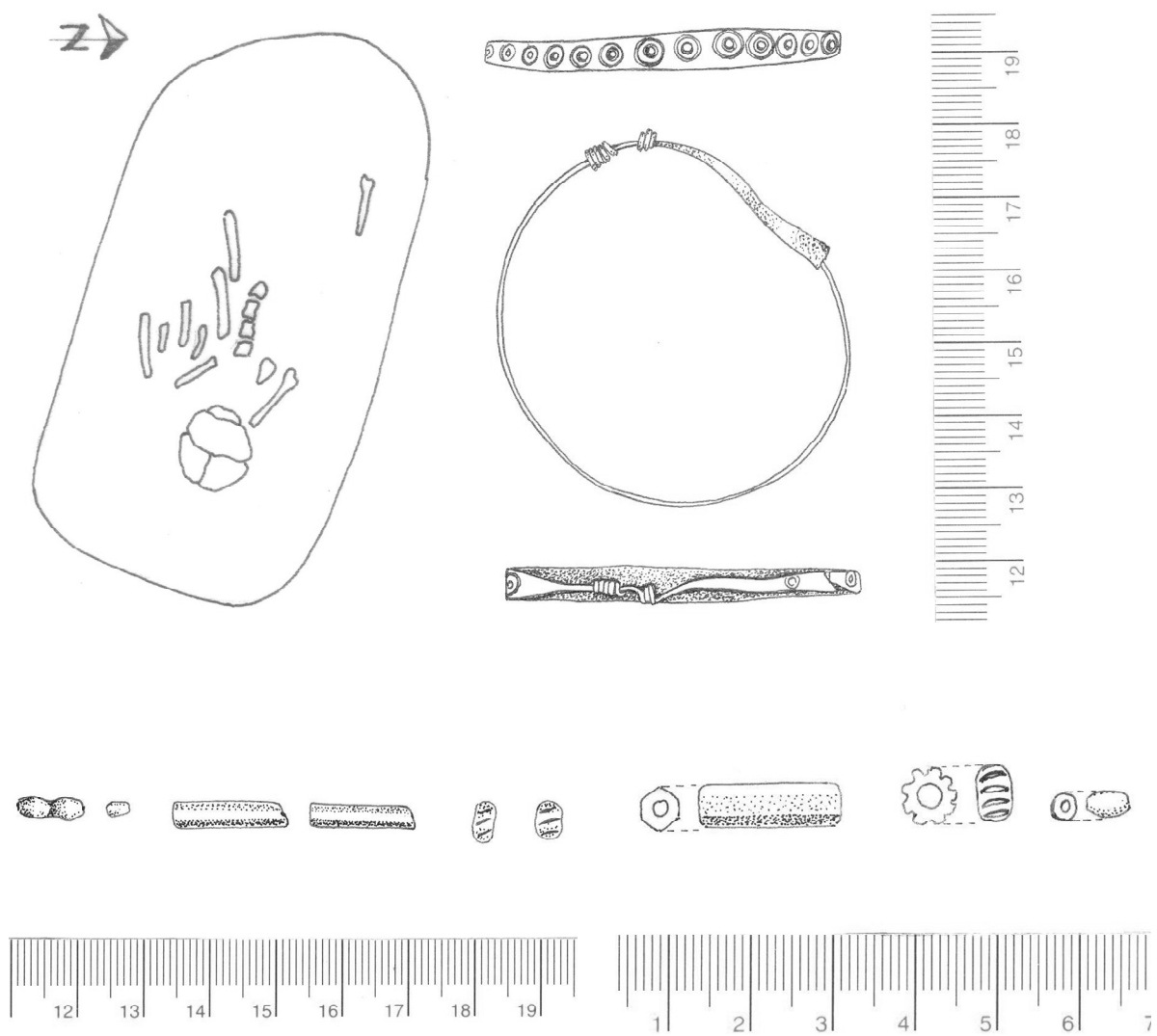


Grave 234

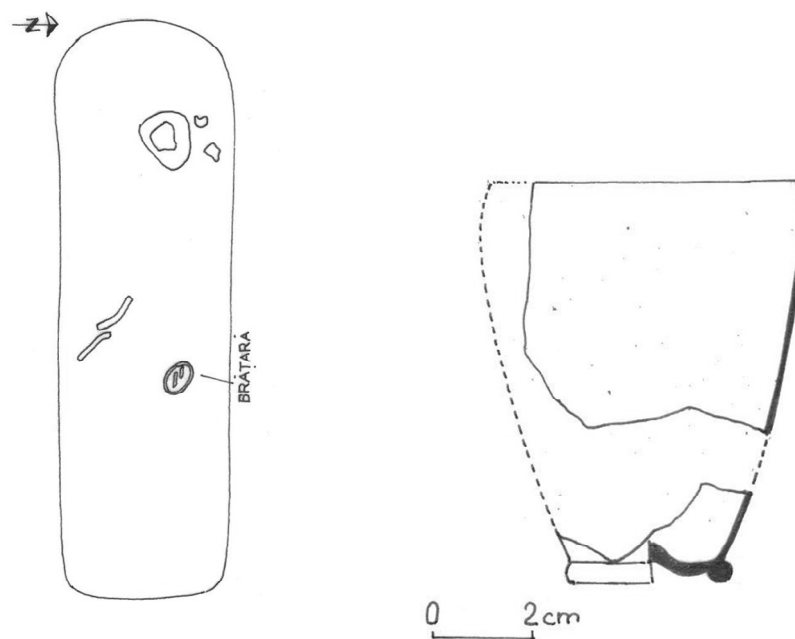


Grave 236

**Pl. LXXIII**

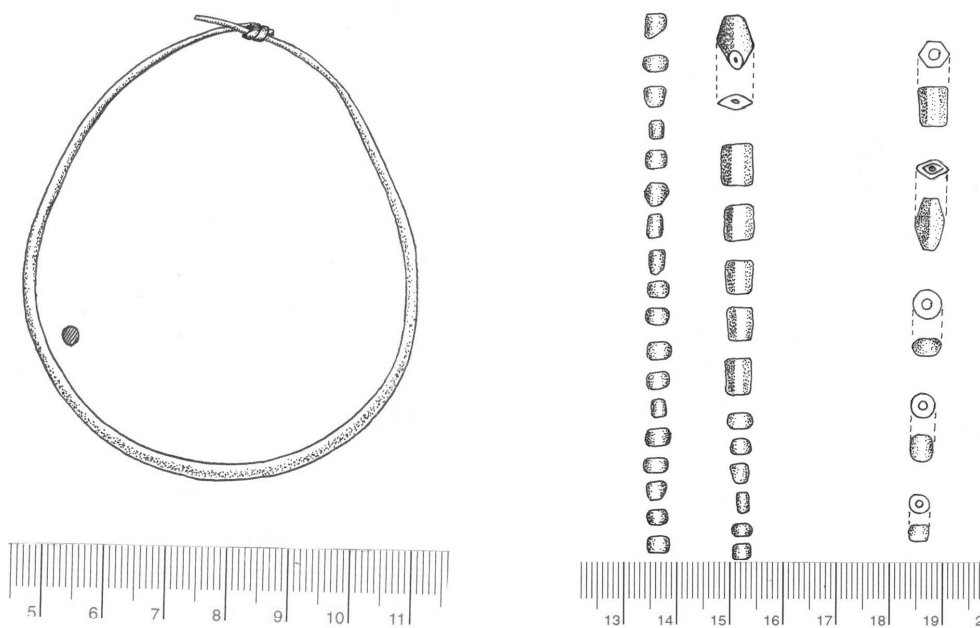


Grave 237

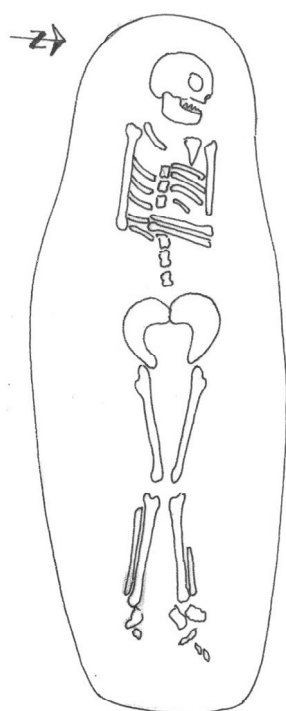


Grave 238

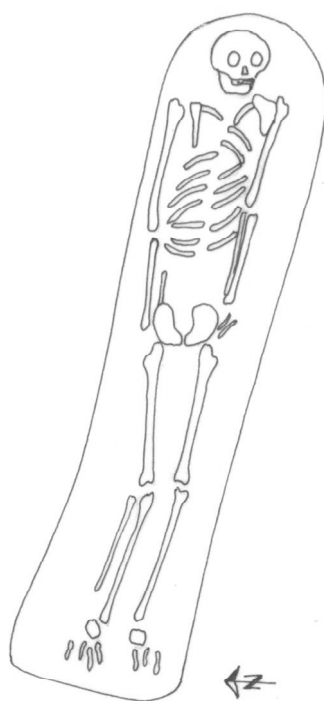
Pl. LXXIV



Grave 238



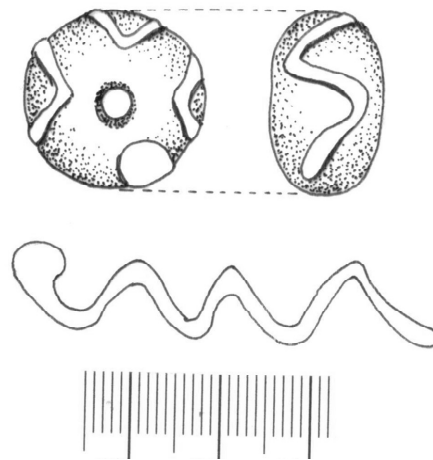
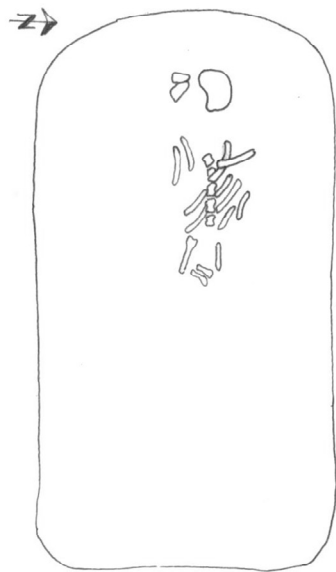
Grave 239



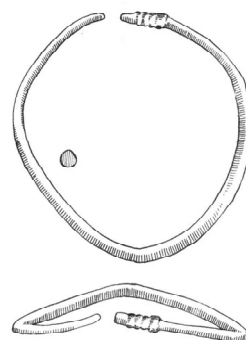
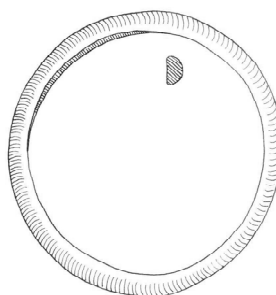
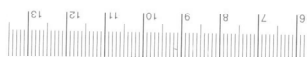
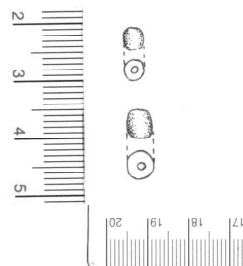
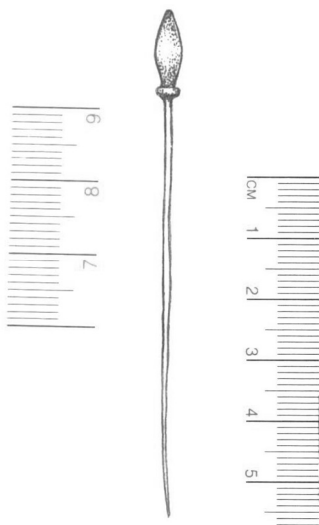
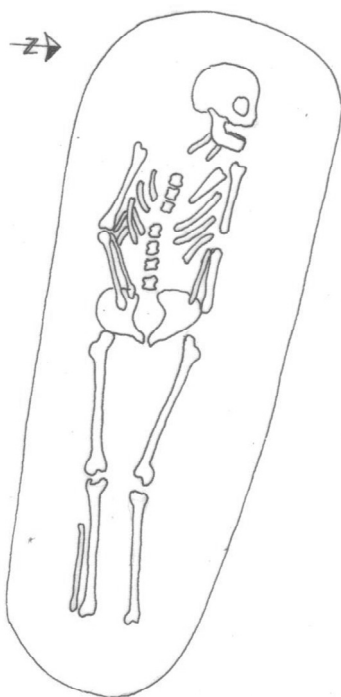
Grave 240



Pl. LXXV

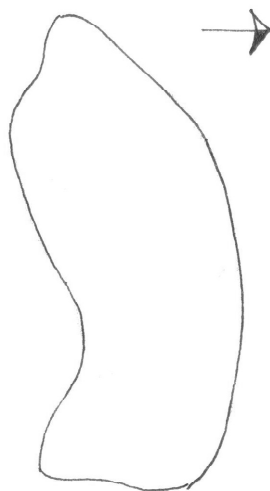


Grave 241

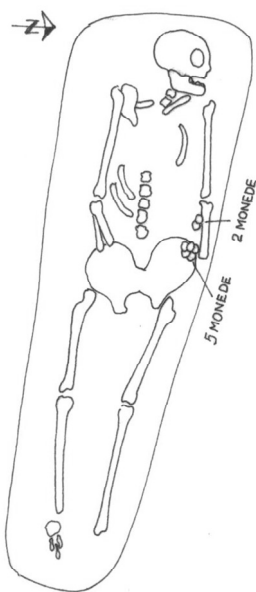


Pl. LXXVI

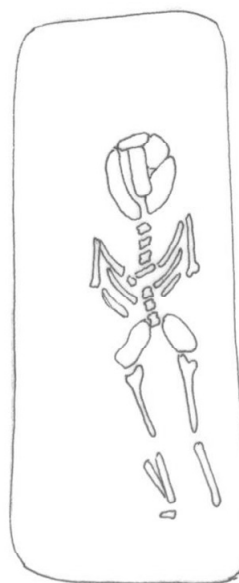
Grave 242



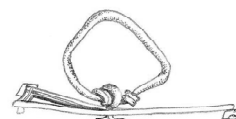
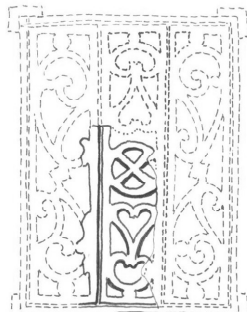
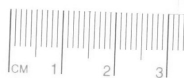
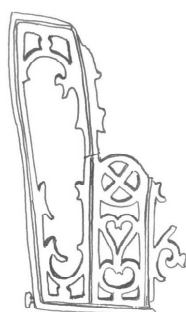
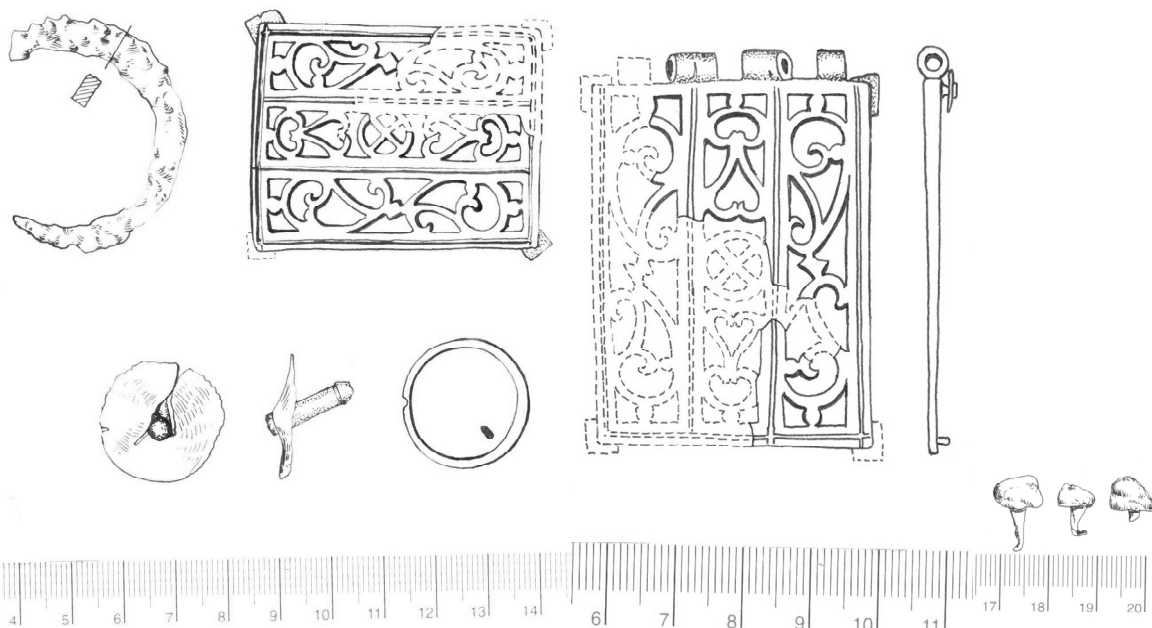
Grave 243



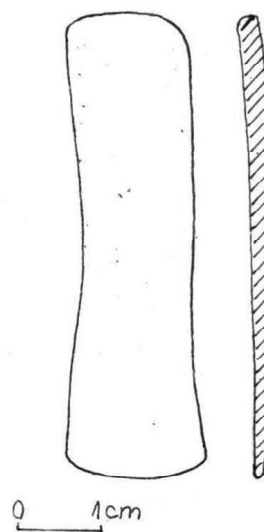
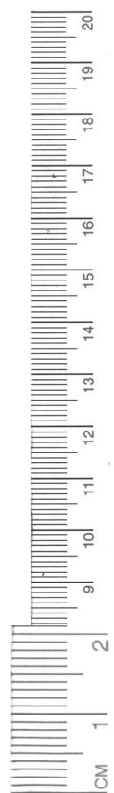
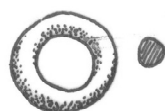
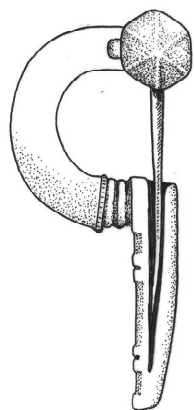
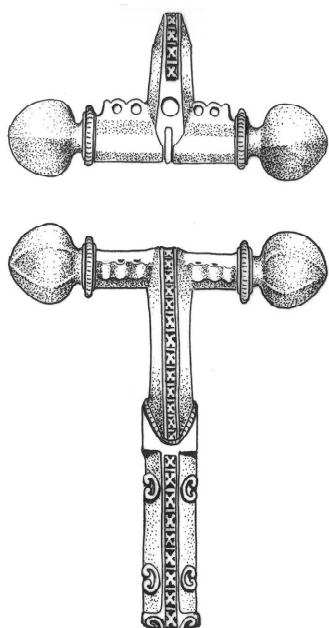
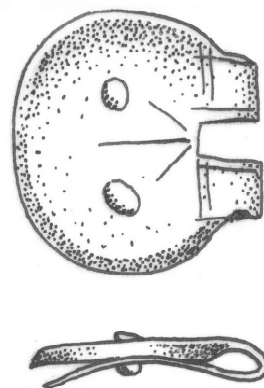
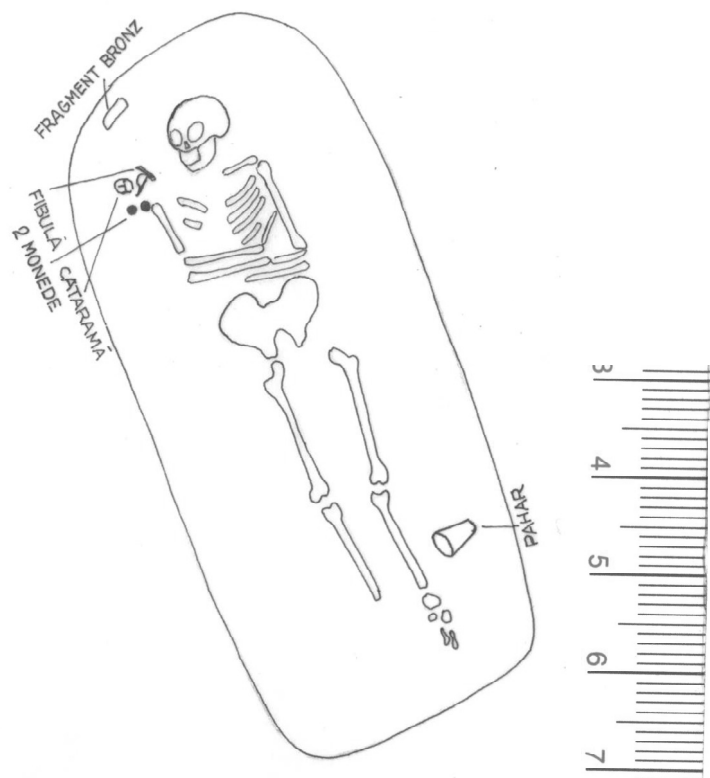
Grave 244



Grave 245



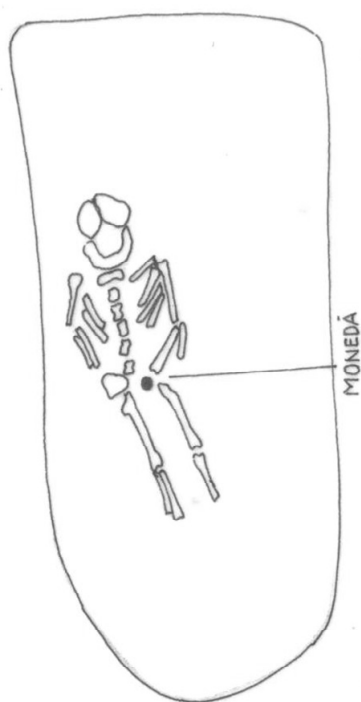
Grave 246  
Pl. LXXVII



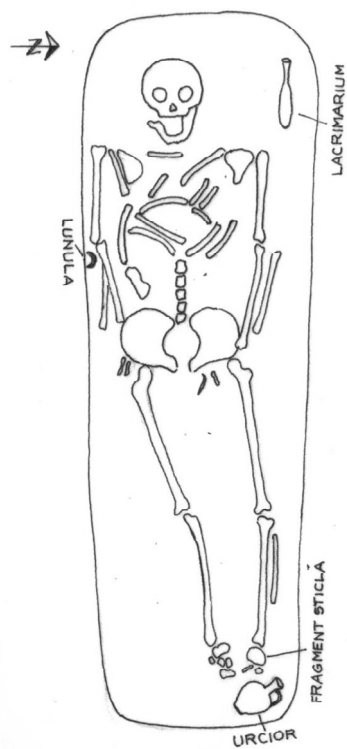
Grave 248

Pl. LXXVIII

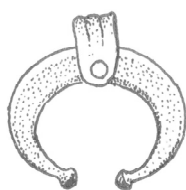
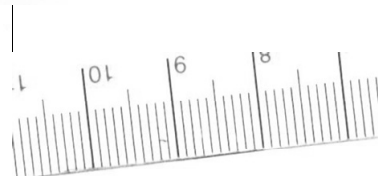
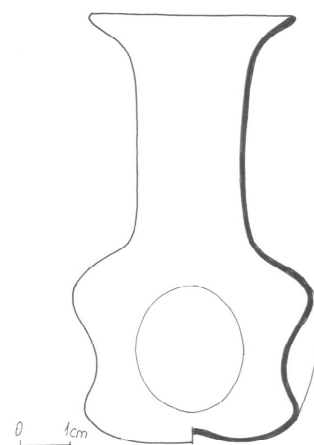
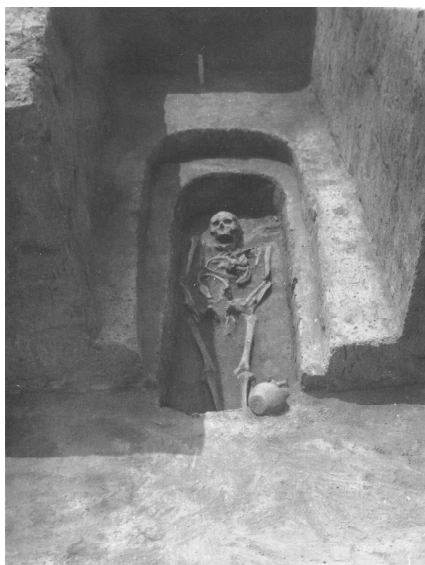




Grave 249

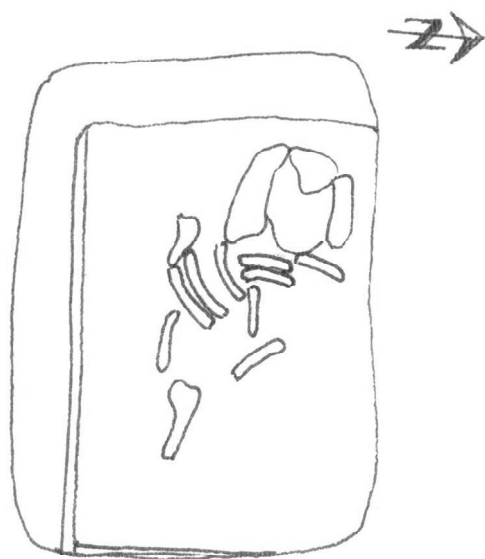


Grave 250

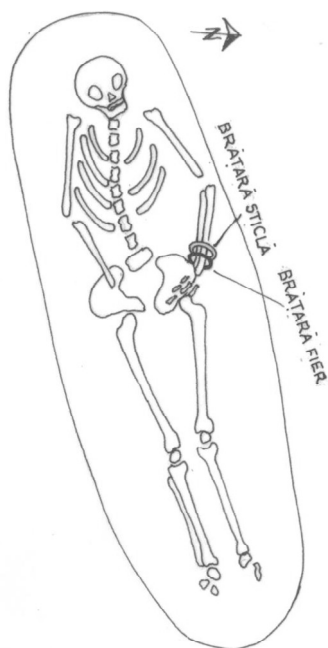


Pl. LXXIX

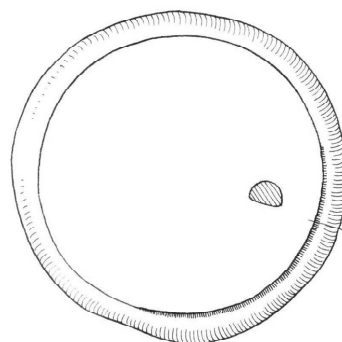
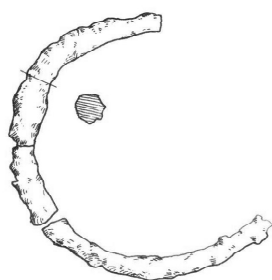
Grave 250



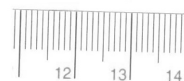
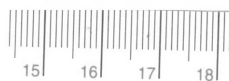
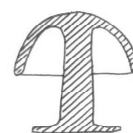
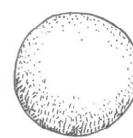
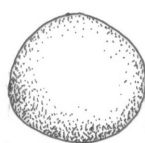
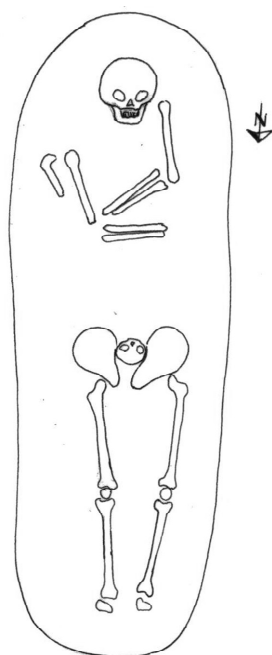
Grave 251



Grave 252

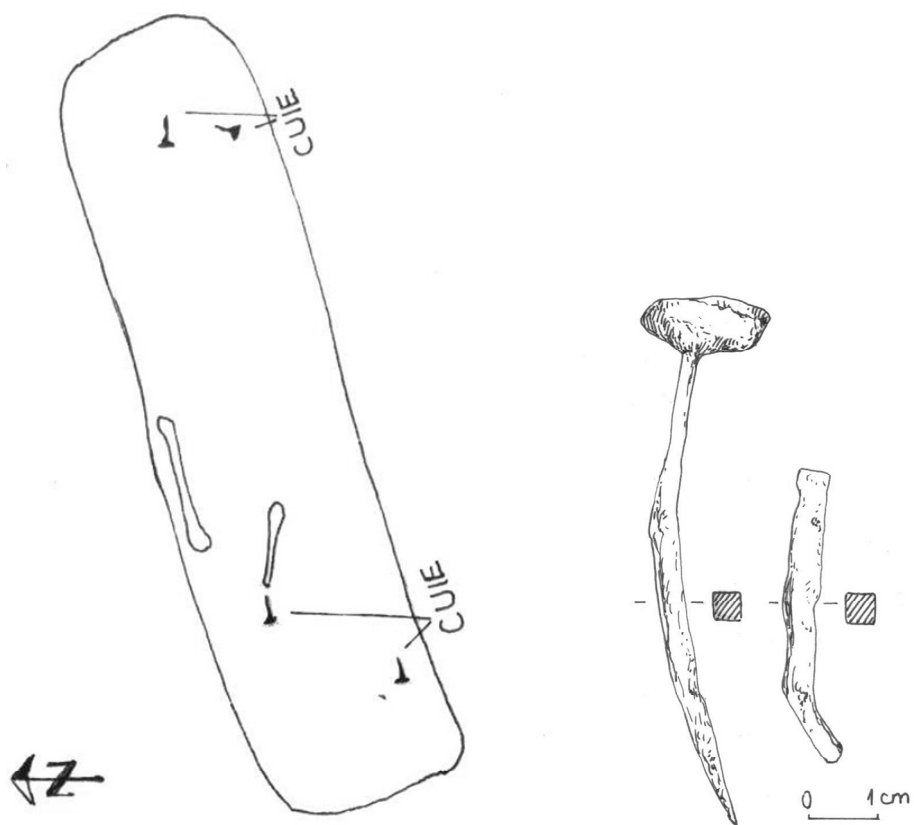


Grave 252

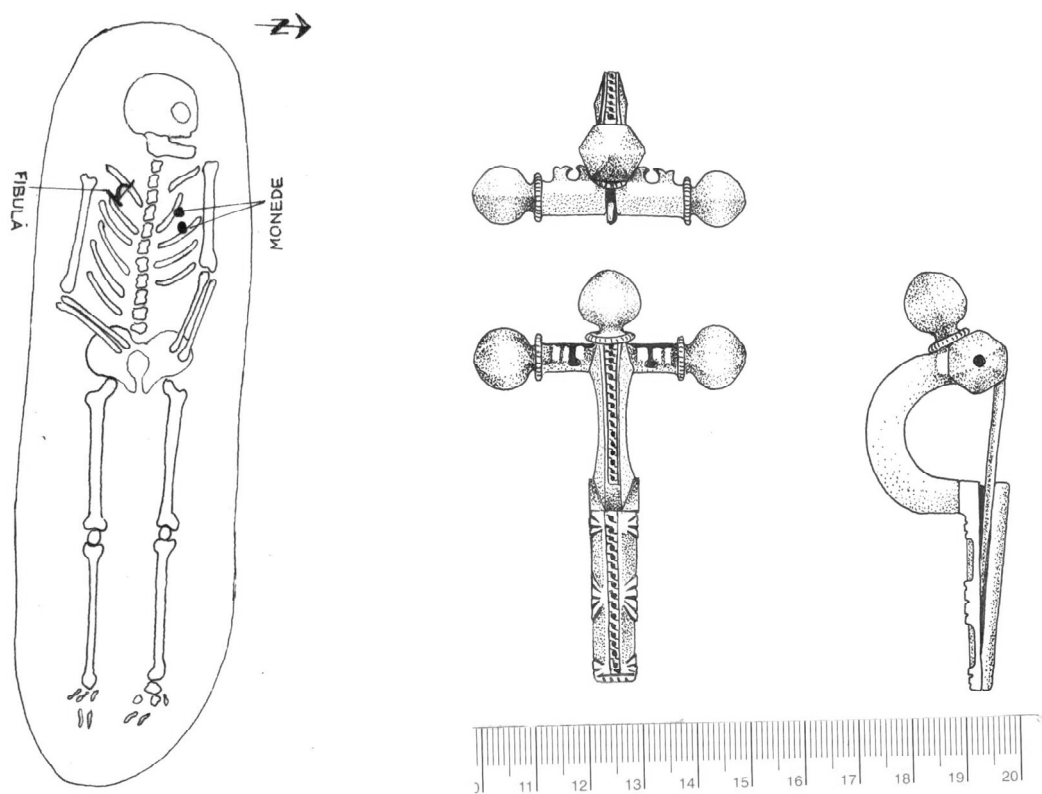


Pl. LXXX

Grave 253

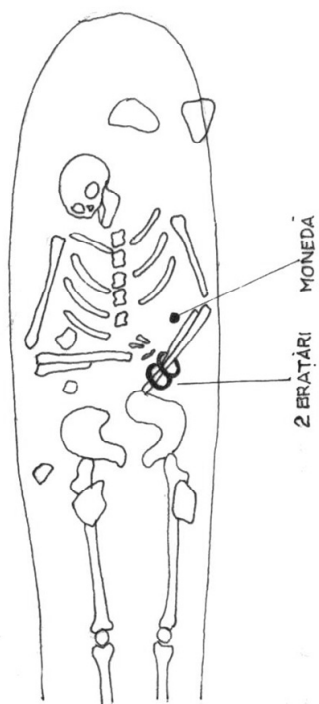


Grave 254

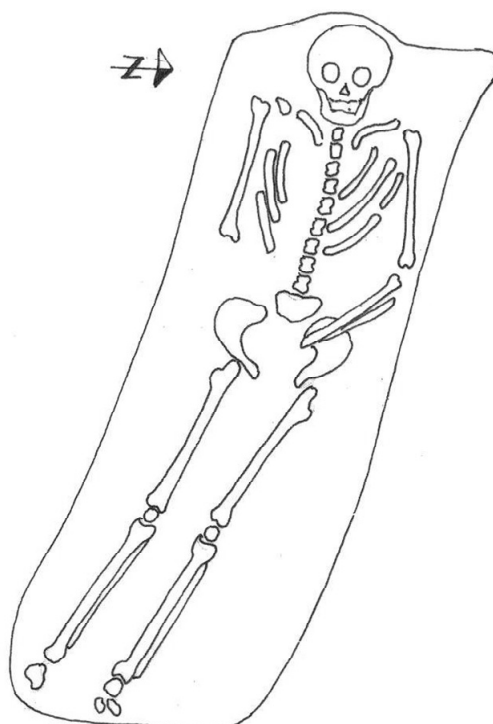


Grave 255

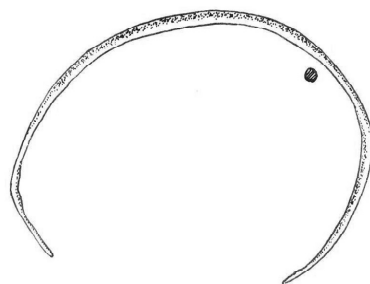
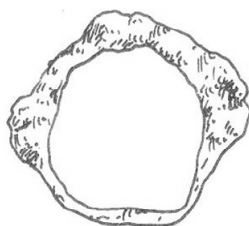
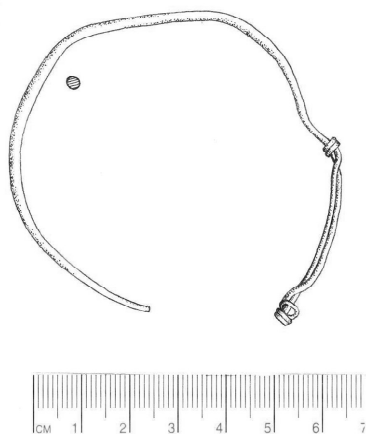
**Pl. LXXXI**



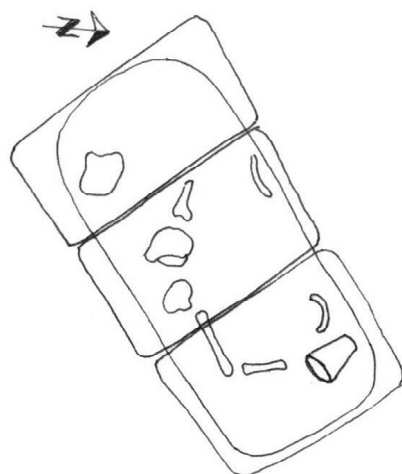
Grave 256



Grave 257



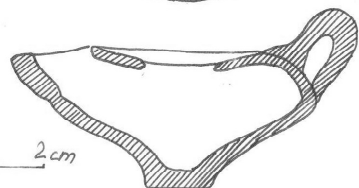
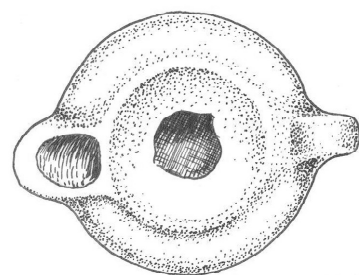
Grave 256

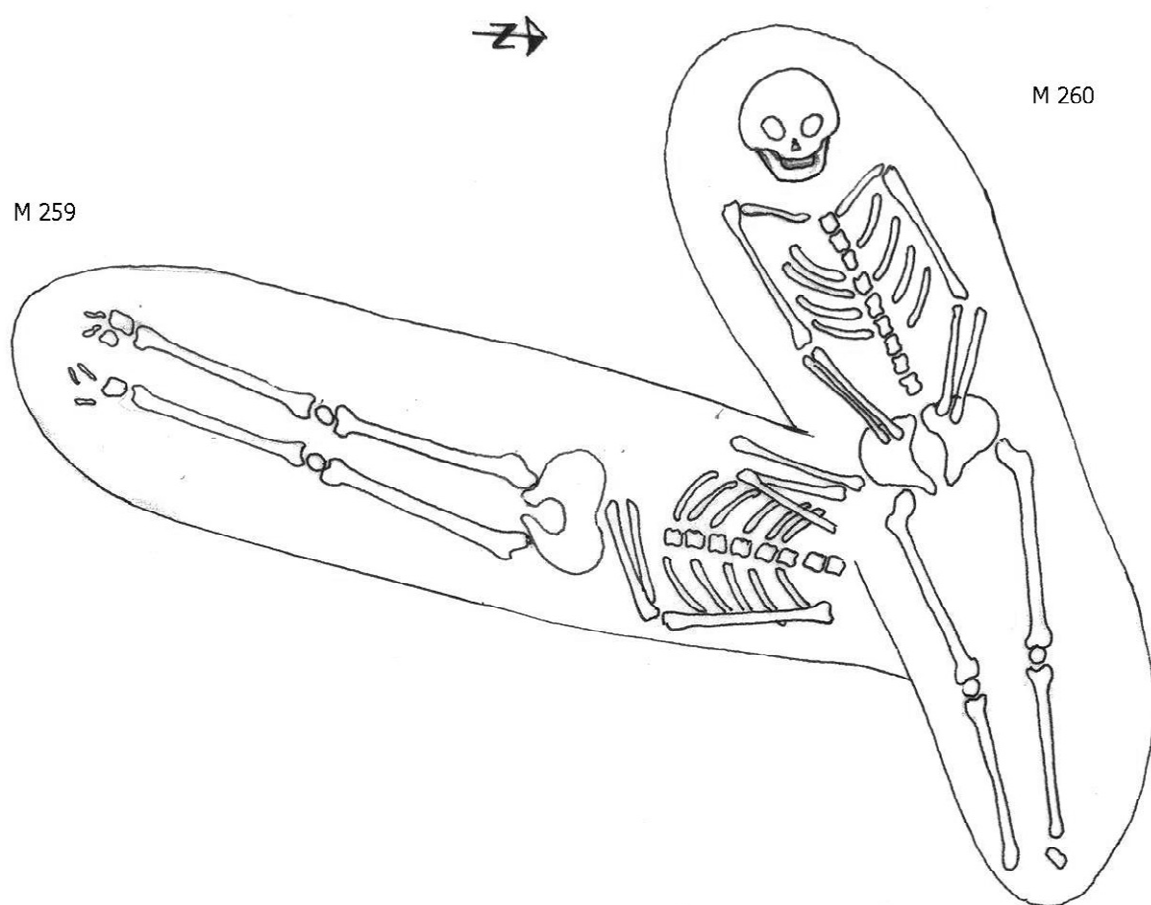


Pl. LXXXII

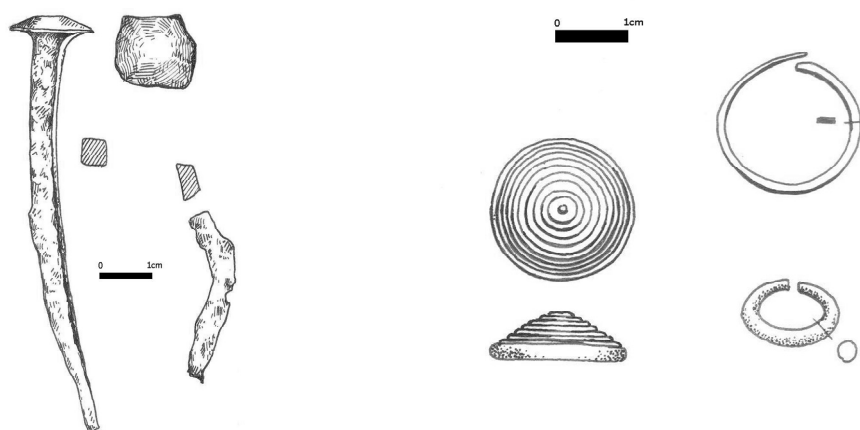


Grave 258



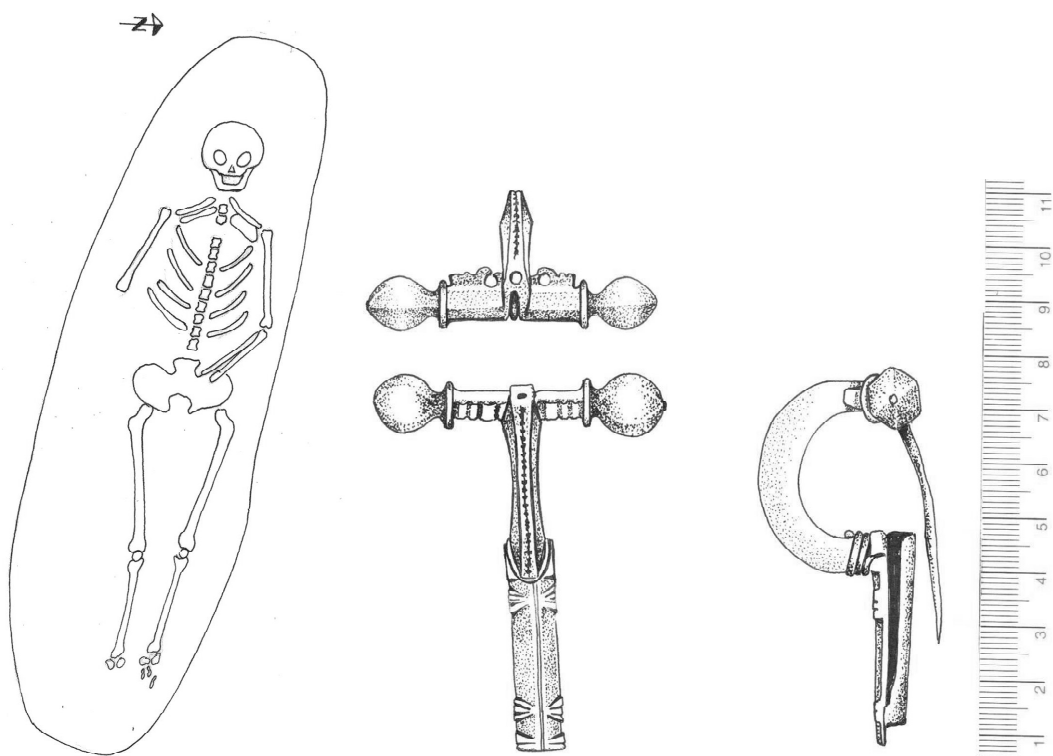


Graves 259-260

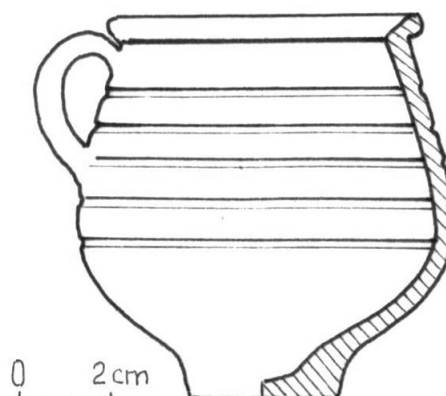
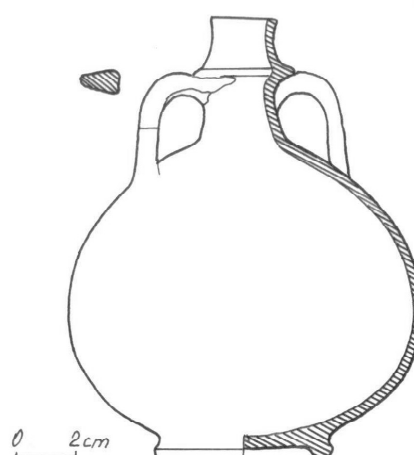
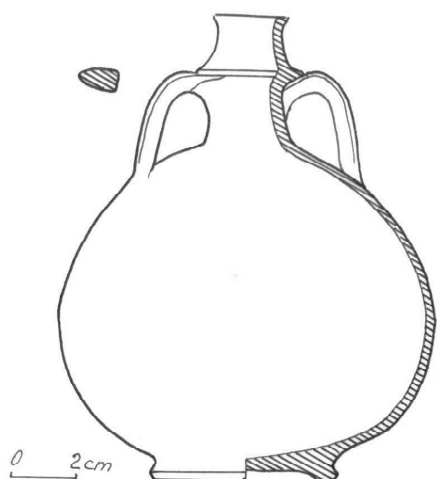


Grave 260

**Pl. LXXXIII**

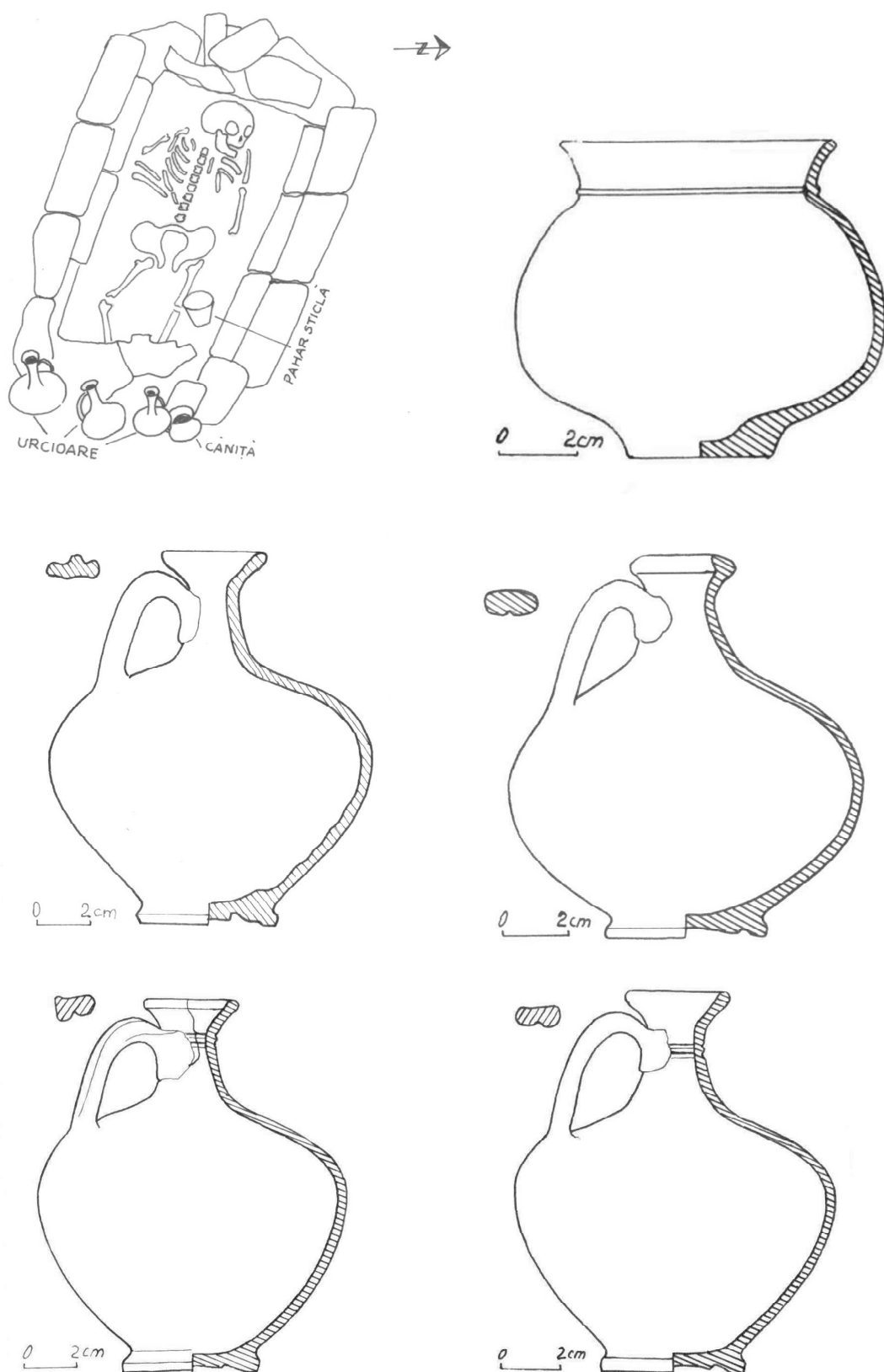


Grave 261



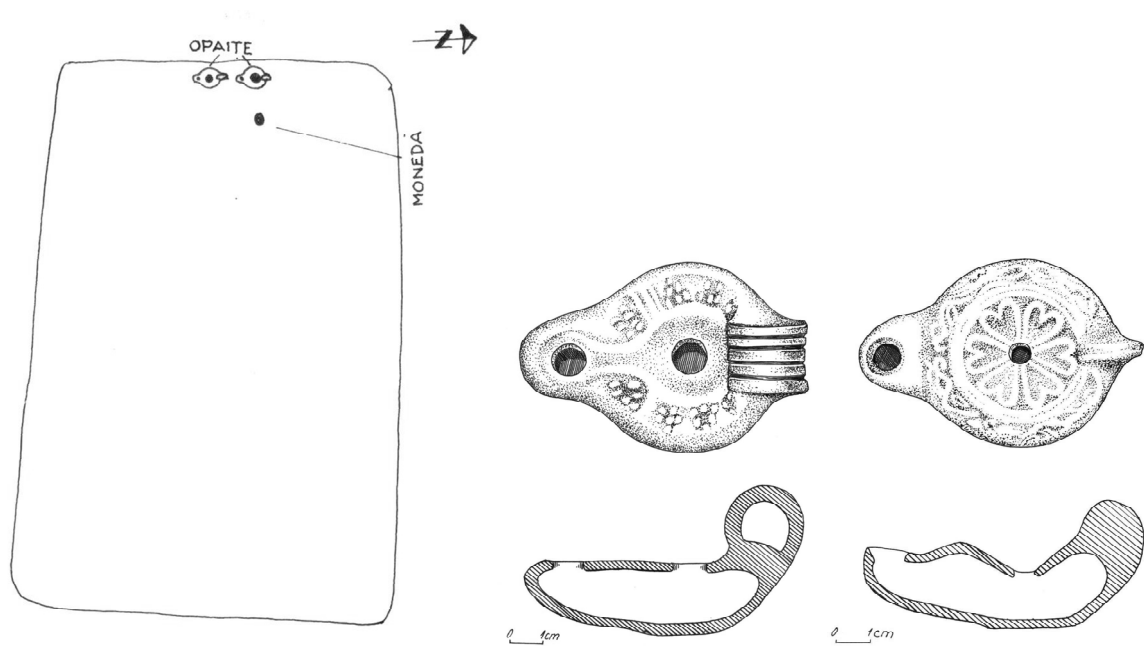
Pl. LXXXIV

Grave 264



Grave 265

Pl. LXXXV



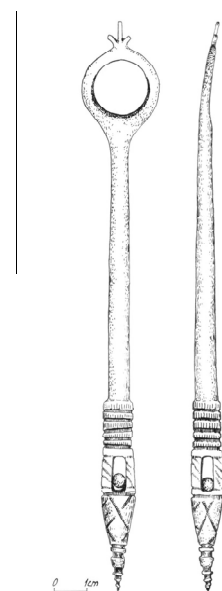
Grave 266



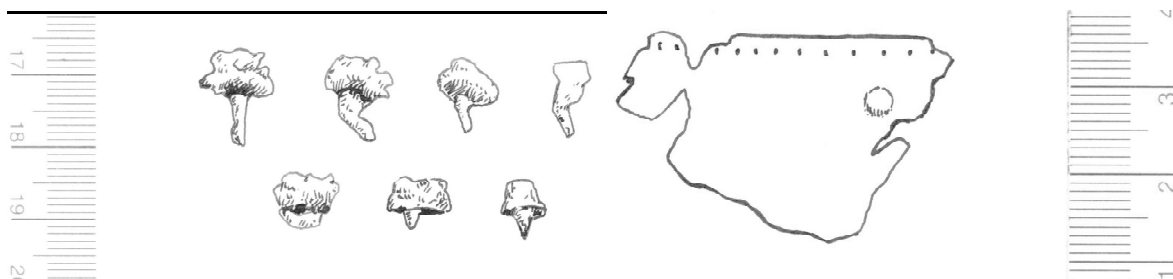
Grave 268



Grave 270



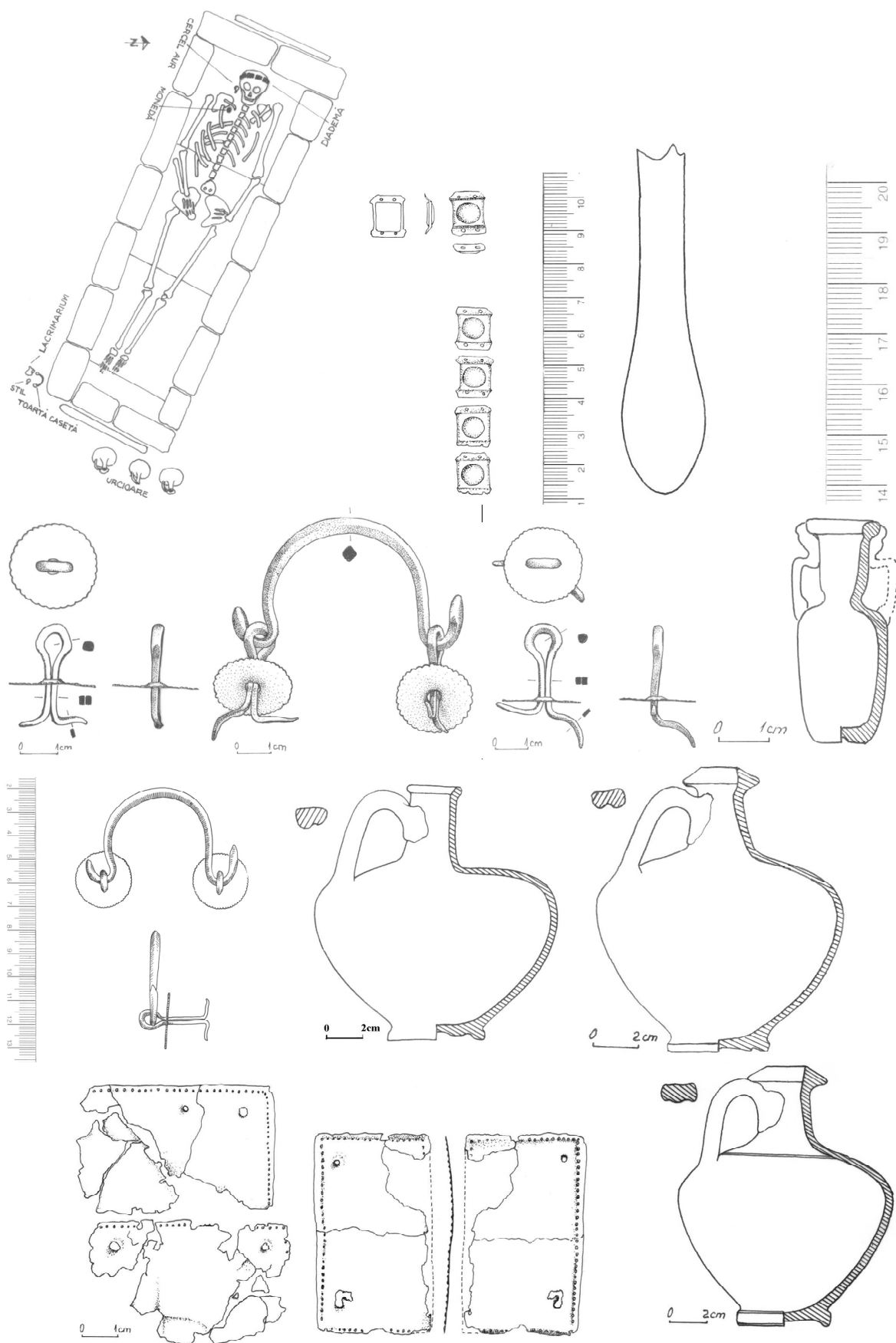
Grave 271



Grave 271

Pl. LXXXVI





Pl. LXXXVII

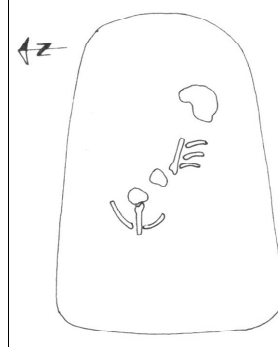
Grave 271



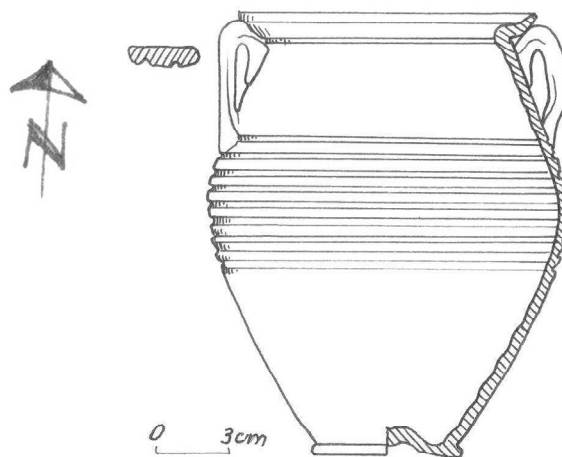
Grave 272



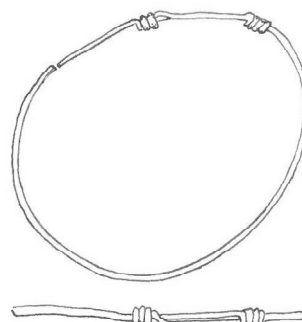
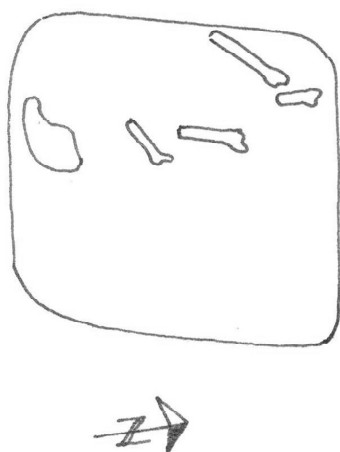
Grave 273



Grave 276

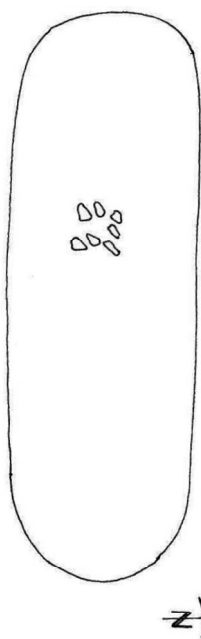


Grave 274

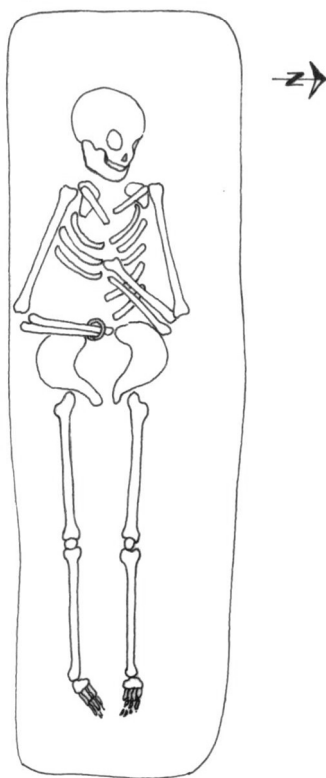


Grave 275

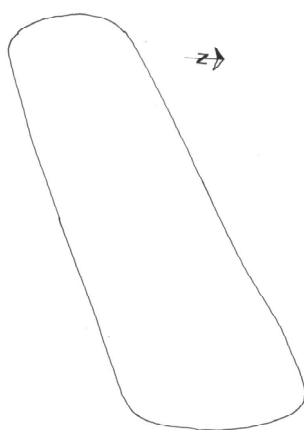
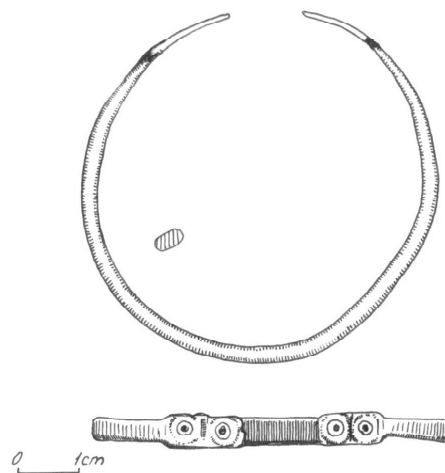
**Pl. LXXXVIII**



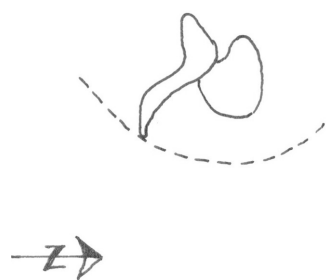
Grave 279



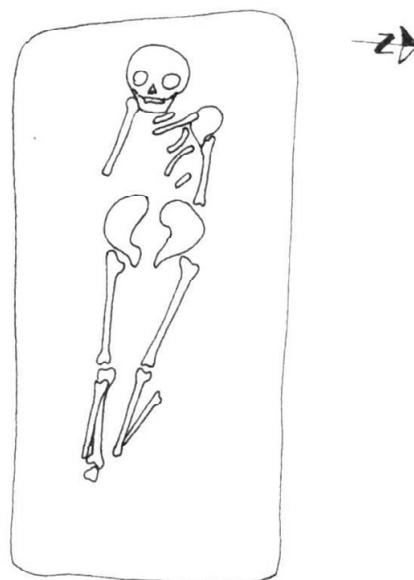
Grave 280



Grave 283

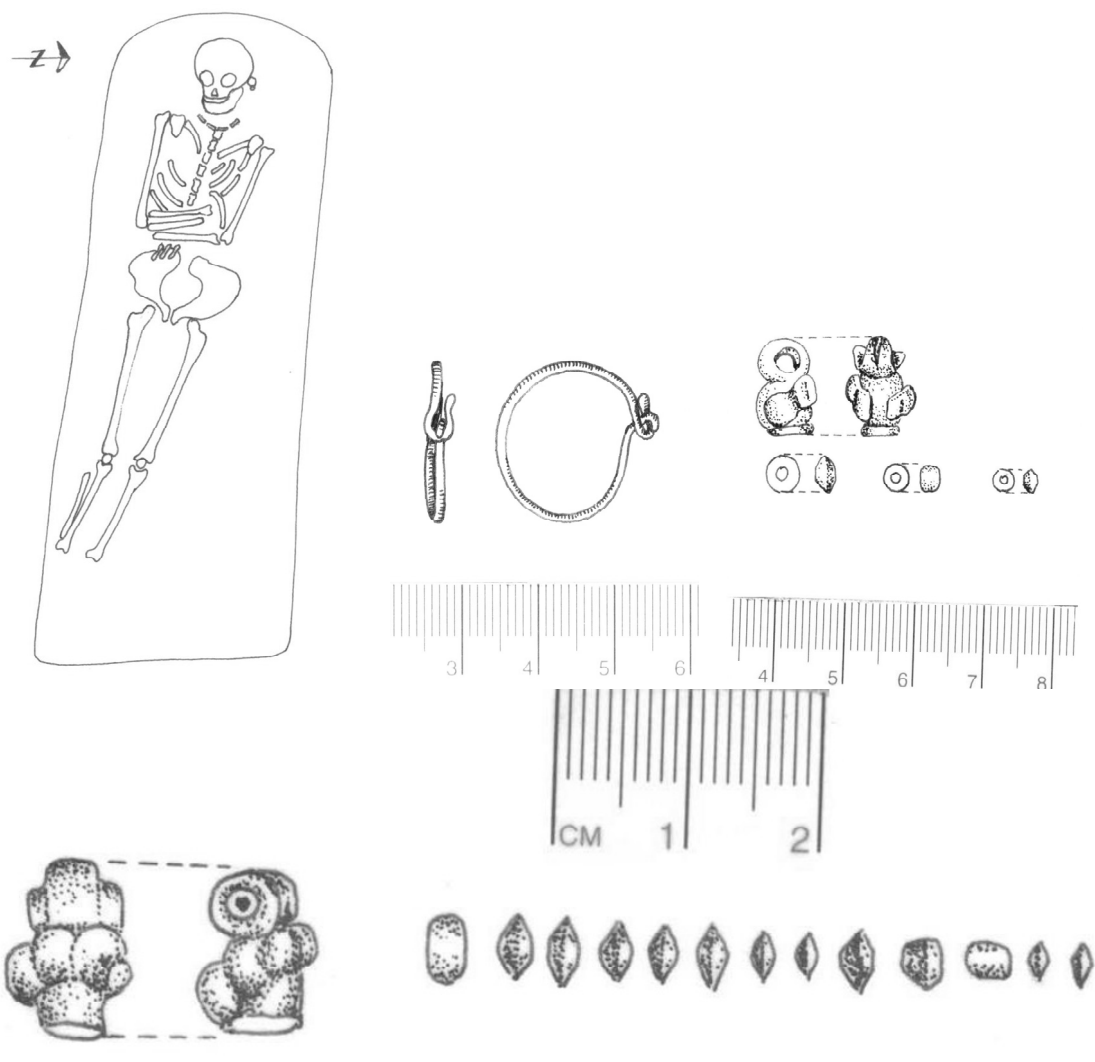


Grave 281

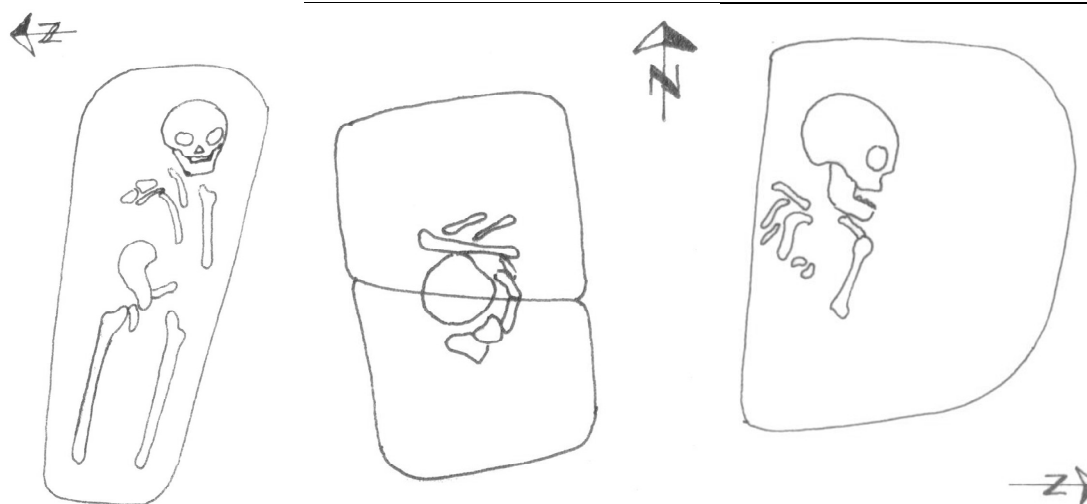


Grave 282

**Pl. LXXXIX**



Grave 284

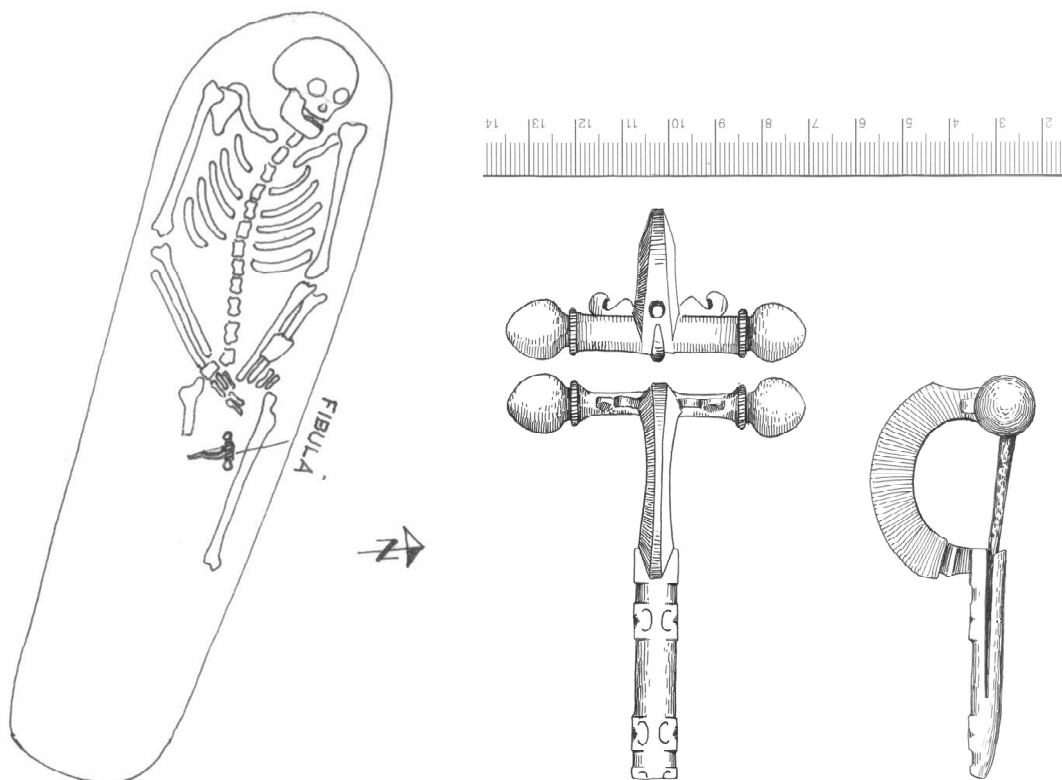


Grave 285

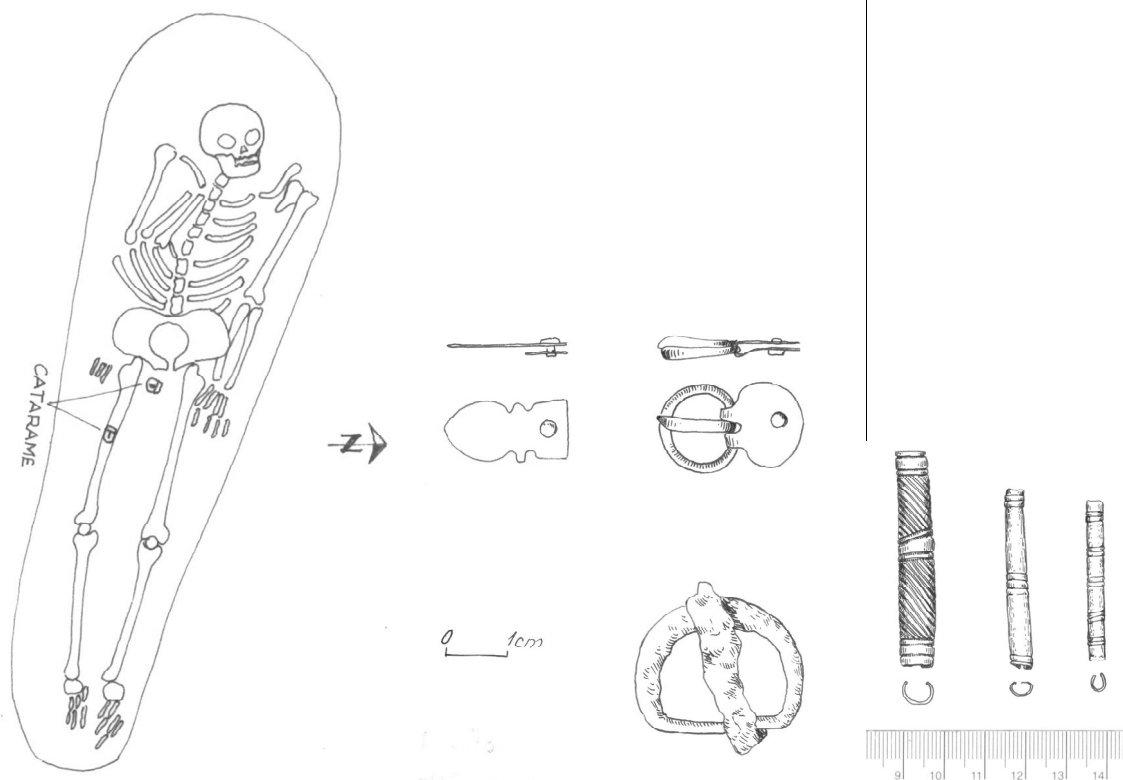
Grave 287

Grave 286

**Pl. XC**

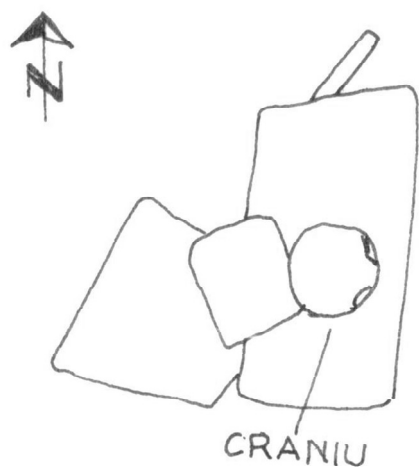


Grave 288

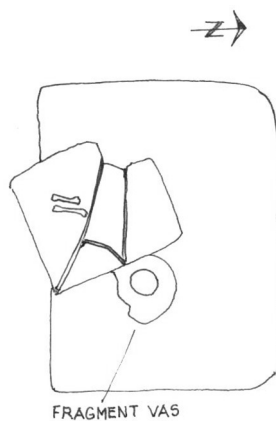


Grave 289

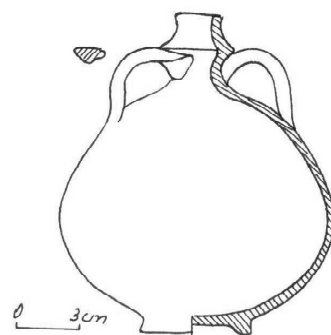
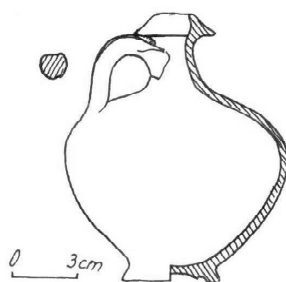
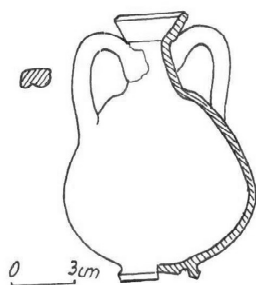
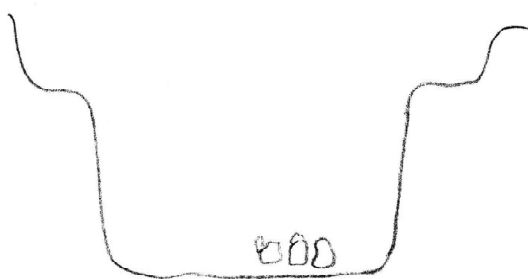
Pl. XCI



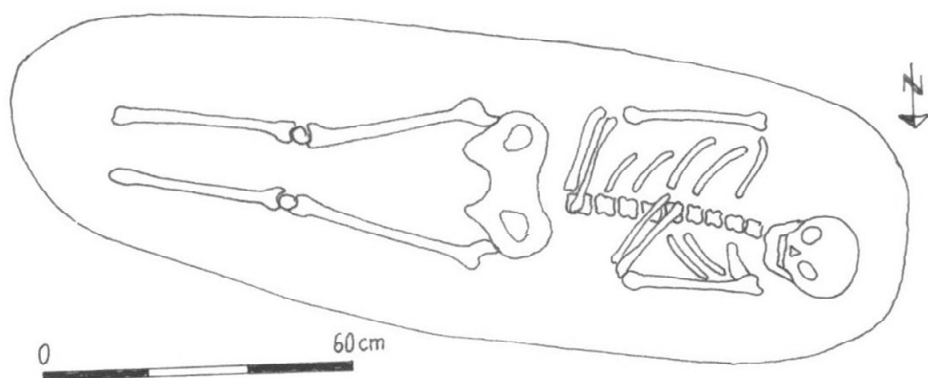
Grave 290



Grave 291

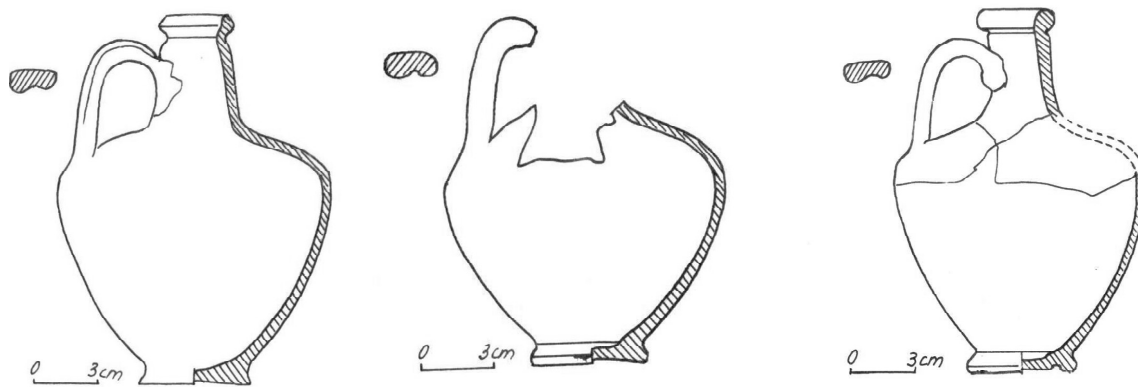


Grave 292

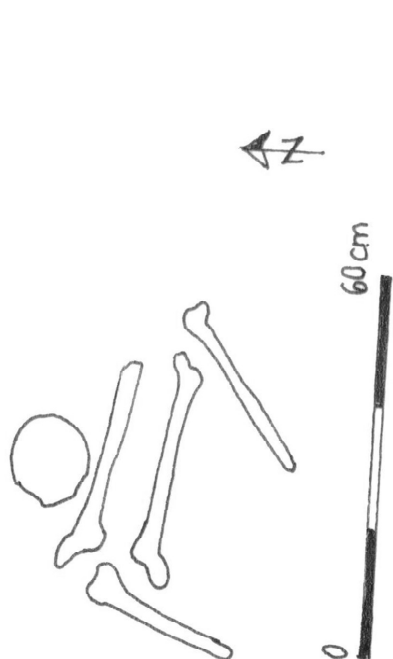


Grave 293

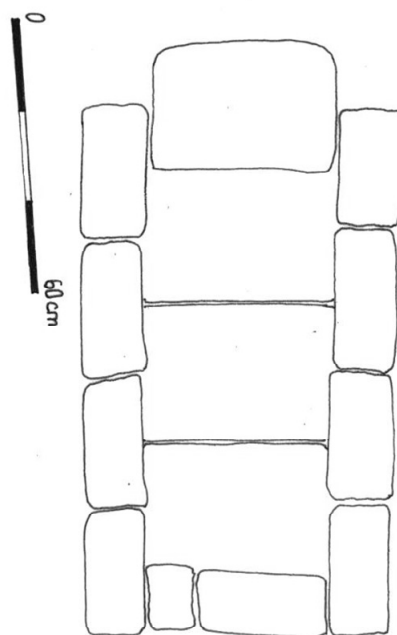
## Pl. XCII



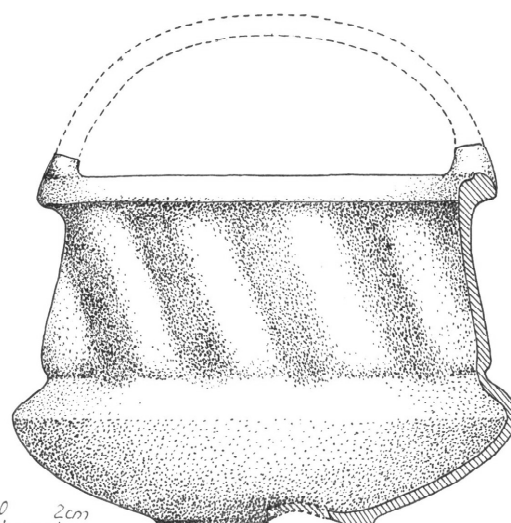
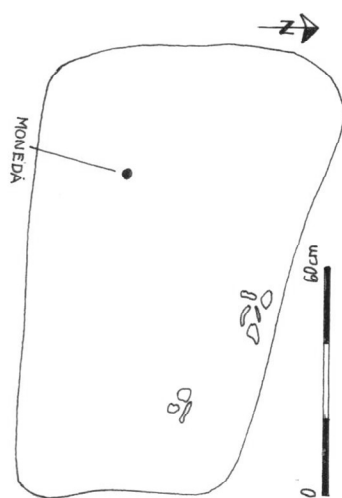
Grave 294



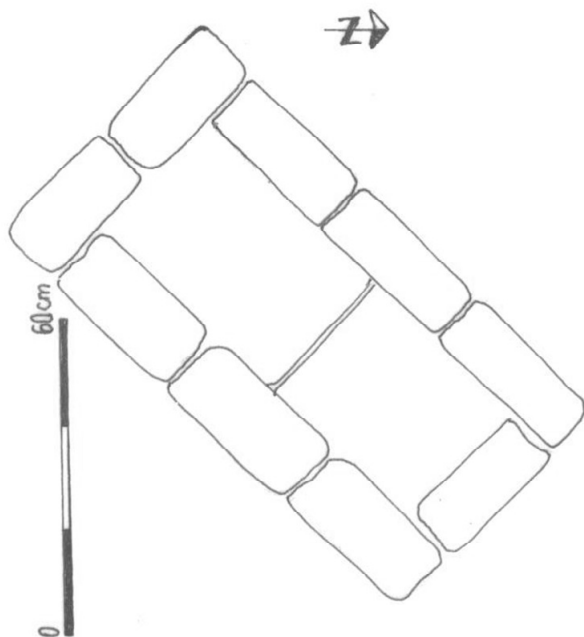
Grave 295



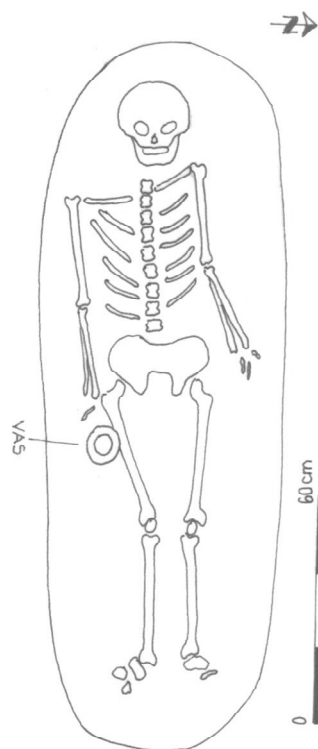
Grave 296



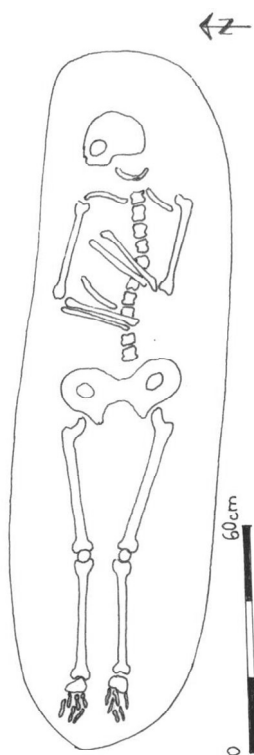
Grave 297  
Pl. XCIII



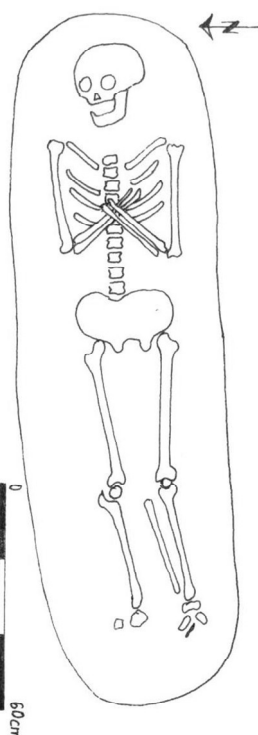
Grave 299



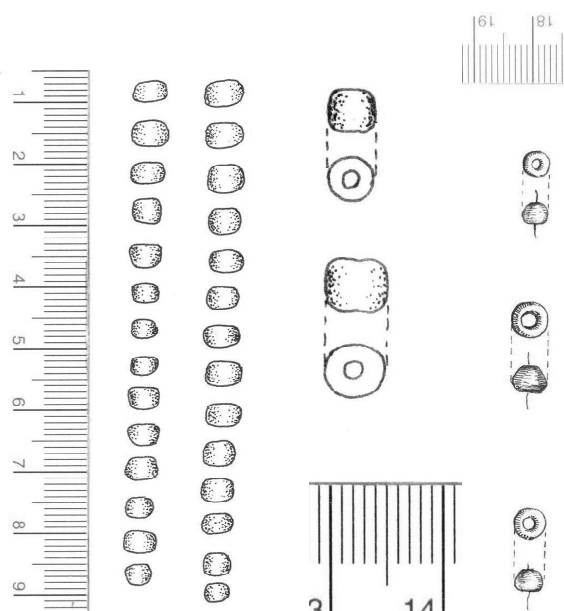
Grave 300



Grave 301

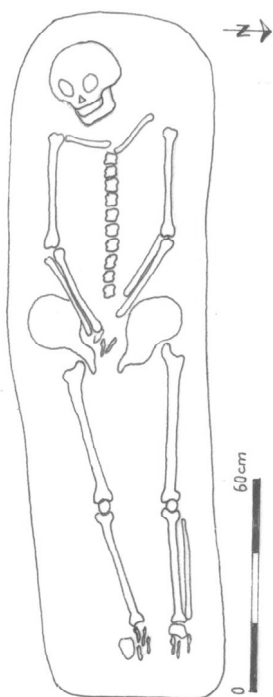


Grave 303

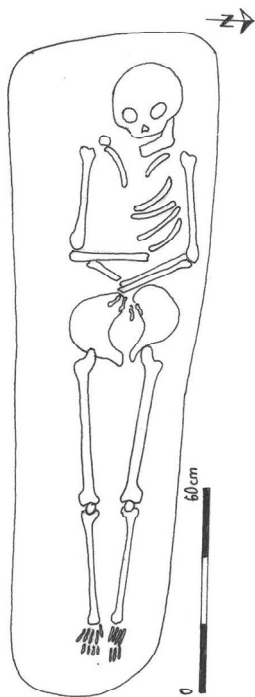


Pl. XCIV

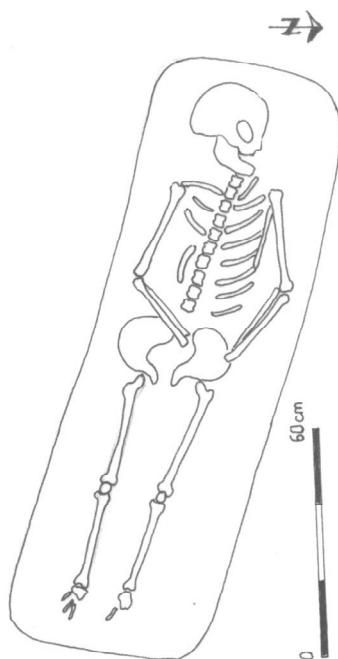
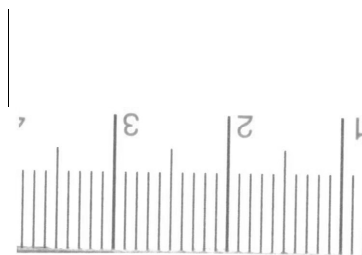




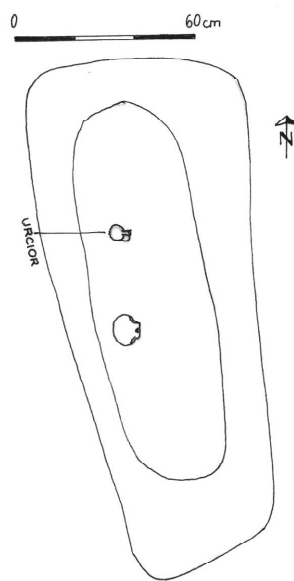
Grave 304



Grave 305

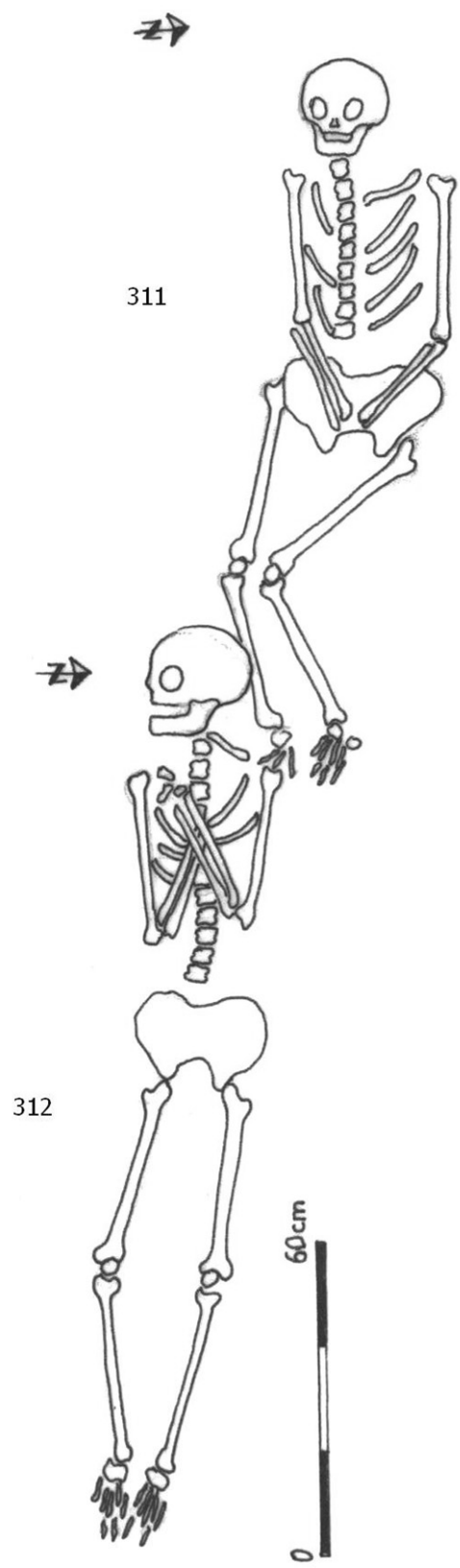


Grave 309



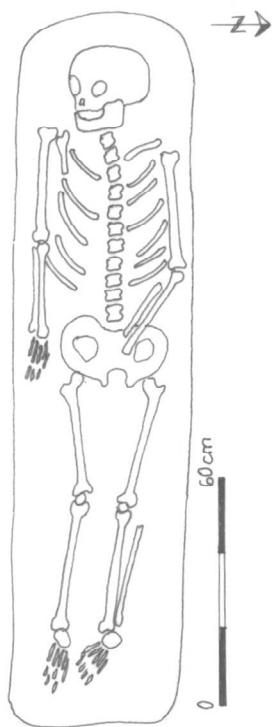
Grave 310

## Pl. XCV

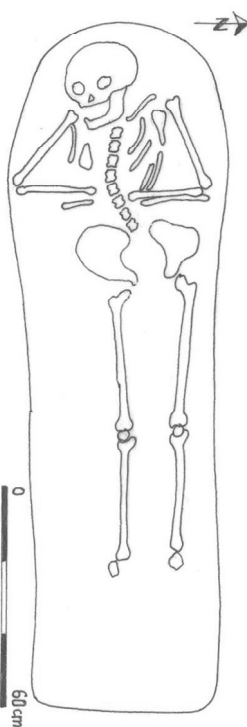


Graves 311-312

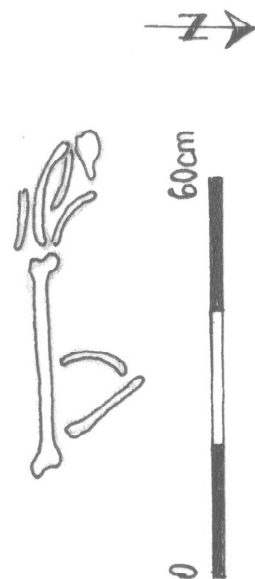
**Pl. XCVI**



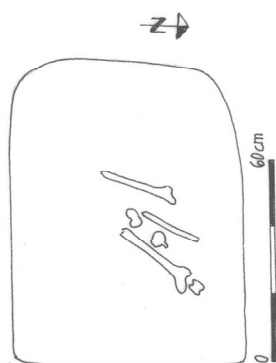
Grave 314



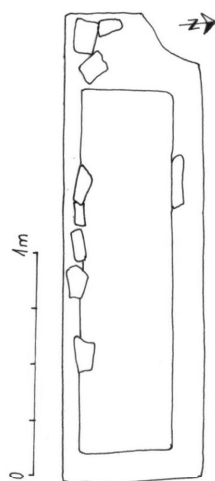
Grave 316



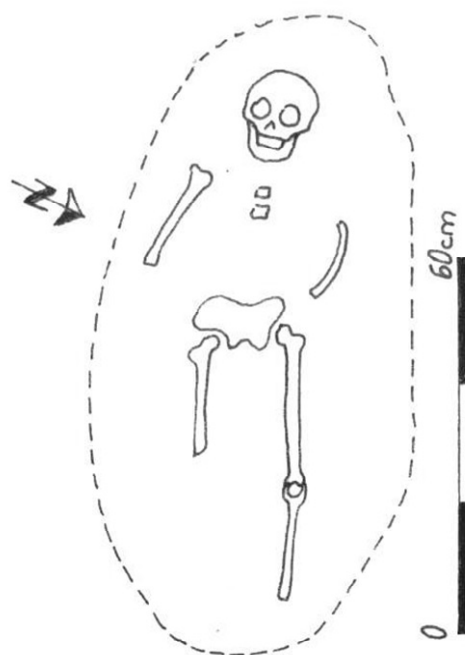
Grave 317



Grave 318

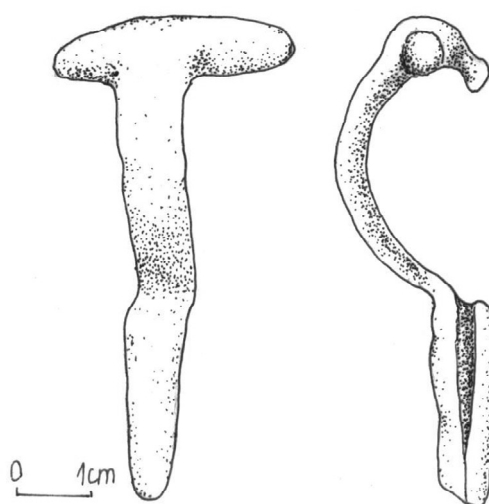
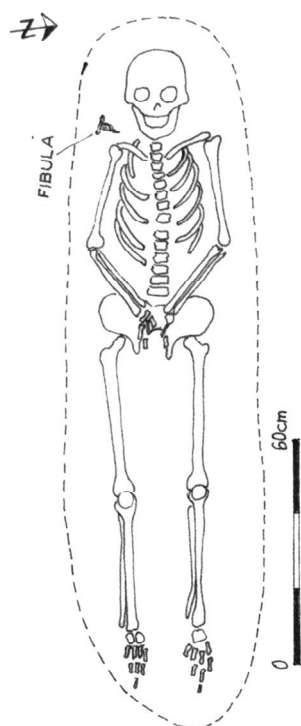


Grave 320

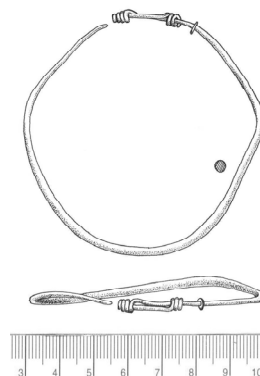
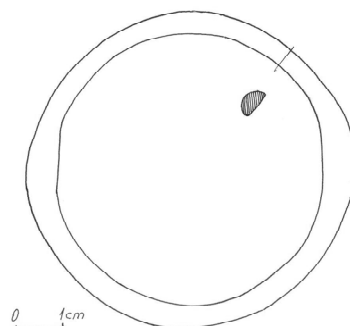
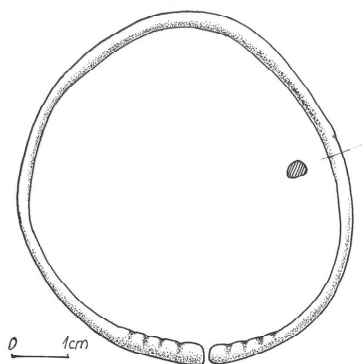
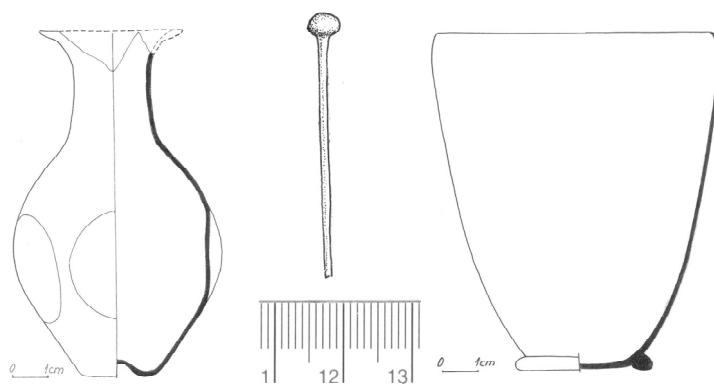
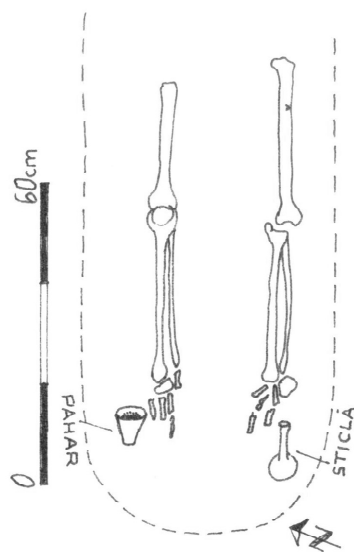


Grave 322

**Pl. XCVII**

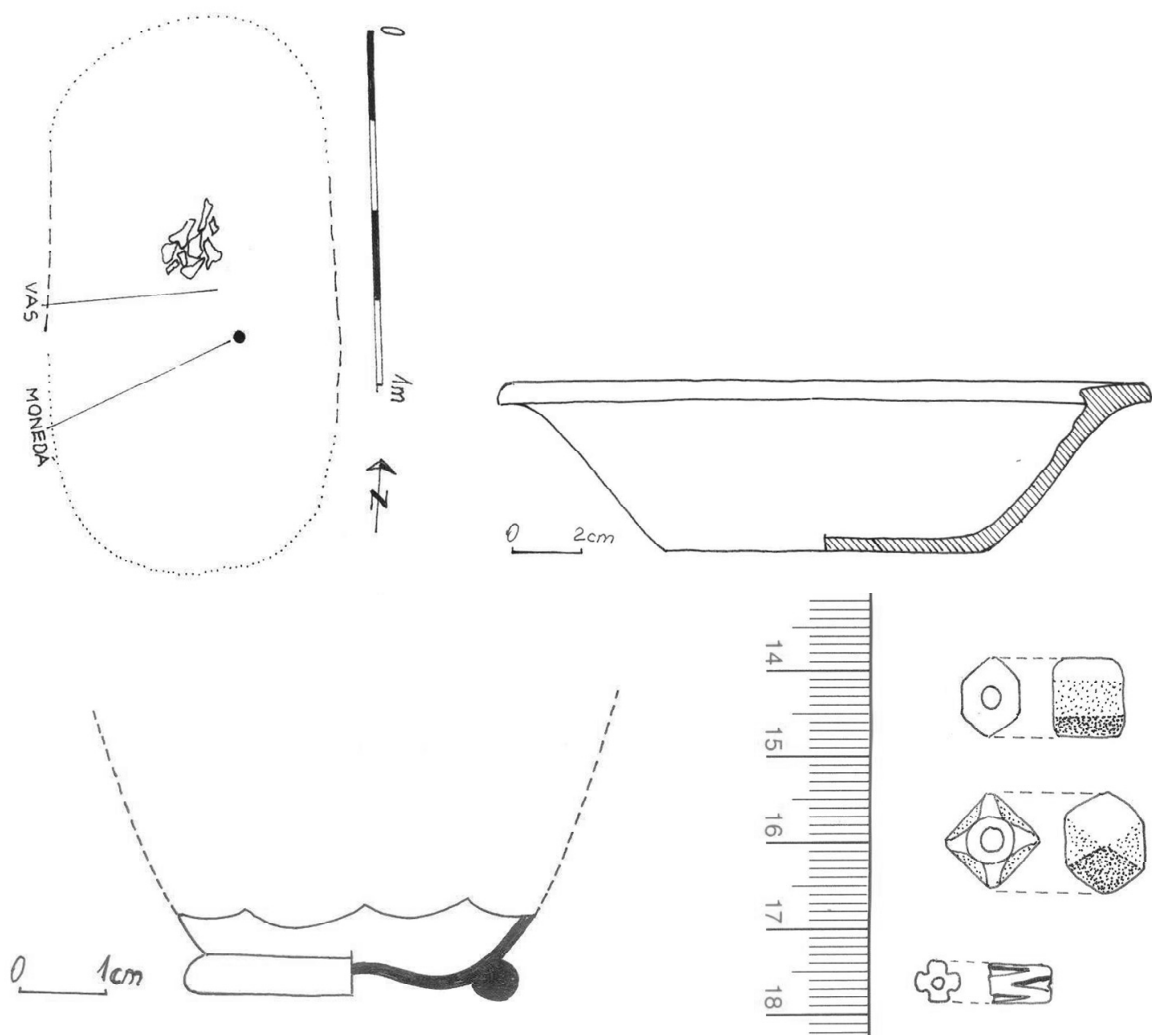


Grave 323

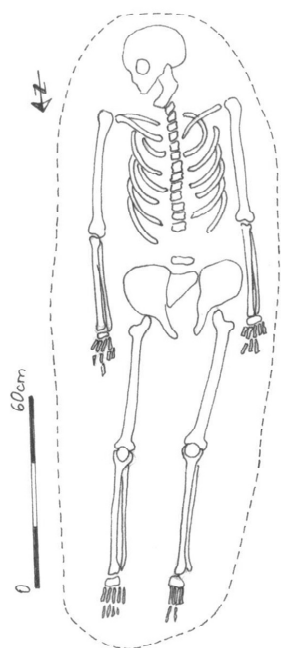


Pl. XCVIII

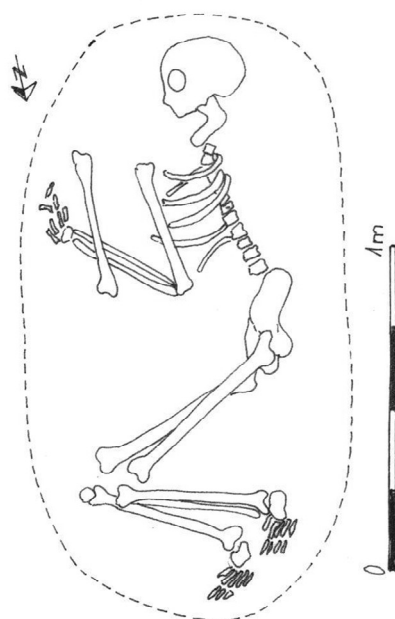
Grave 324



Grave 325

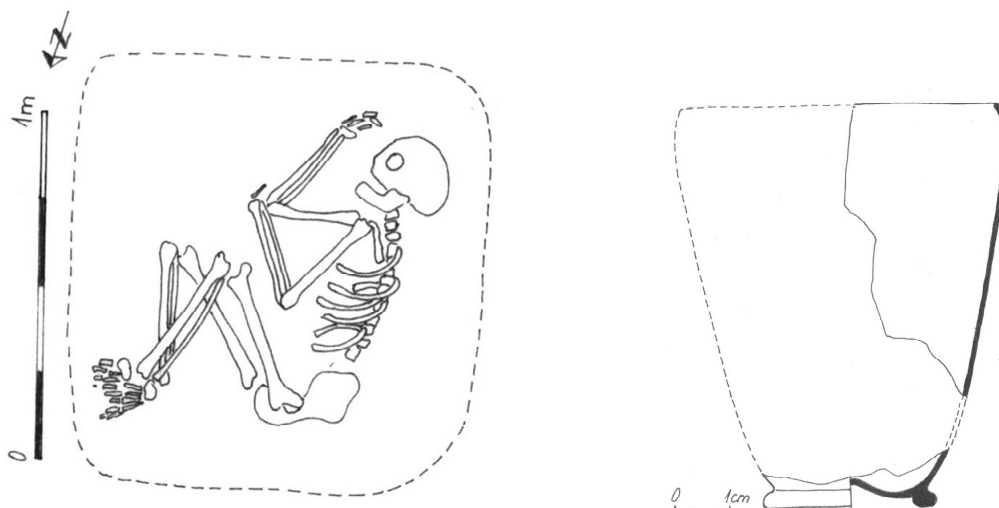


Grave 326

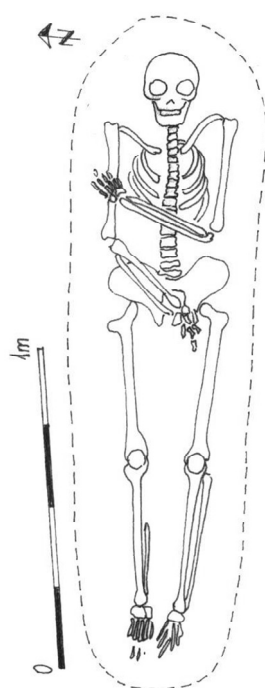


Grave 327

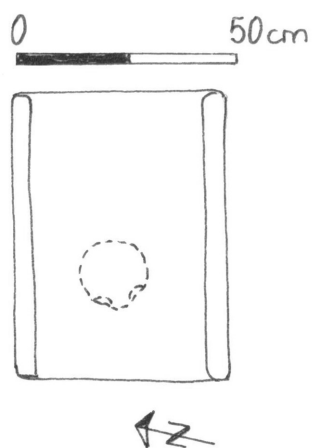
Pl. XCIX



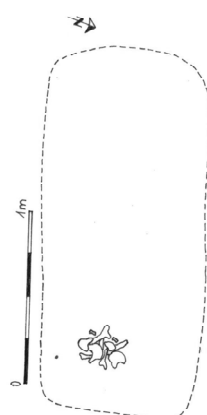
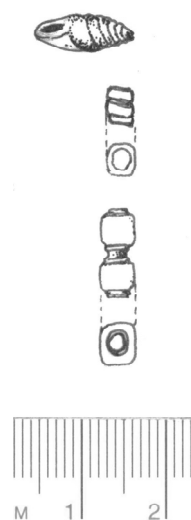
Grave 328



Grave 329

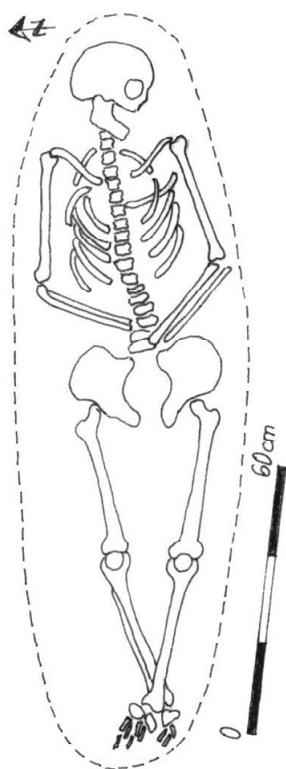


Grave 330

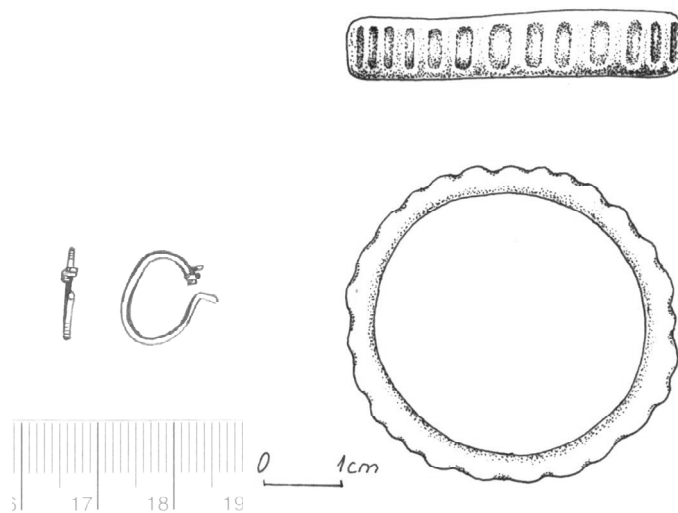


Grave 331

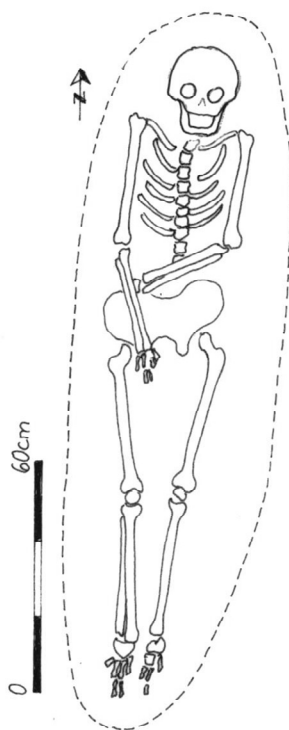
Pl. C



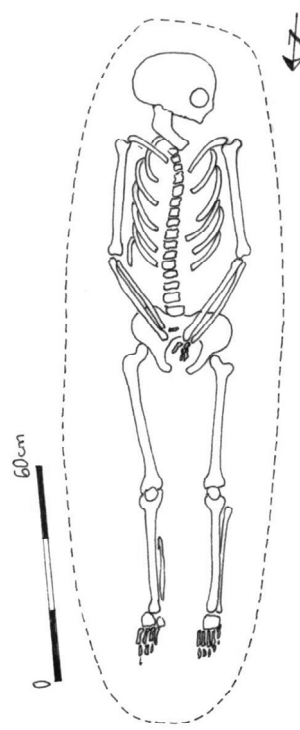
Grave 335



Grave 337

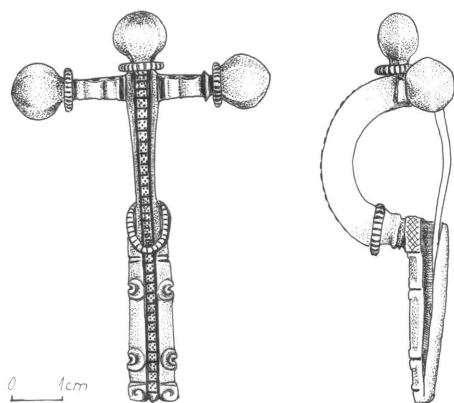
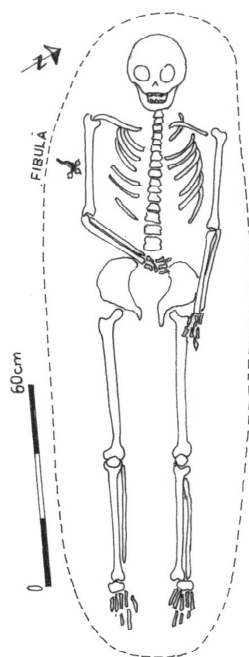


Grave 339

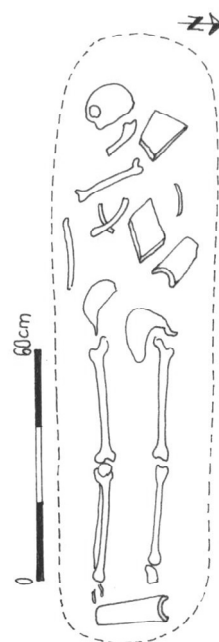


Grave 340

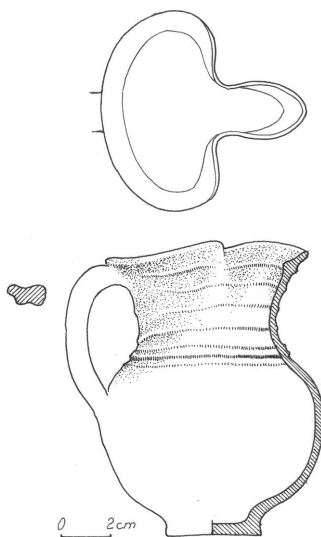
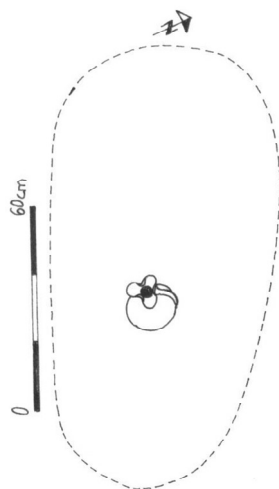
Pl. CI



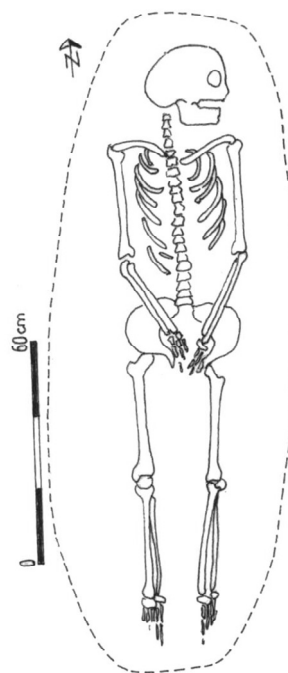
Grave 343



Grave 346



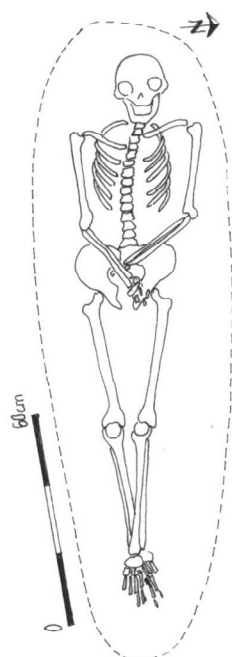
Grave 345



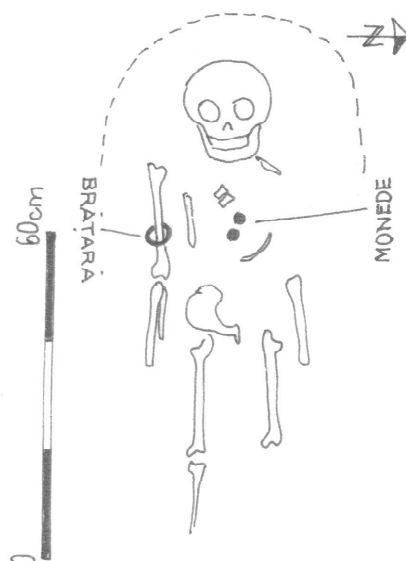
Grave 347

## Pl. CII

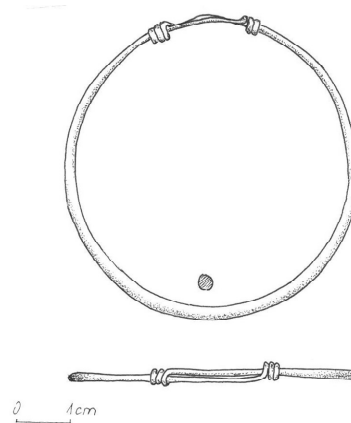
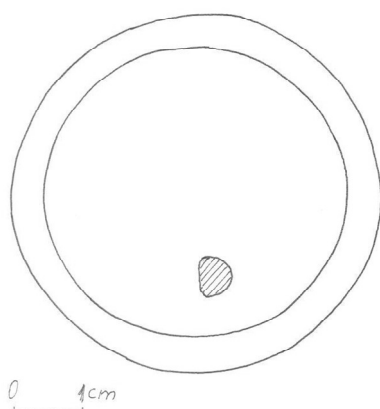




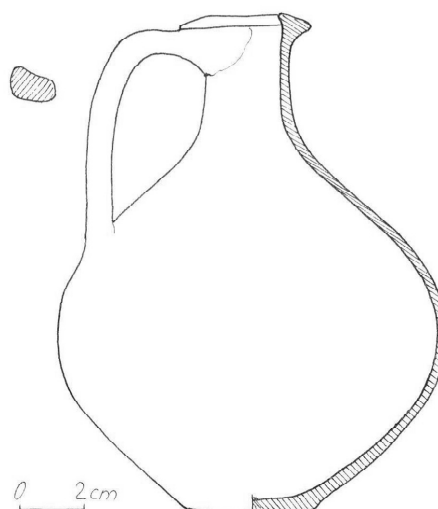
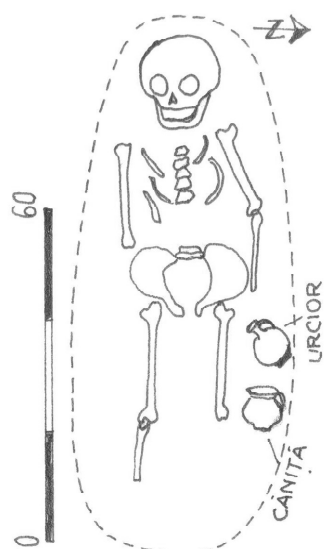
Grave 349



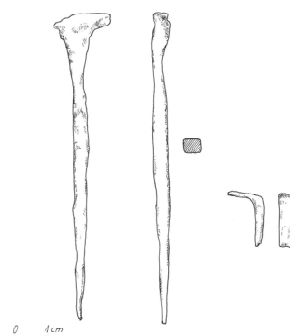
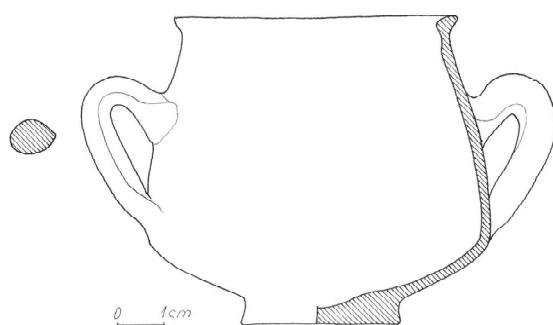
Grave 351



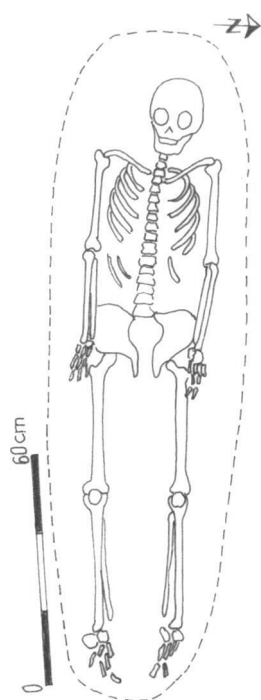
Grave 351



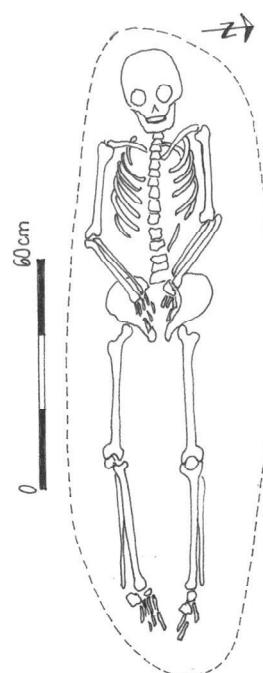
Grave 352



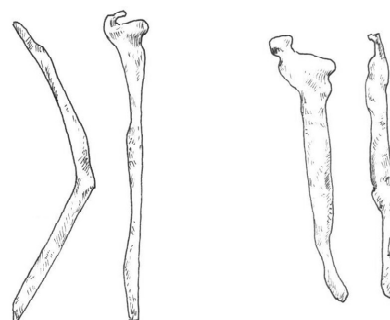
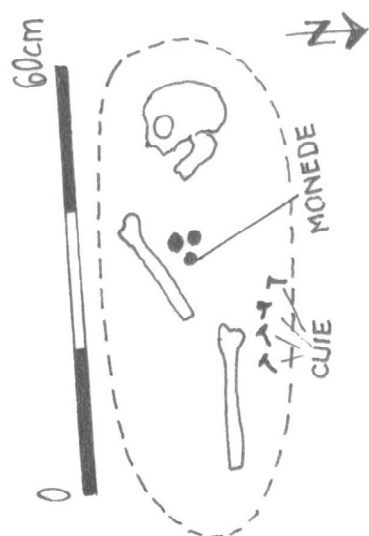
Grave 352



Grave 353

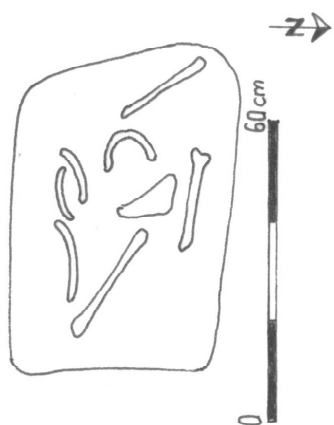


Grave 354

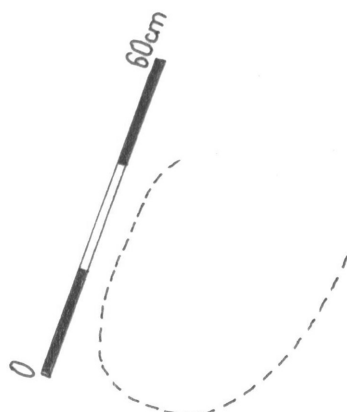


Grave 355

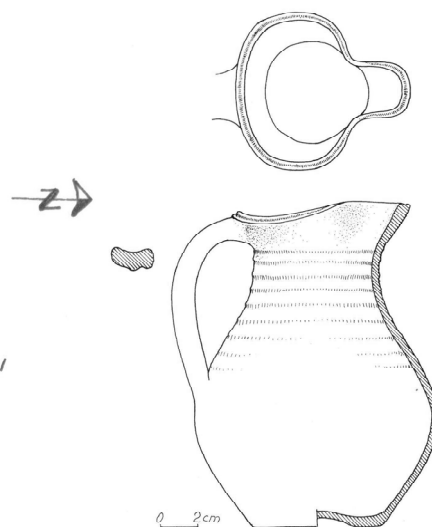
Pl. CIV



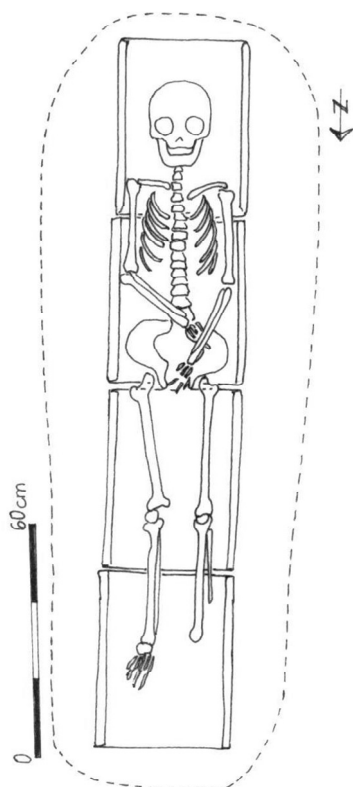
Grave 356



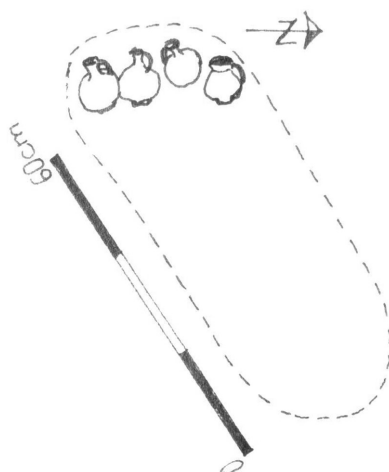
Grave 357



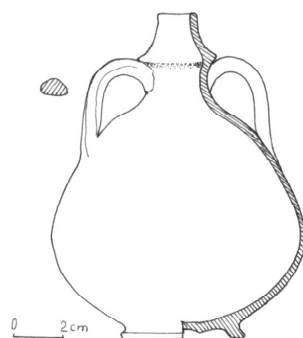
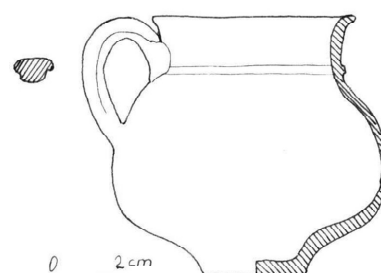
Grave 358



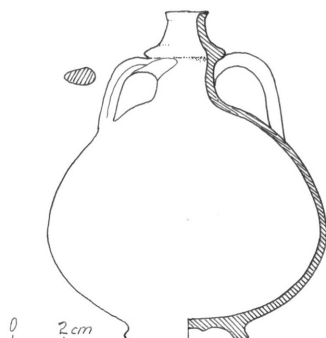
Grave 359



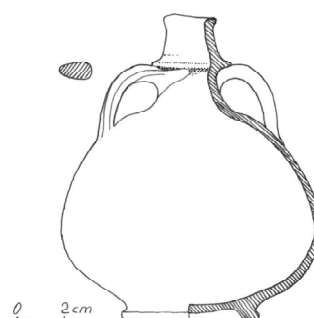
Grave 360

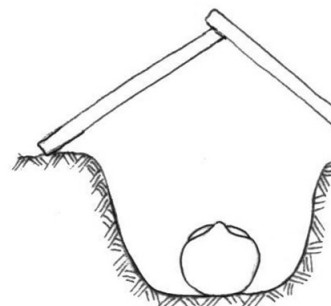
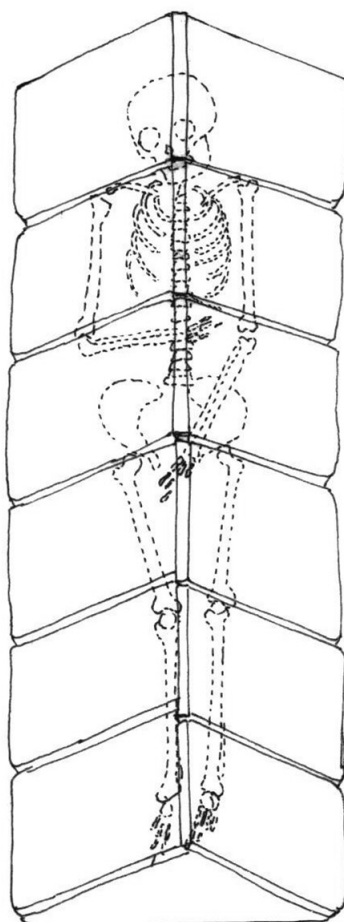
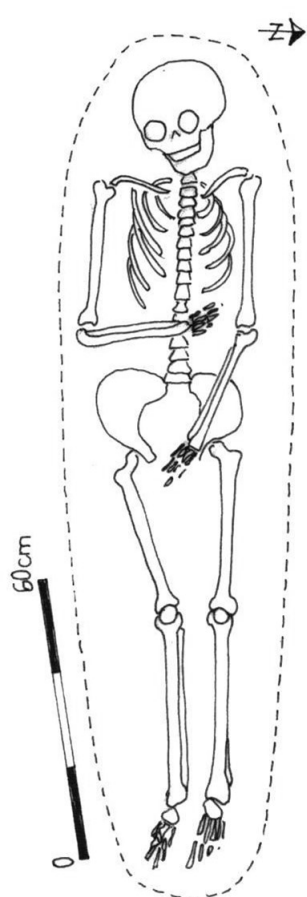


Pl. CV

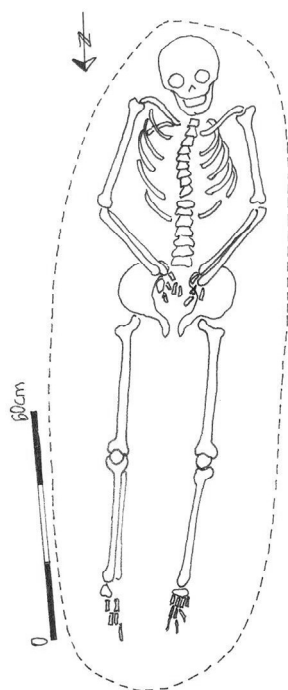


Grave 360

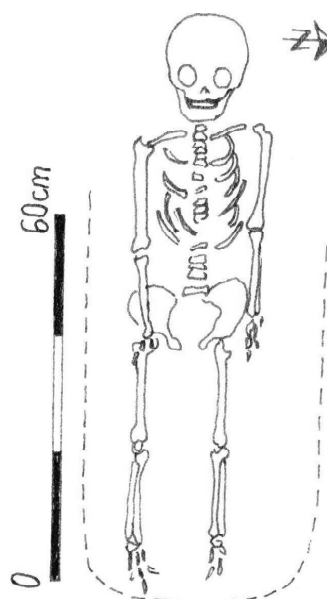




Grave 361

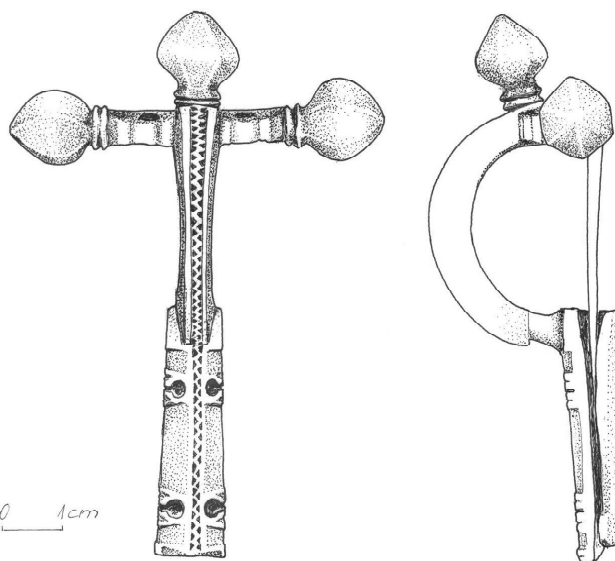
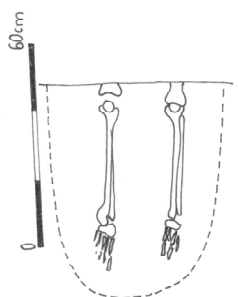
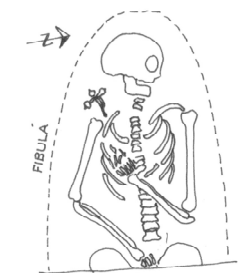


Grave 362

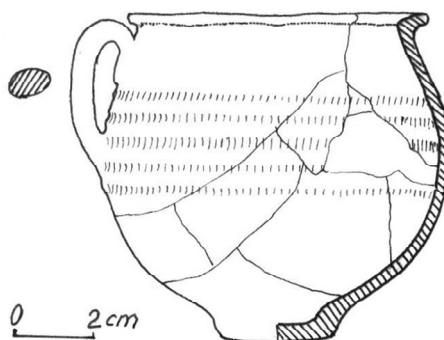
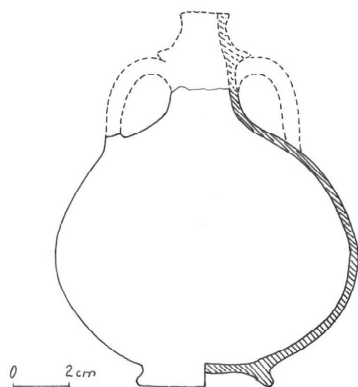


Grave 363

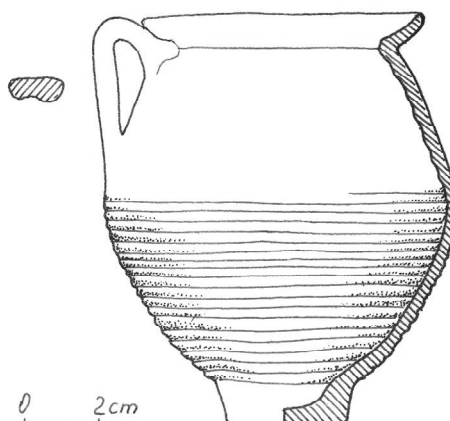
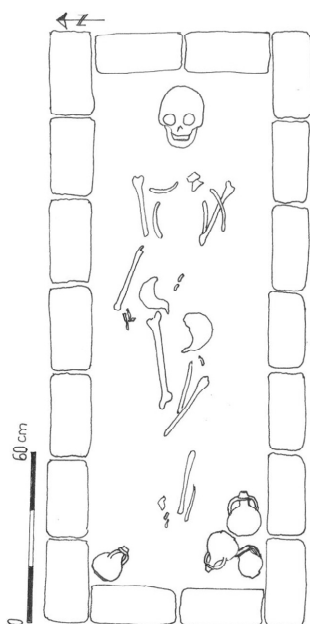
Pl. CVI



Grave 364

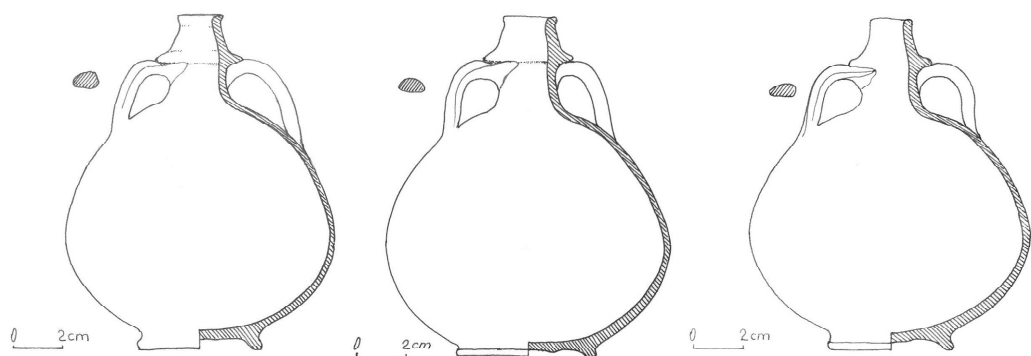


Grave 365

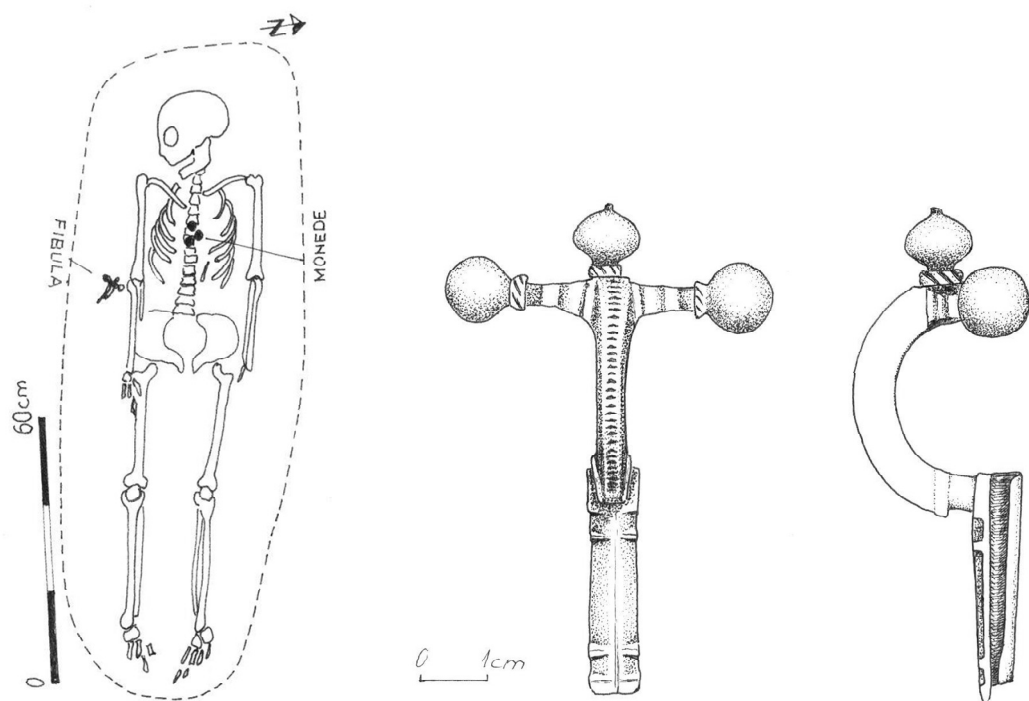


Pl. CVII

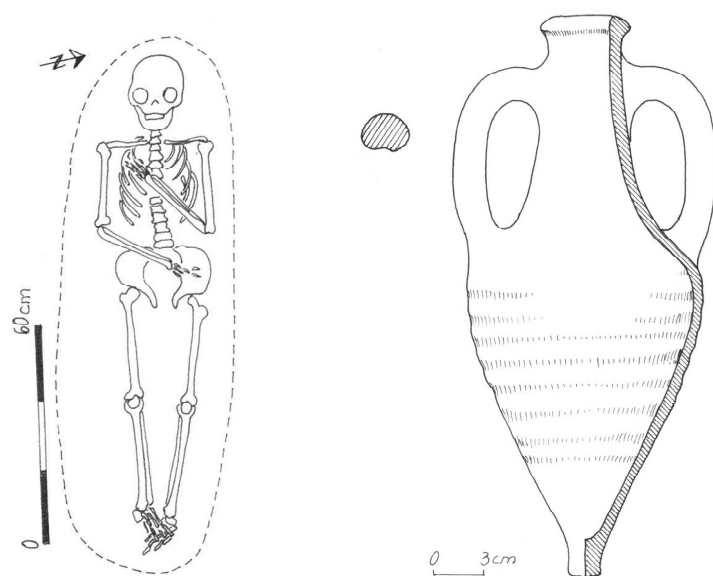
Grave 366



Grave 366



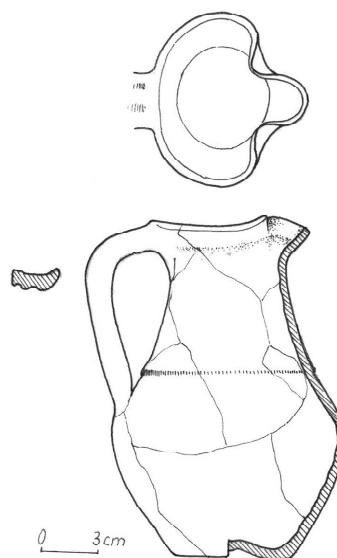
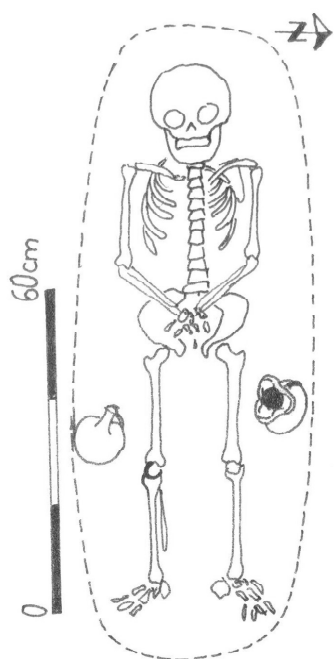
Grave 367



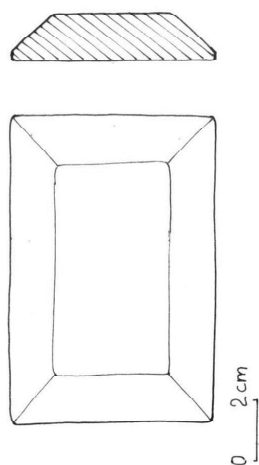
Pl. CVIII

Grave 368

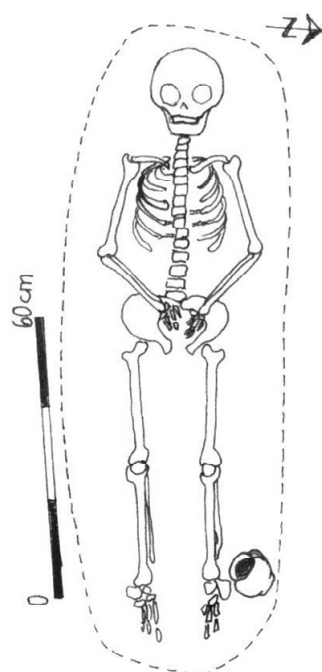
Grave 375



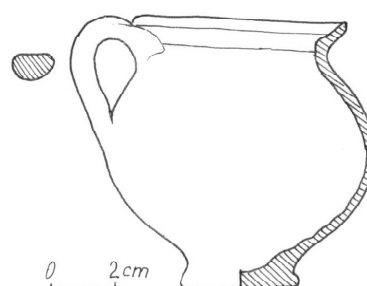
Grave 377



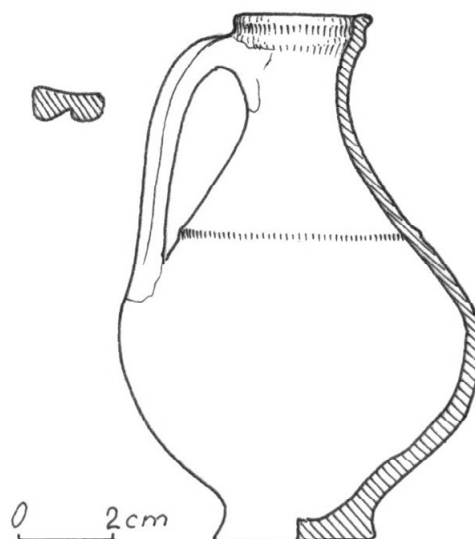
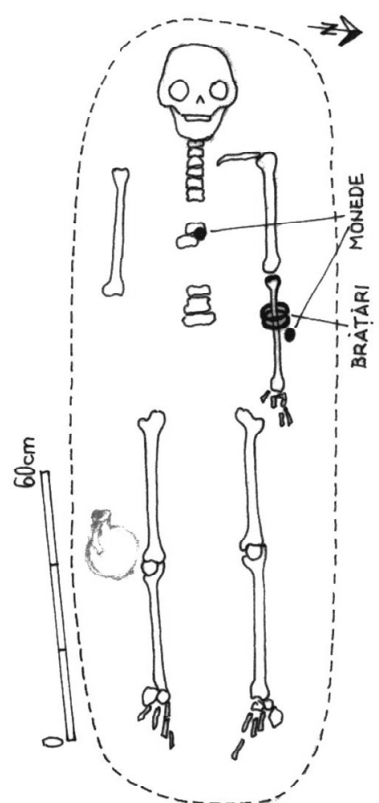
Grave 378



Grave 380



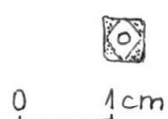
Pl. CIX



0 1 cm



0 1 cm



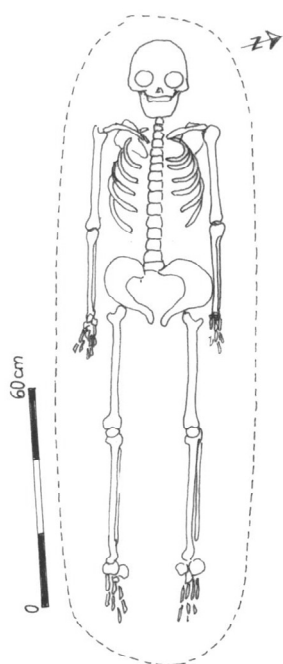
0 1 cm



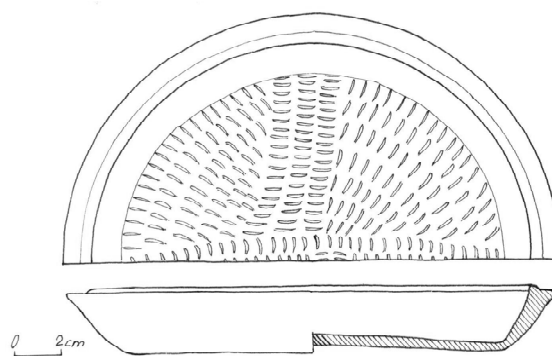
0 1 cm

Grave 381  
Pl. CX

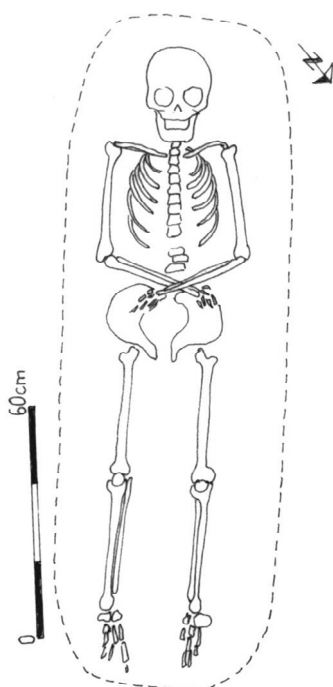




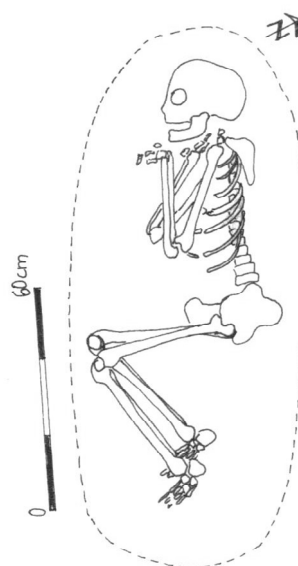
Grave 383



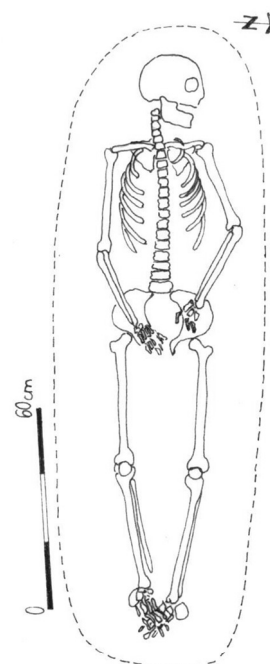
Grave 384



Grave 385

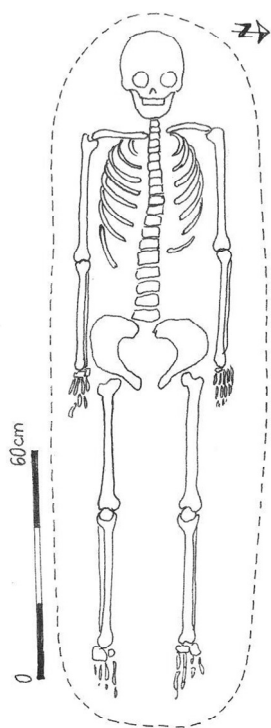


Grave 386

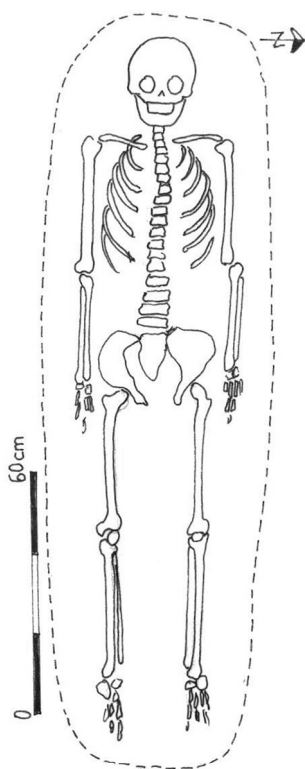


Grave 387

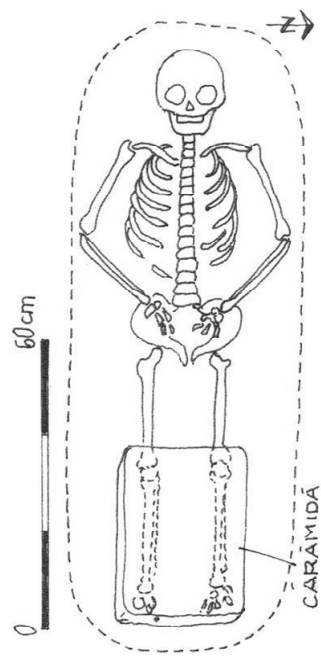
# Pl. CXI



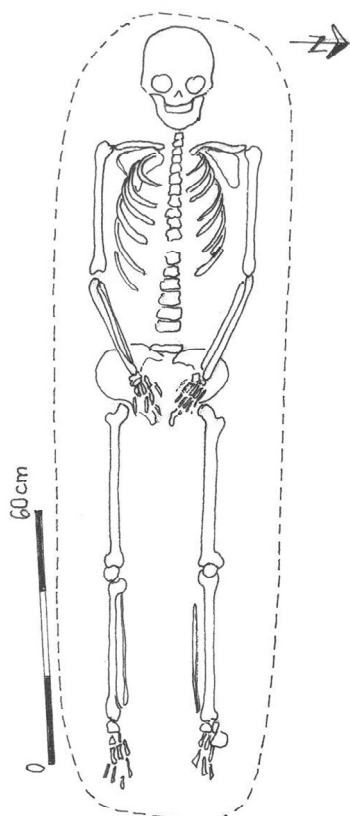
Grave 389



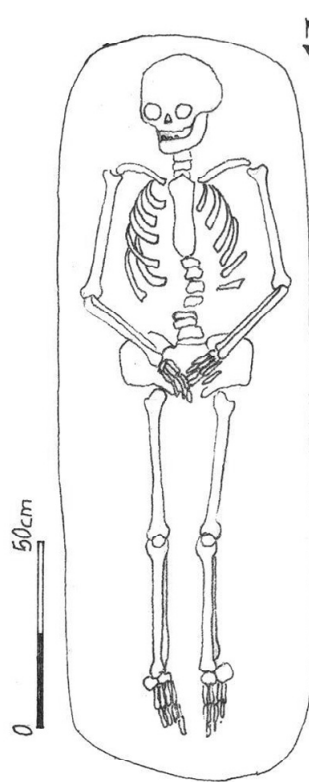
Grave 390



Grave 391

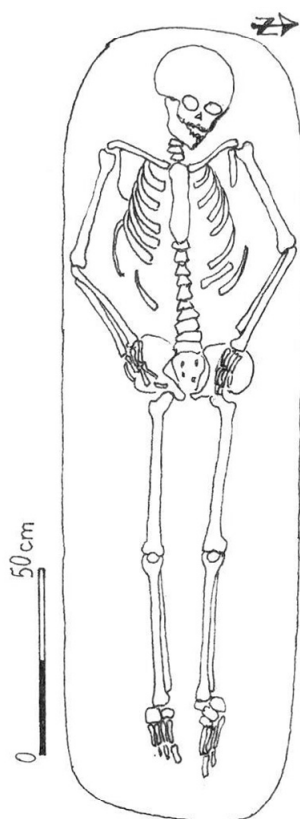


Grave 392

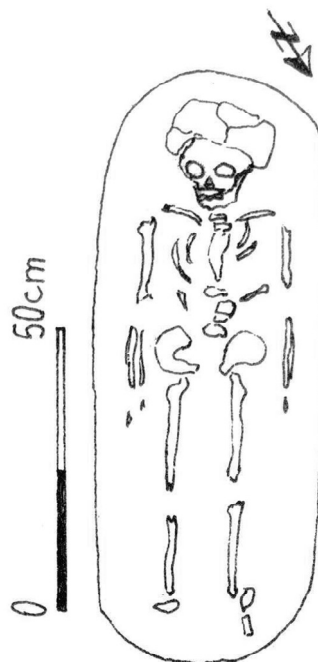


Grave 395

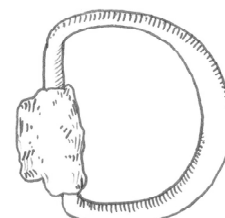
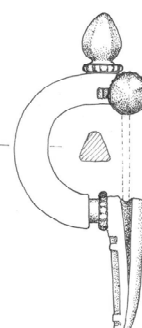
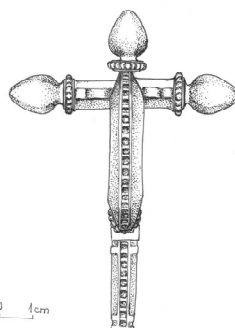
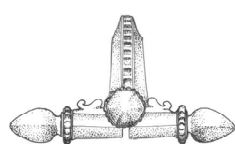
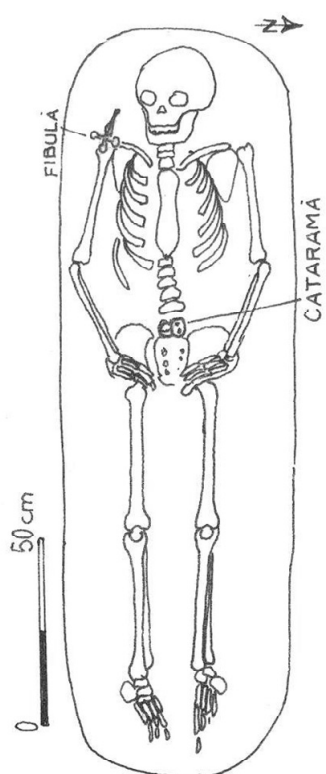
**Pl. CXII**



Grave 396

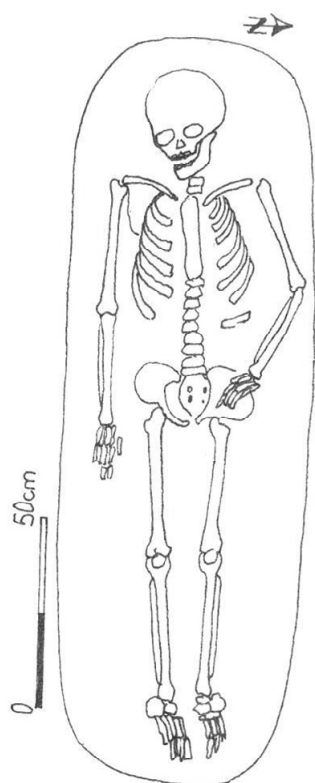


Grave 397

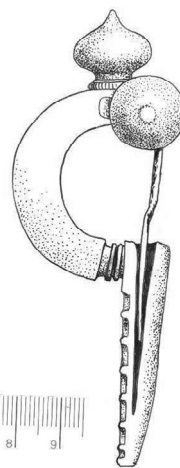
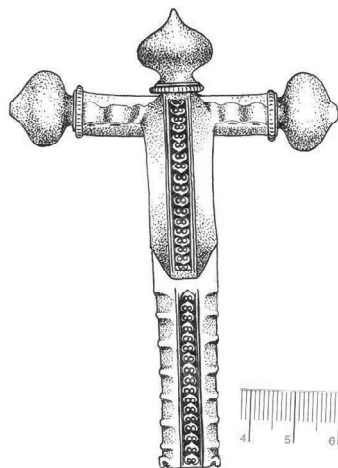
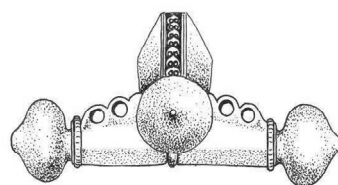


Grave 398

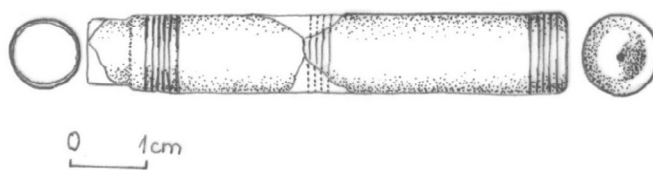
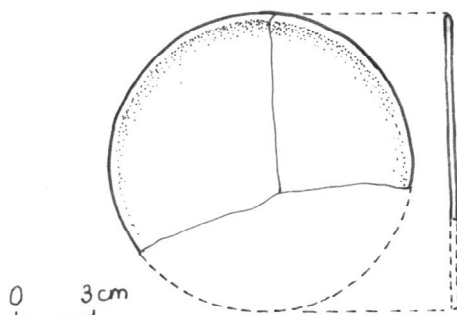
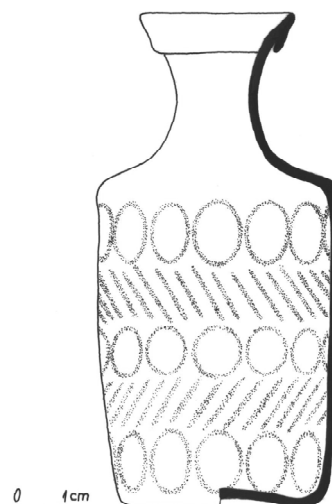
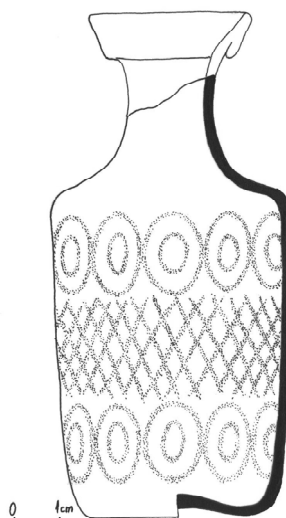
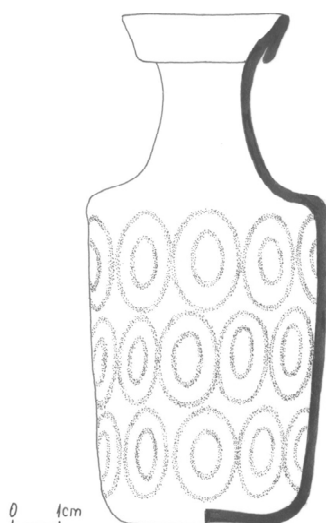
Pl. CXIII



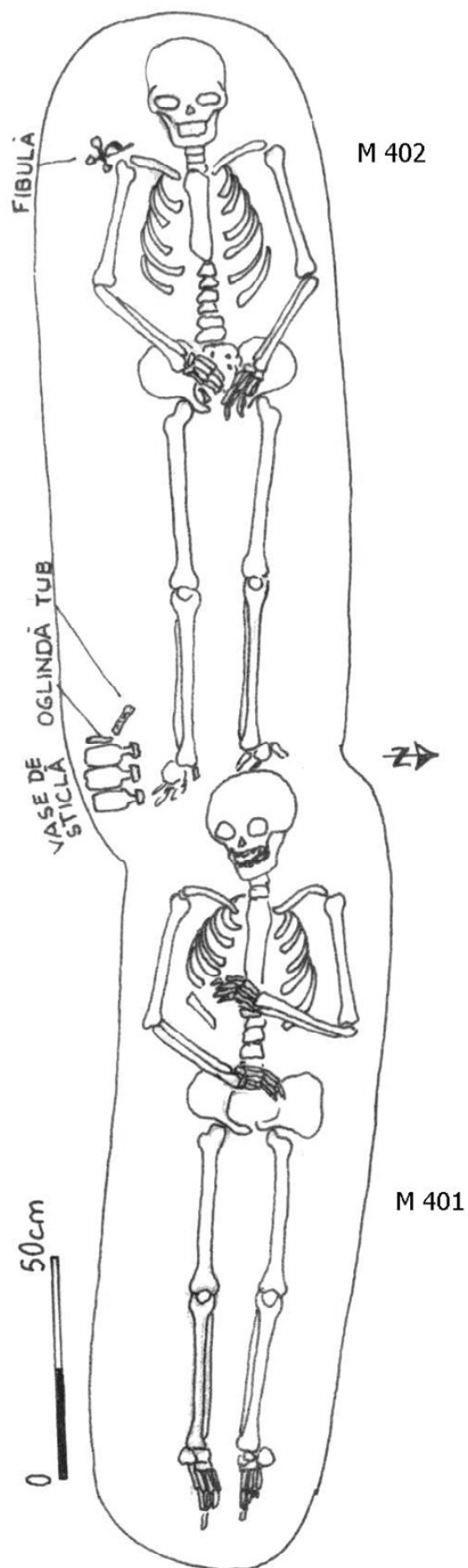
Grave 399



Grave 402

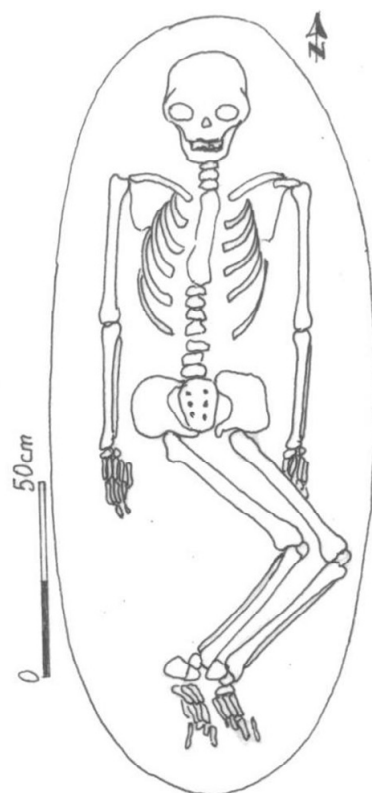


Grave 402  
Pl. CXIV

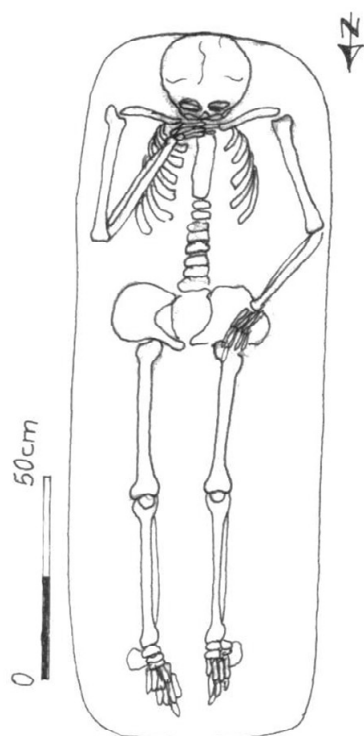


Pl. CXV

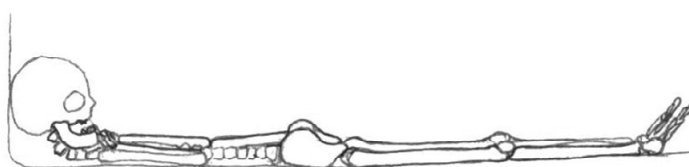
Graves 401-402



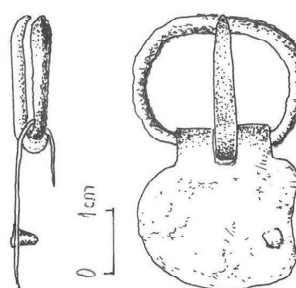
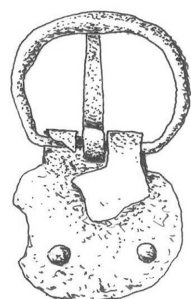
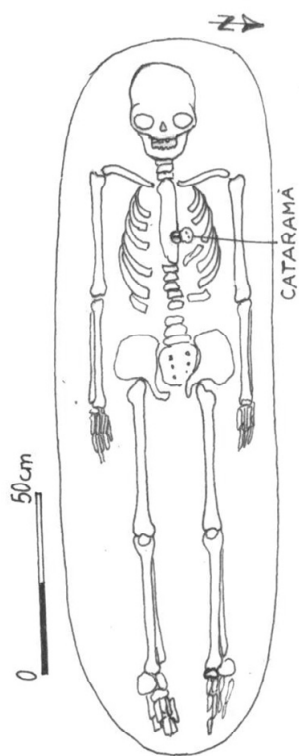
Grave 403



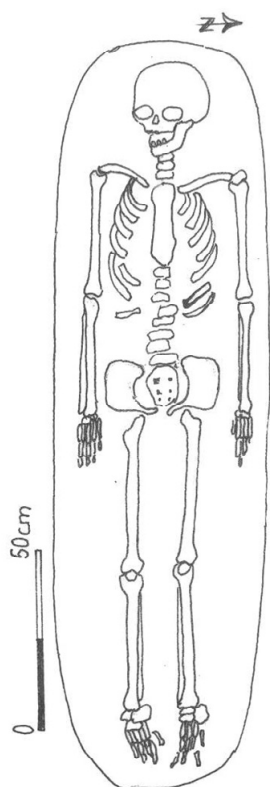
Grave 404



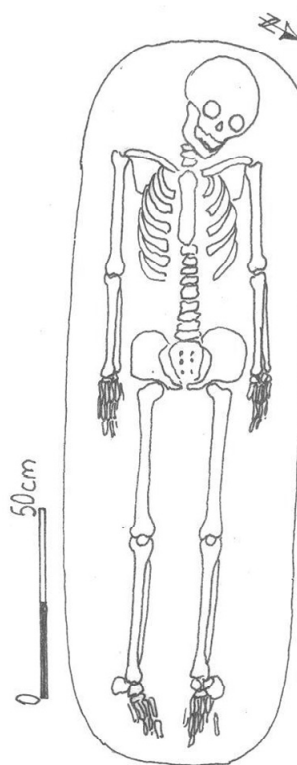
Pl. CXVI



Grave 405

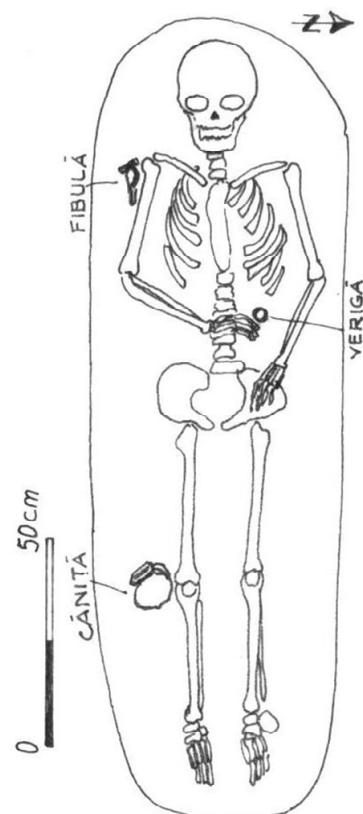
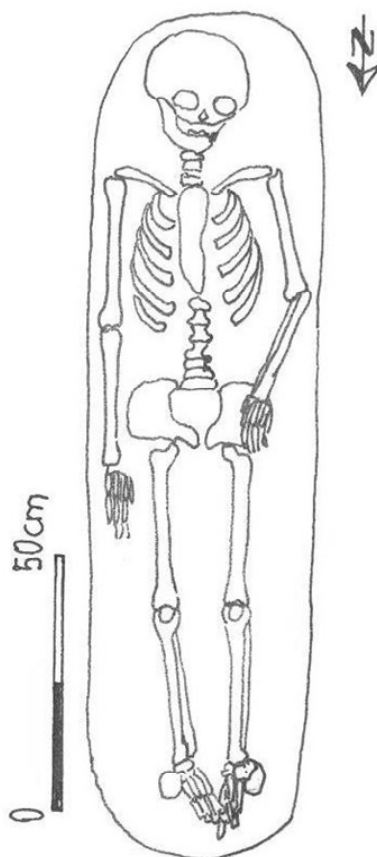
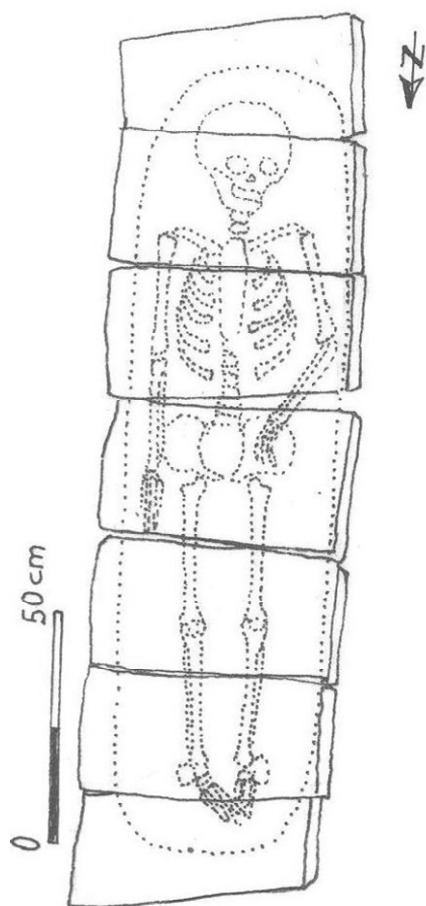


Grave 406



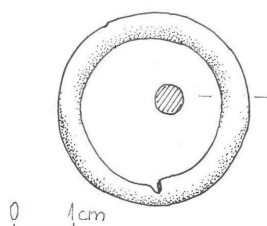
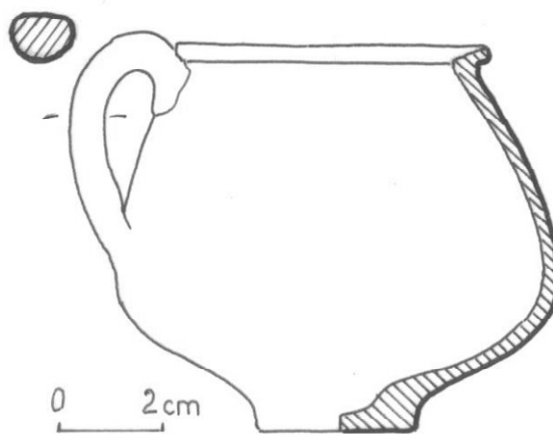
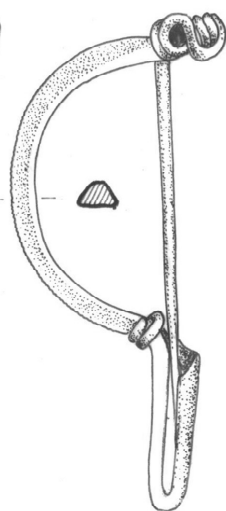
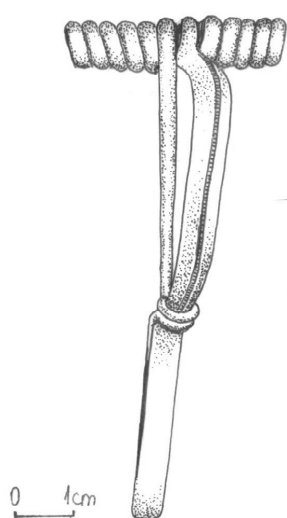
Grave 407

Pl. CXVII



Grave 409 (with and without roof)

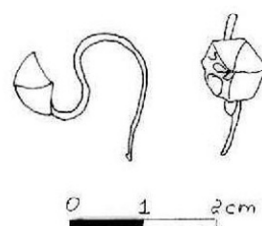
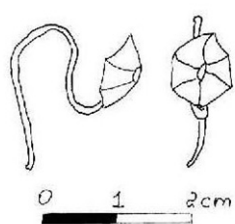
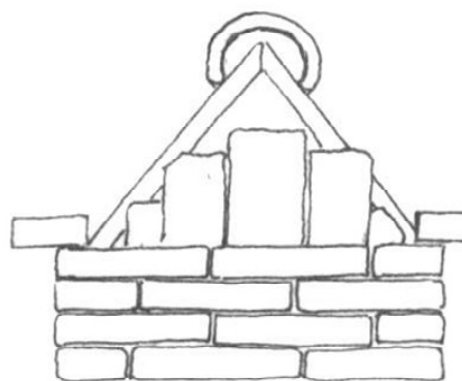
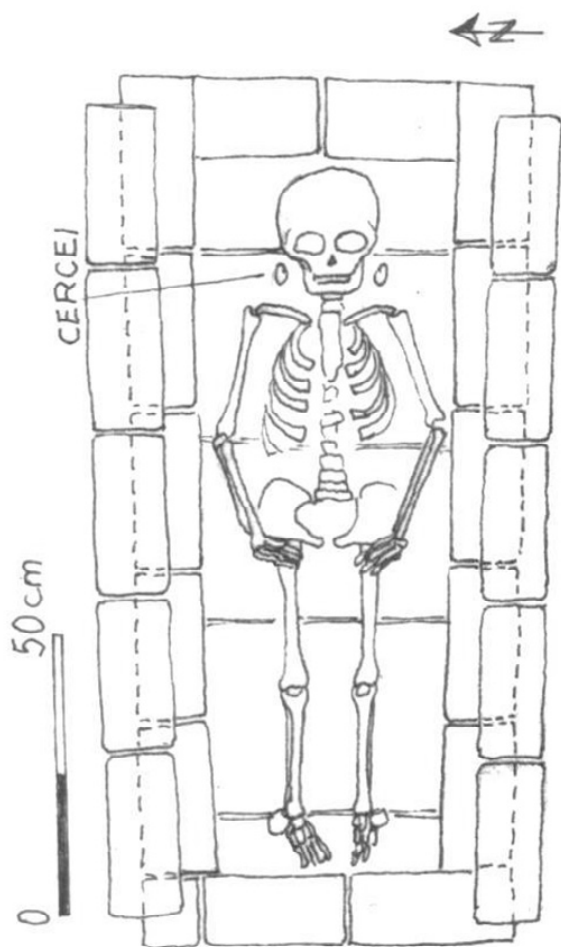
Grave 410



Pl. CXVIII

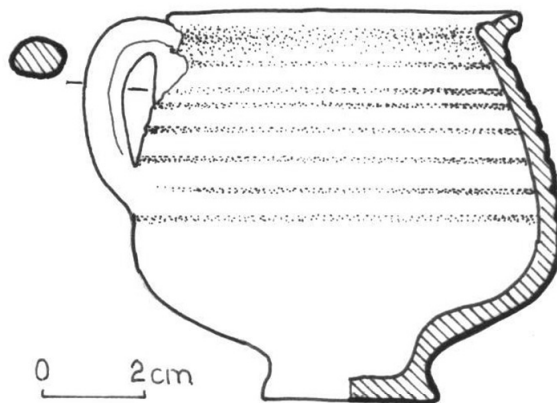
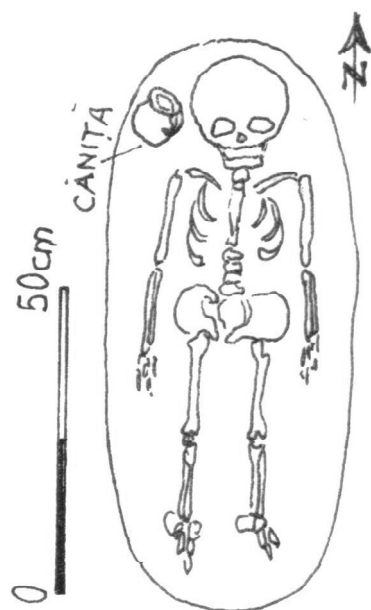
Grave 410





Grave 412

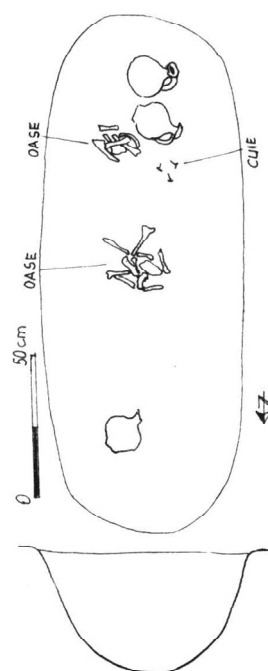
Pl. CXIX



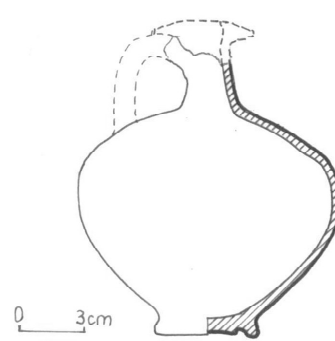
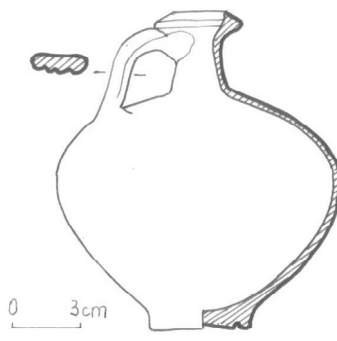
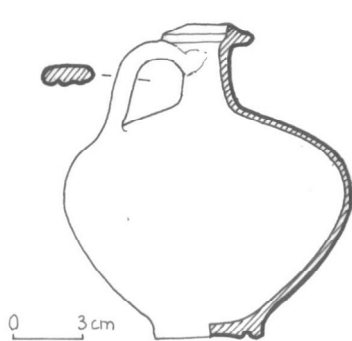
Grave 413



Grave 415

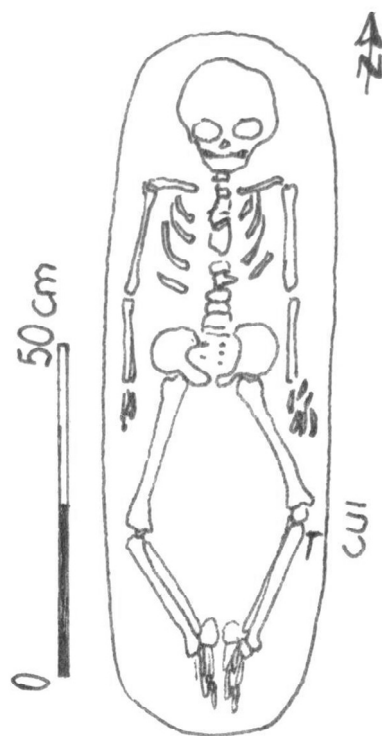


Grave 417

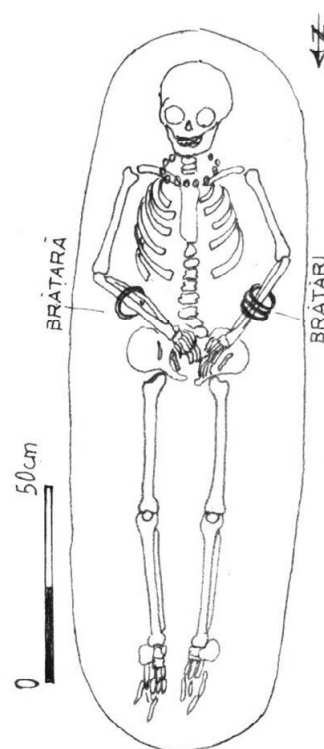


Pl. CXX

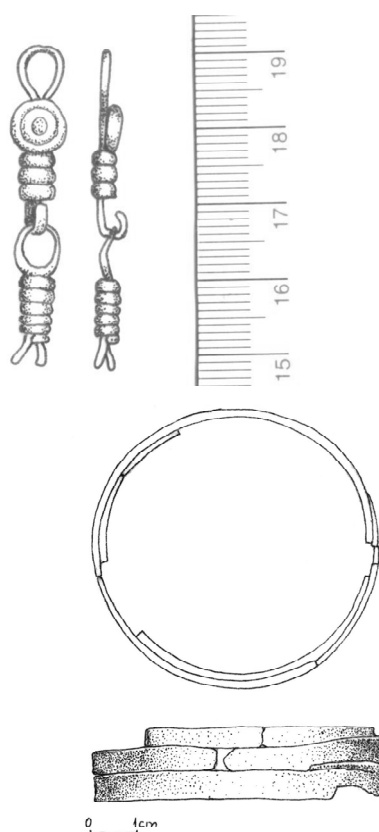
Grave 417



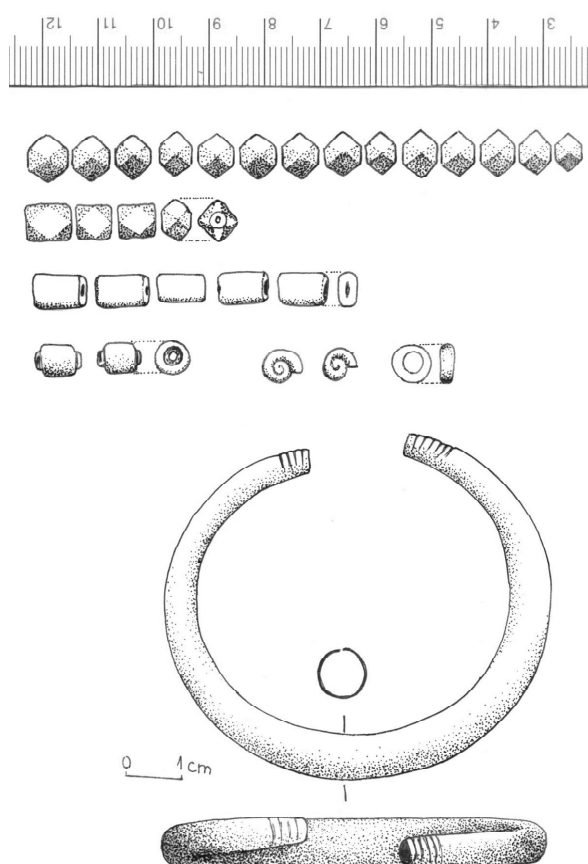
Grave 418



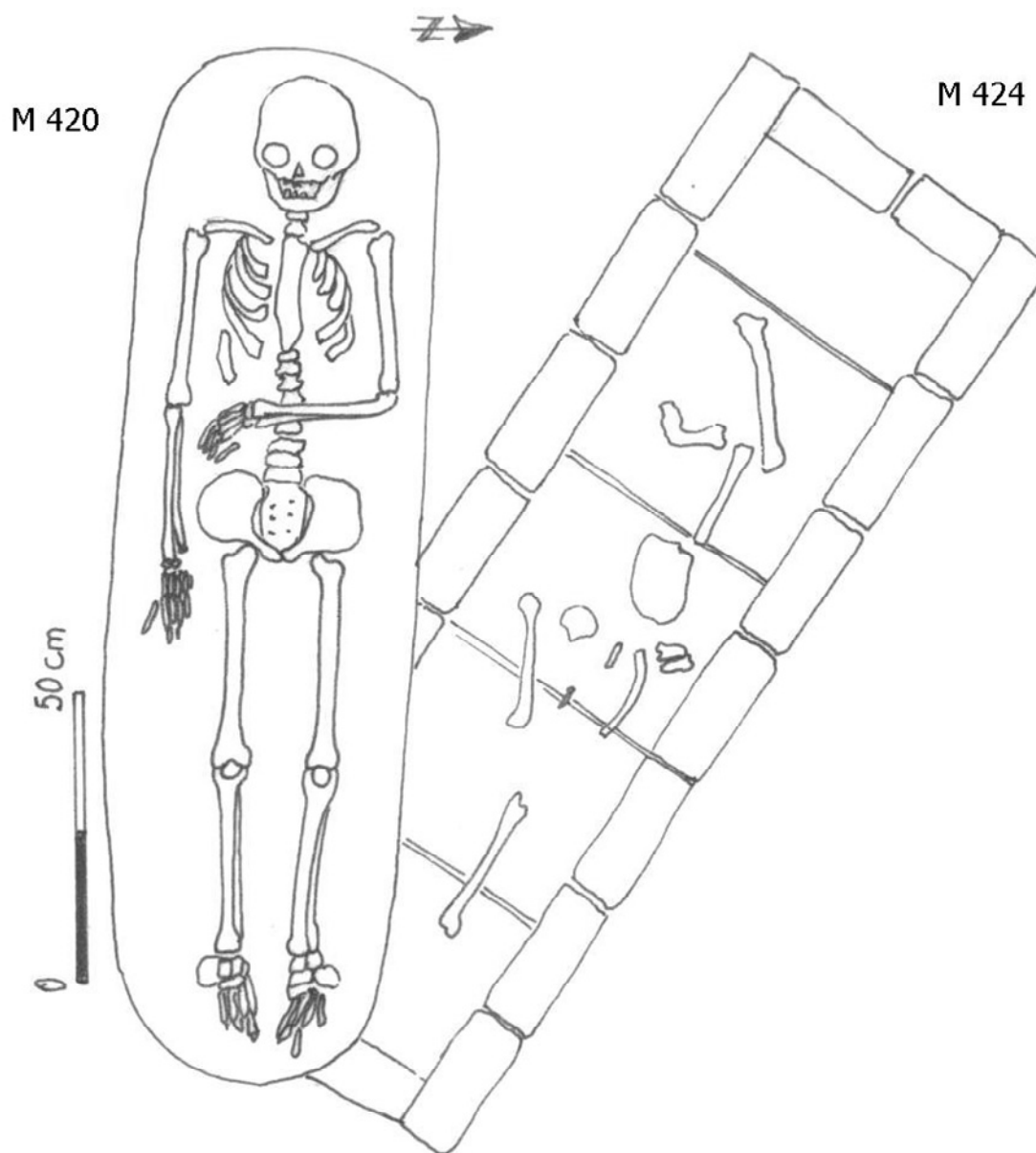
Grave 419



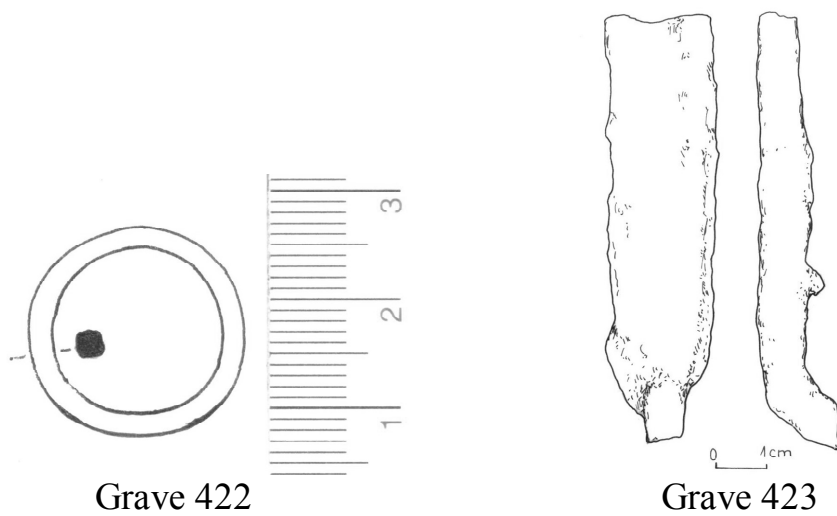
Pl. CXXI



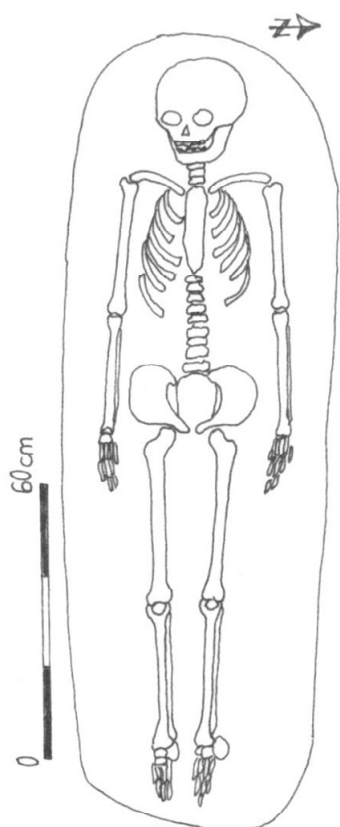
Grave 419



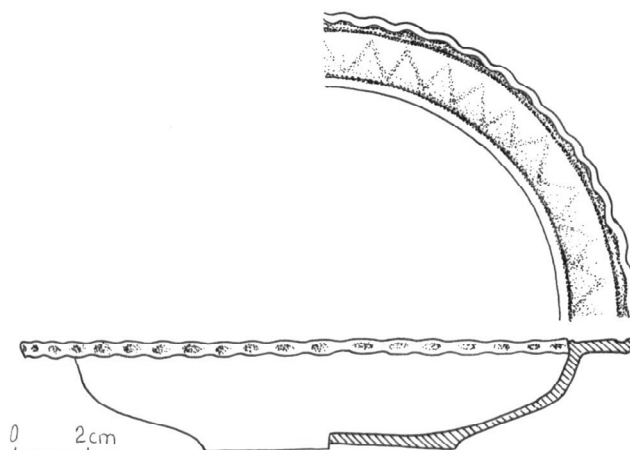
Graves 420 and 424



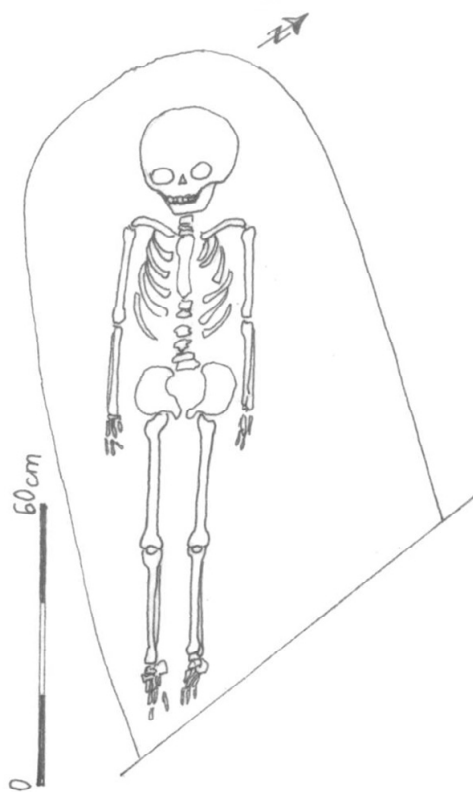
Pl. CXXII



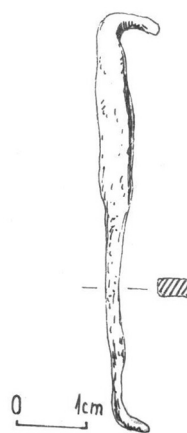
Grave 429



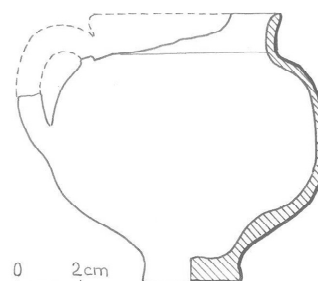
Grave 430



Grave 431

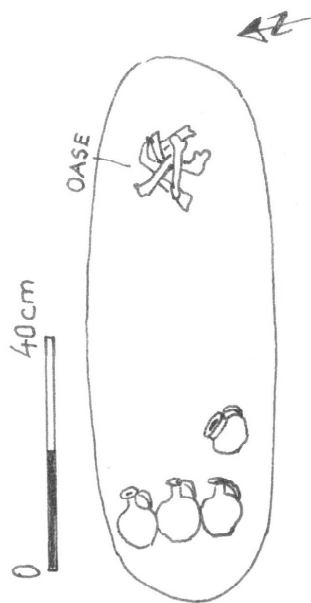


Grave 432

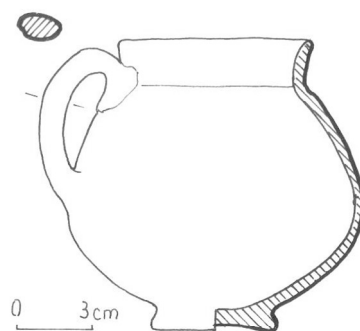


Grave 435

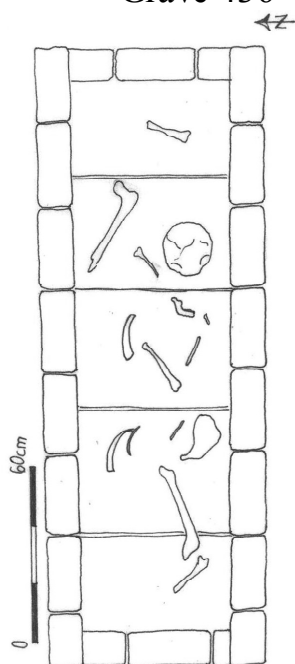
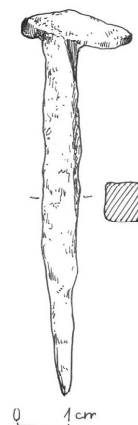
# Pl. CXXIII



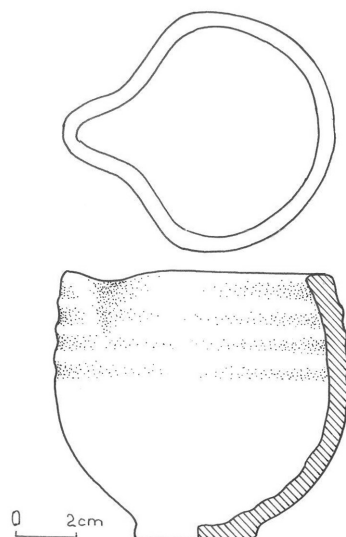
Grave 436



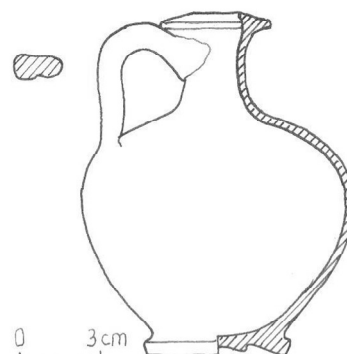
Grave 437



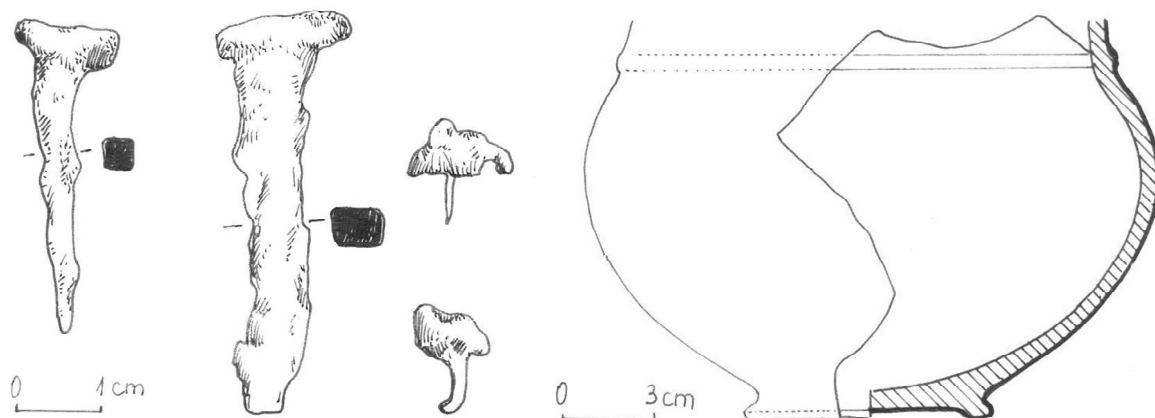
Grave 438



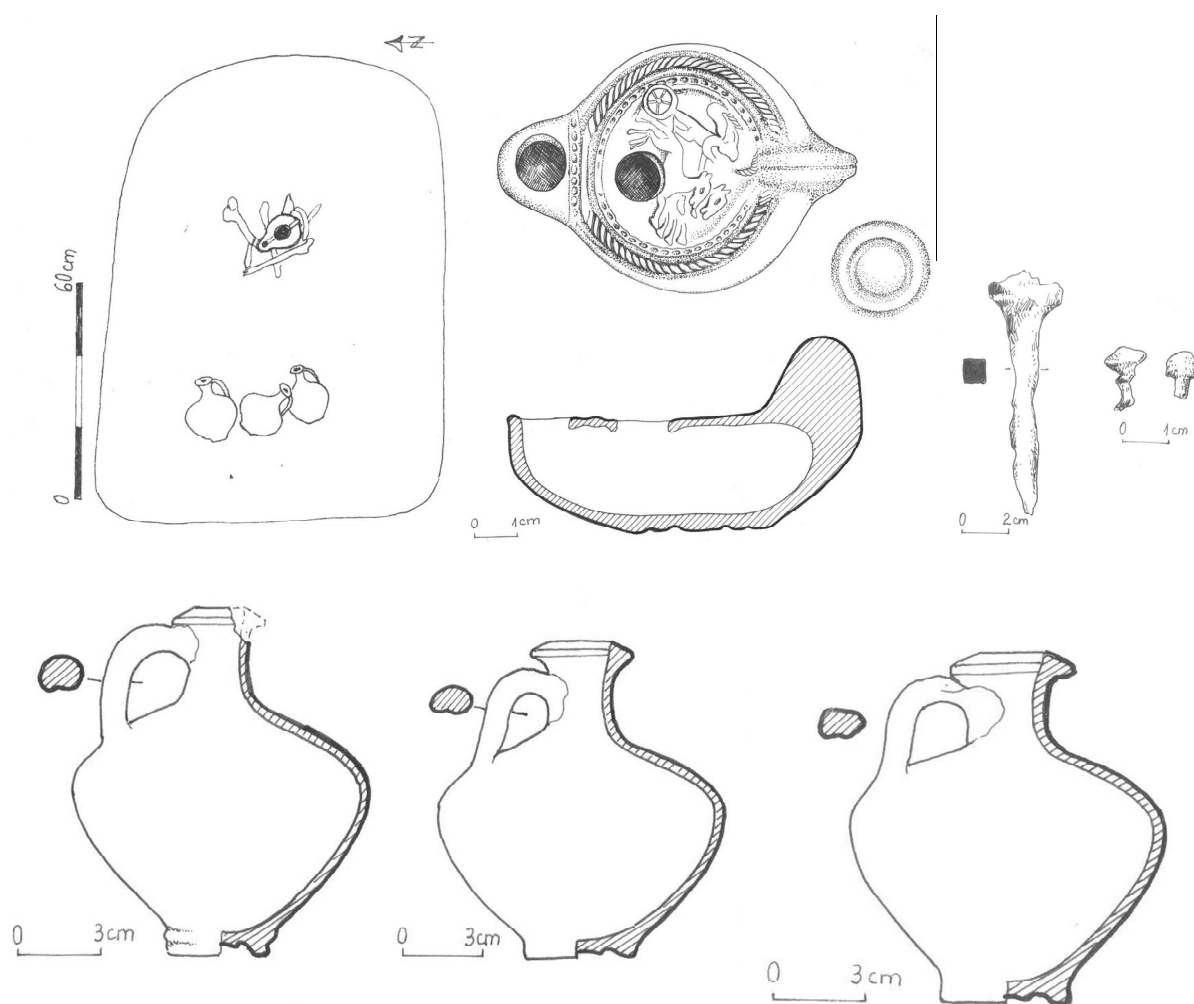
Grave 439



## Pl. CXXIV

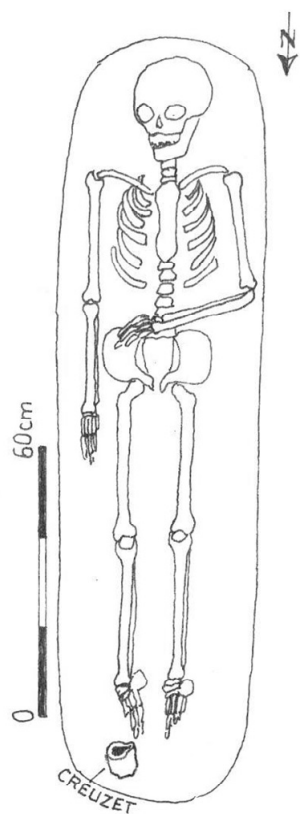


Grave 440

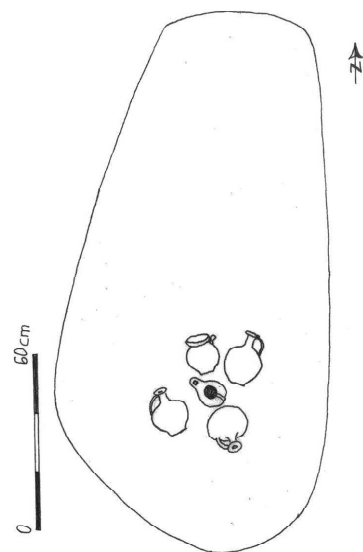
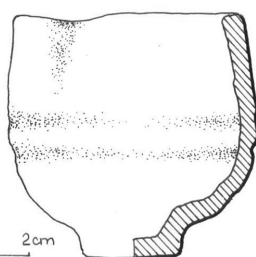
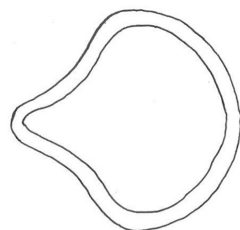


Grave 444

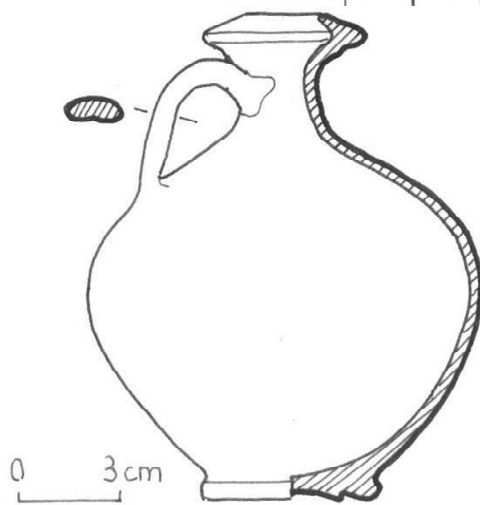
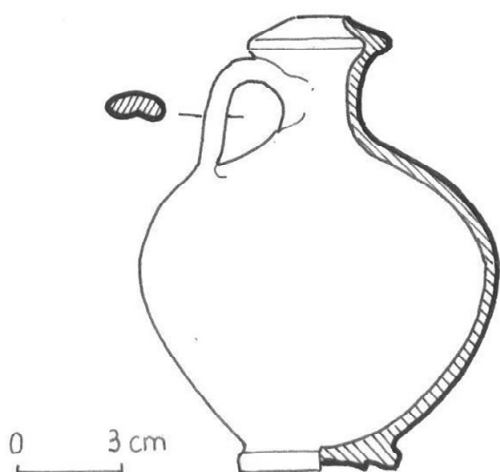
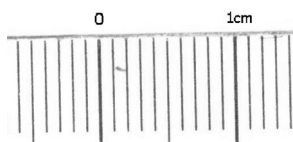
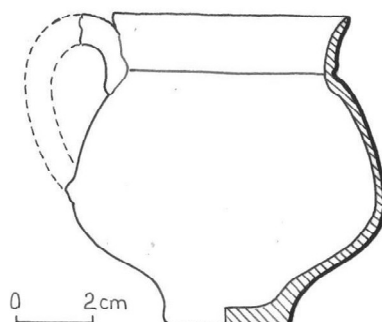
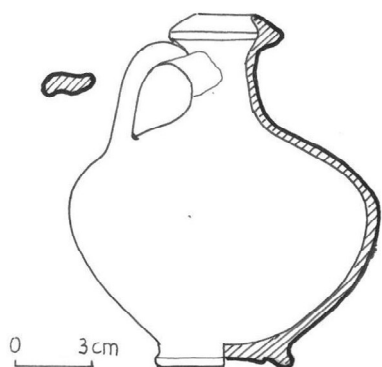
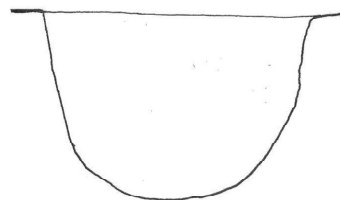
Pl. CXXV



Grave 445

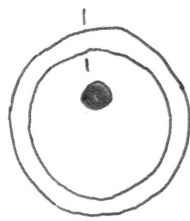


Grave 447

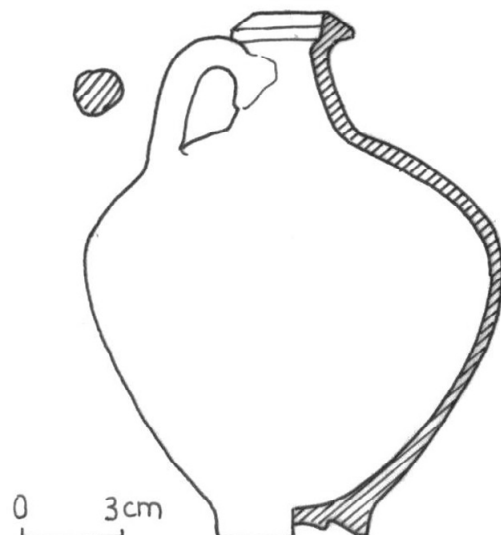
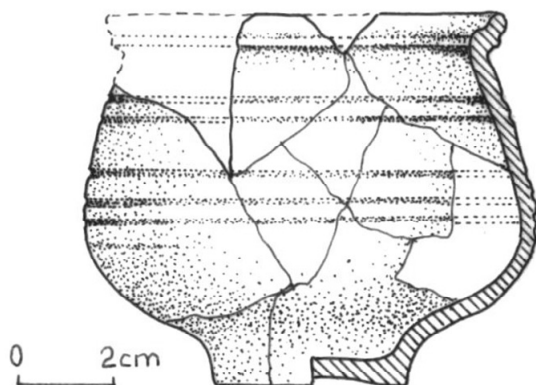
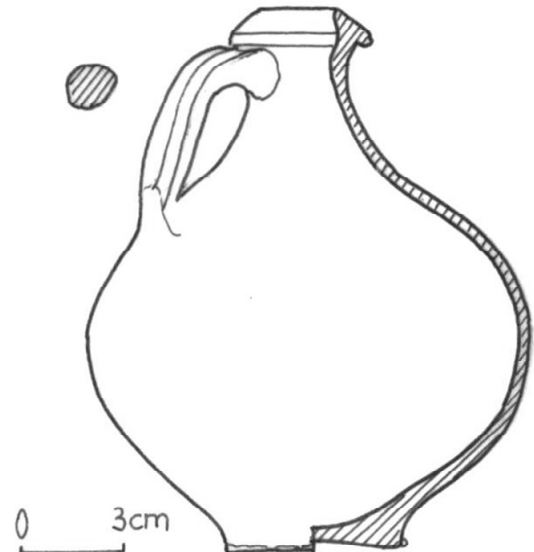
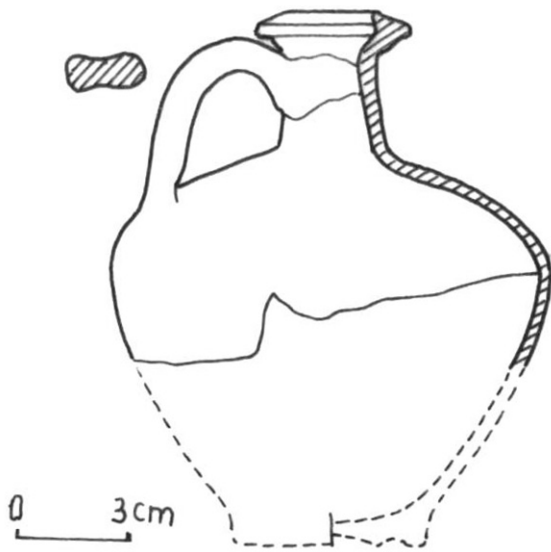


Grave 447  
Pl. CXXVI



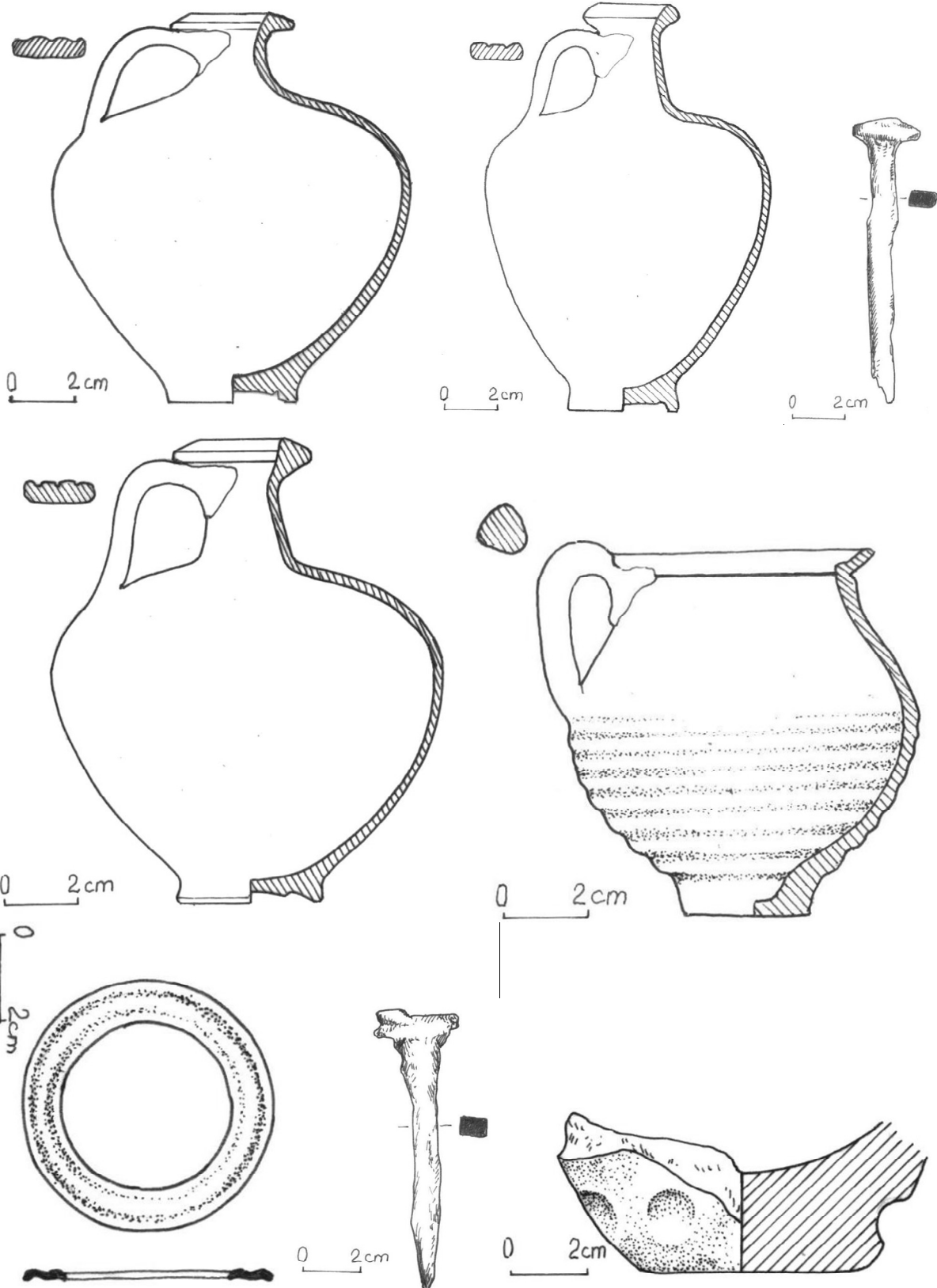


Grave 452



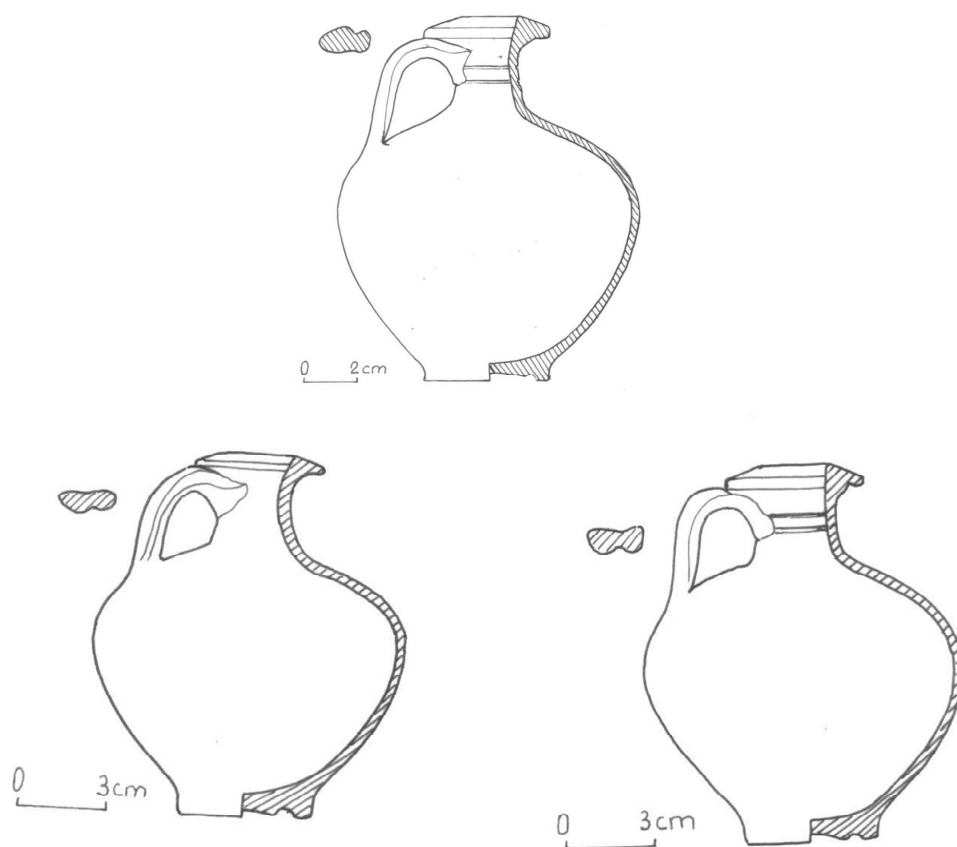
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Pl. CXXVII

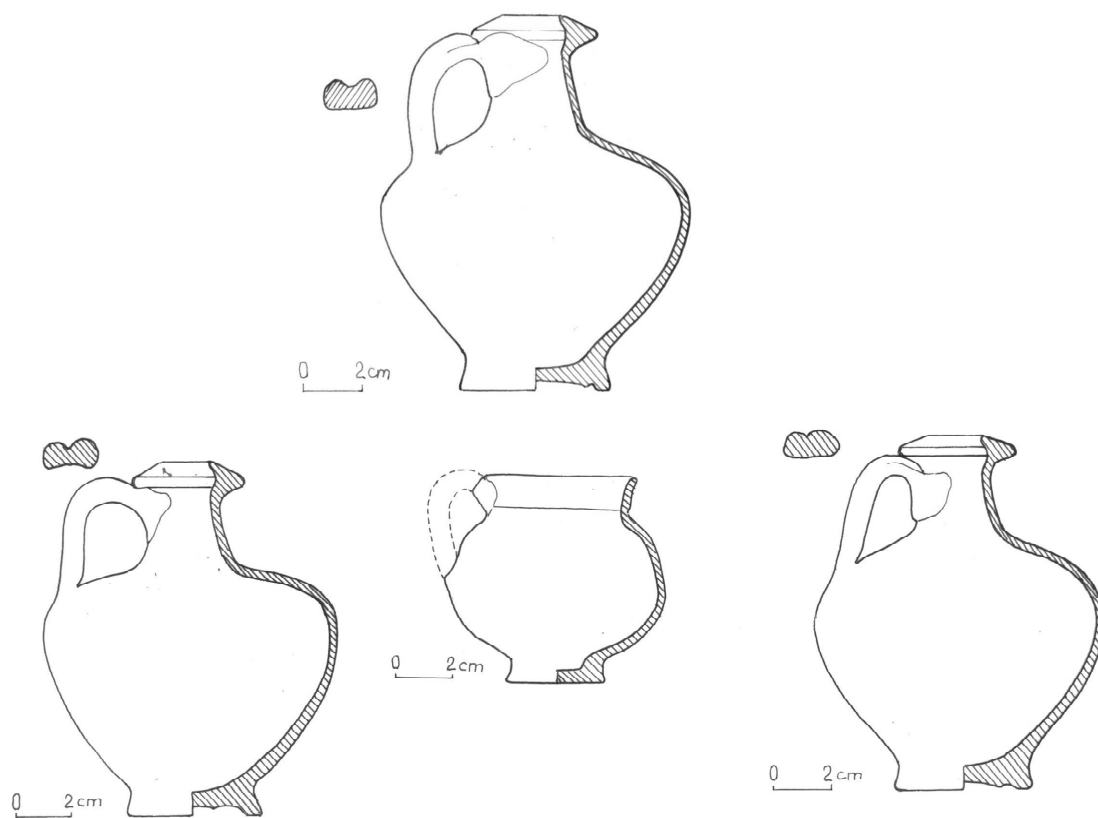


Grave 455

Pl. CXXVIII

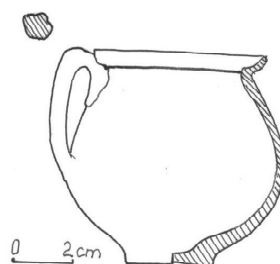
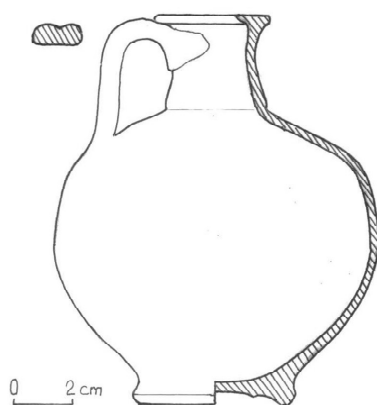
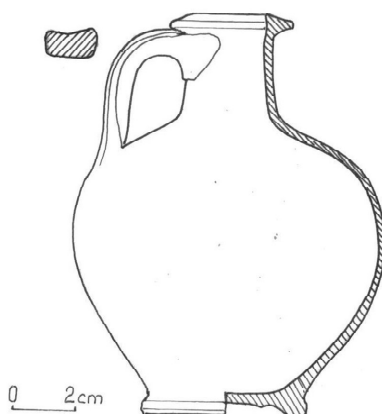
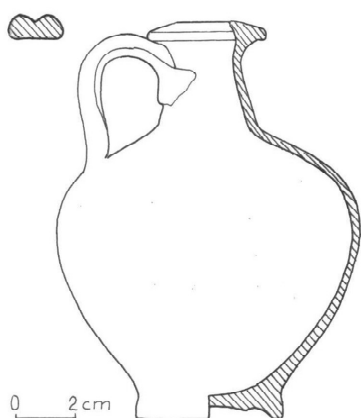


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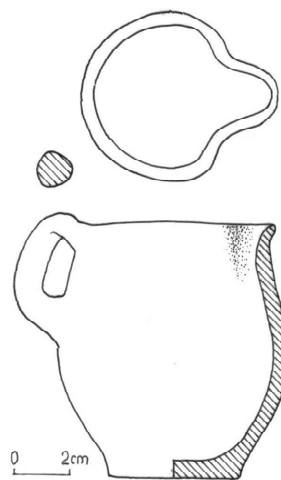
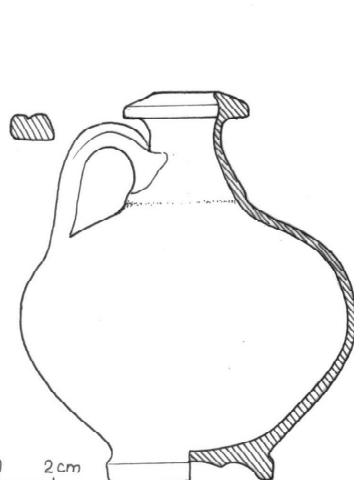
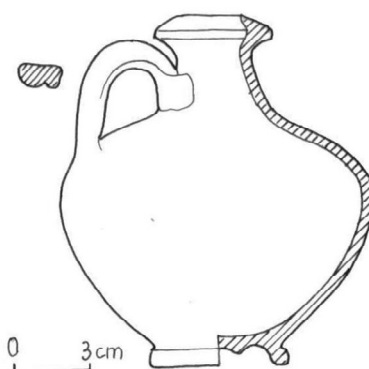
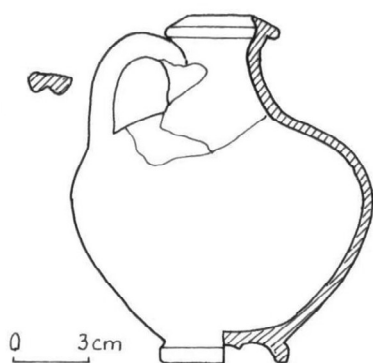


Pl. CXXIX

Grave 458

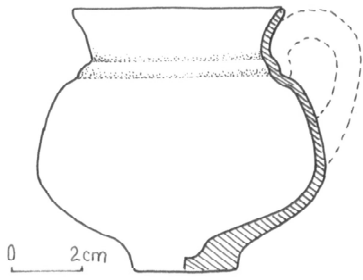


Grave 459

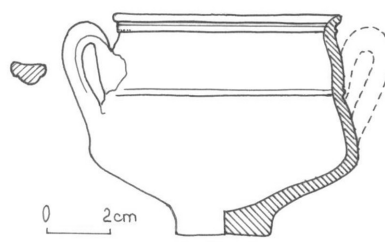


Pl. CXXX

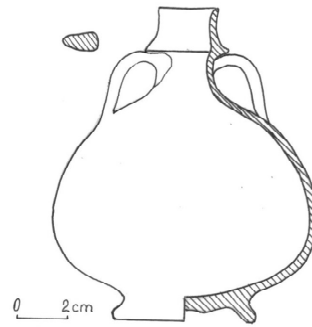
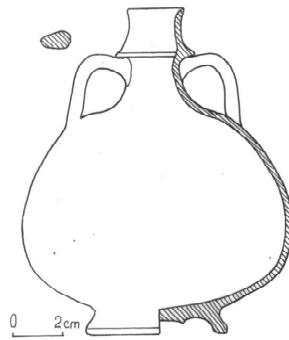
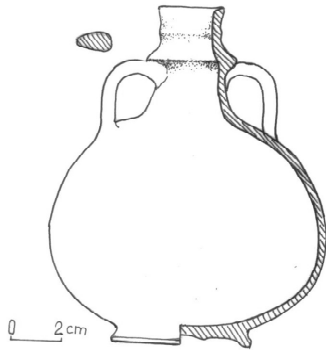
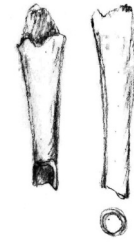
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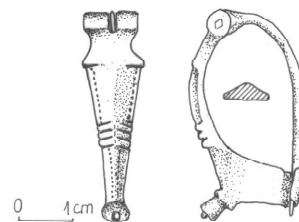
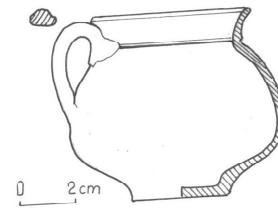
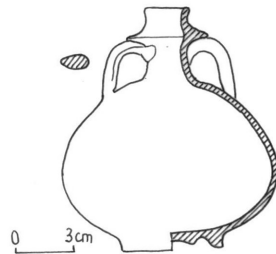
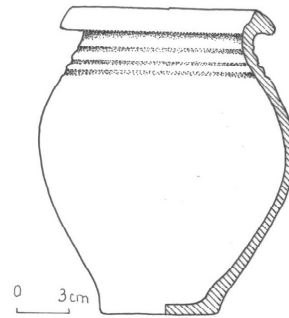
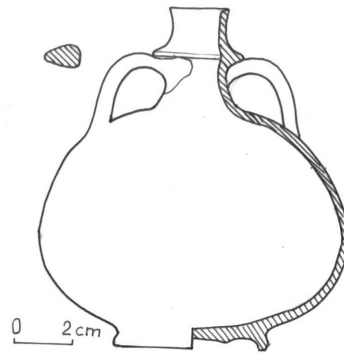
Grave 461

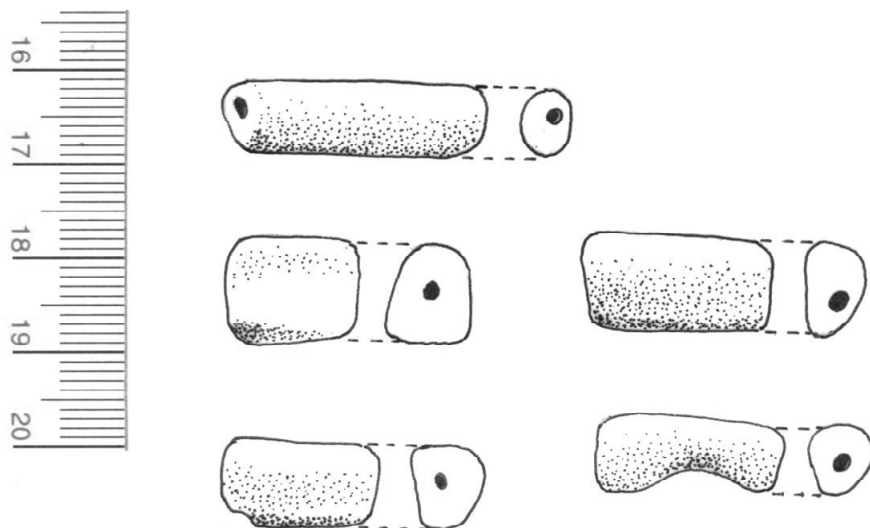


Grave 467

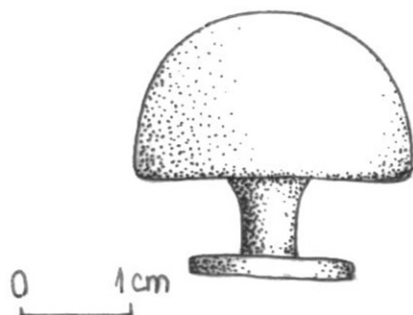
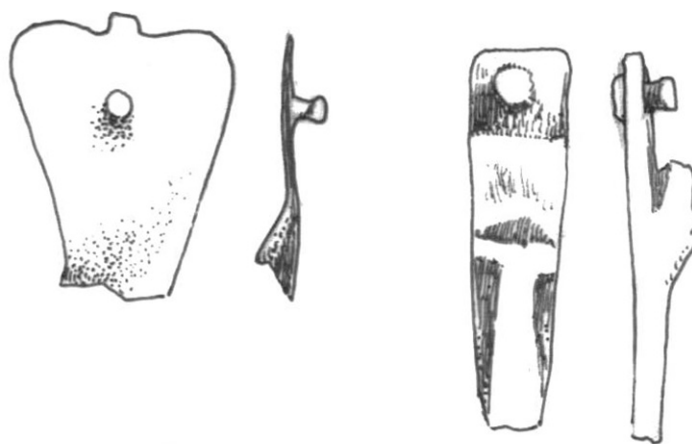


Grave 462

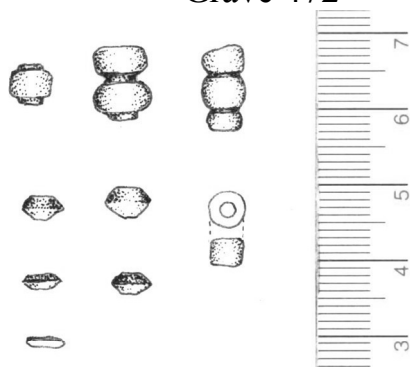




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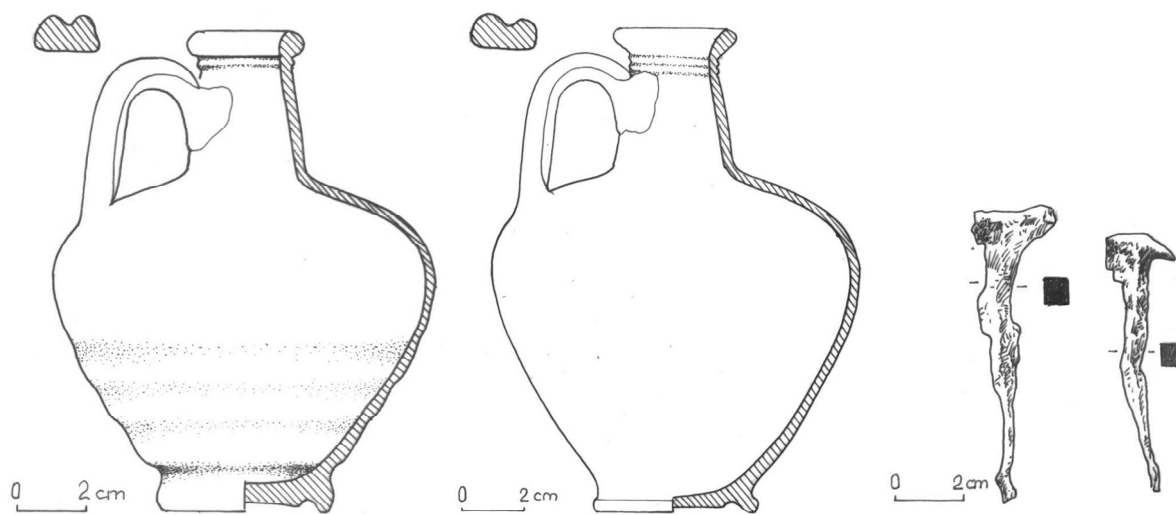


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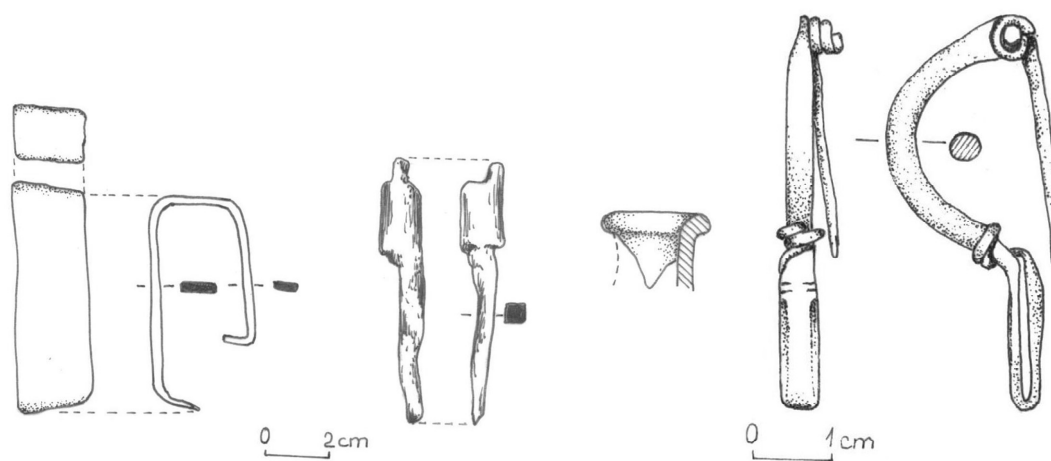


Grave 474

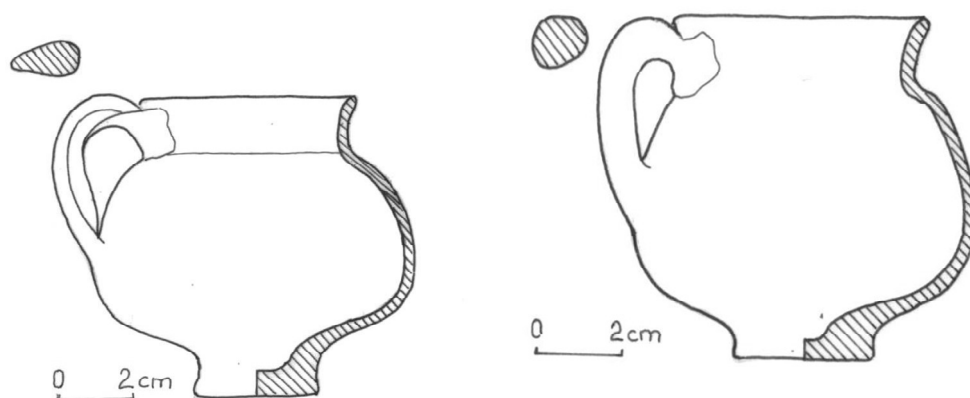
Pl. CXXXII



Grave 474

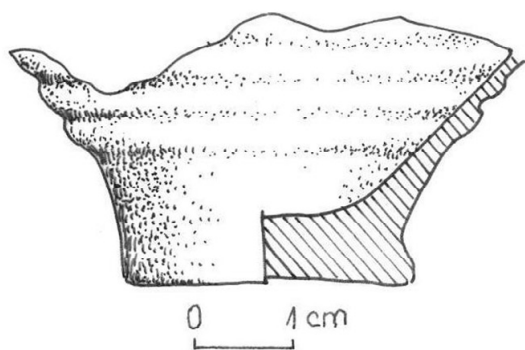


Grave 475

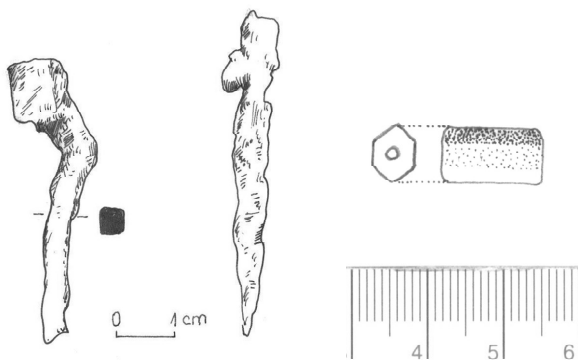


Grave 476

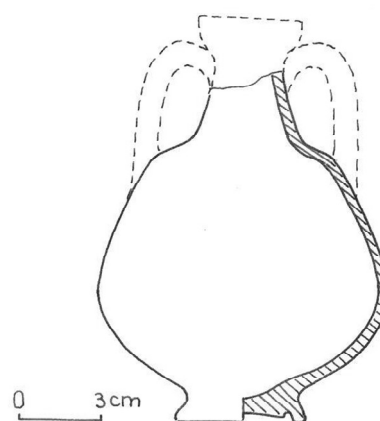
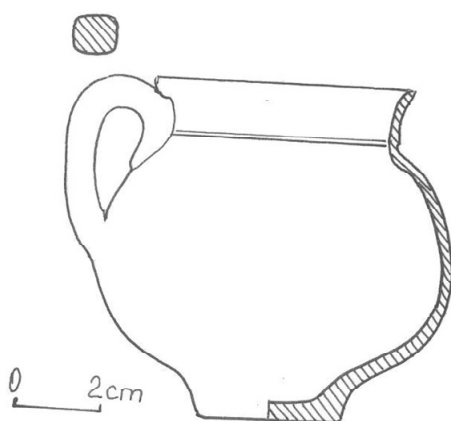
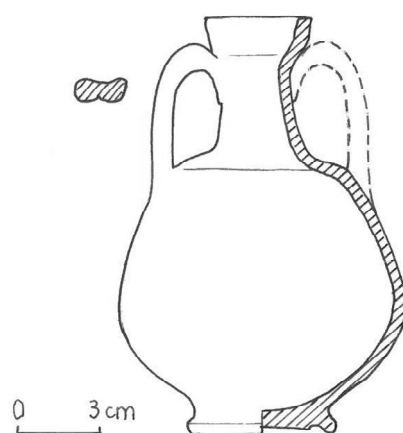
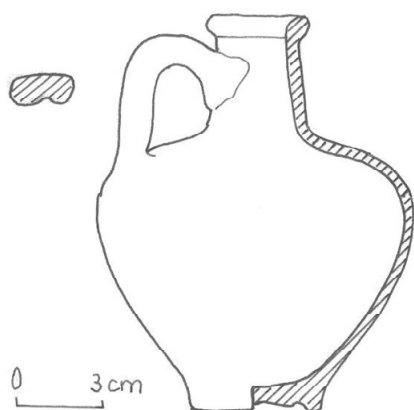
Pl. CXXXIII



Grave 477



Grave 479



Grave 478

Pl. CXXXIV



### III. GRAVE-GOODS

#### III.1. The pottery

Generally, the pottery is the most common artifact in prehistoric or historic archaeological sites. Sucidava-Celei makes no exception to this rule, so the ceramic is the most common category in Roman and Late Roman cemetery inventory here. The large number of such artifacts is justified due to the presence of a ceramic workshop in the area<sup>1</sup>.

No hand made vessels have been found. The repertoire of forms found in the necropolis consists of pots, cups, handled pitchers, double-handled pitchers (amforidions), one-handled cups, two-handled cups, melting cups, dishes, lids, amphorae and lamps. The largest part of them has been published by Gh. Popilian<sup>2</sup>.

##### III.1.1. Pots

Pots were used, in the context of the necropolis, as funeral urns which preserved the remains of the cremation (the grave 142) or as offering vessels (the grave 468). In some cases, the pots were covered with lids (the grave 169). Sometimes, a brick was used to cover the pot (the grave 142). There was found a rather small number of pots in the cemetery, which can be explained in two ways: either the necropolis was not completely excavated or the earliest tombs (cremation ones) were damaged or displaced by the later ones.

We have tried below to order chronologically the pots discovered, taking into account the differences in material culture during the centuries of Roman 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries and later. So far, in the cemetery at Sucidava Celei, there have not been found pots that can be certainly attributed to the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, but it does not mean that they did not exist.

The first type is represented by the pots without handles (the so-called jar-pots). The pot from the grave 468 (Pl. CXXXV / 3) comes from an inhumation grave, where it was laid as an offering vessel; it was made of grey, rough clay; the rim is thickened and turned obliquely outwards; it has an inner groove to support a lid; the short neck was decorated with three horizontal grooves; the body is bulging with the maximum diameter of half of the height of the vessel; the bottom is straight and it was not outlined; this type of pots with these characteristics was common in early 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>3</sup>.

The pot from the grave 142 (pl. CXXXV / 1) comes from a cremation grave, where it was laid as a funeral urn; it was made of fine red clay; the rim is thickened and turned outwards; the body is round and the bottom is convex; the presence of an inner groove of the rim and the maximum diameter of the body in the upper half of the vessel place this vessel sometime in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>4</sup>; a more precise dating is impossible, taking into account the present state of research.

Along with the pots, we included a lied (pl. CXXXV / 2), which covered an urn, coming from a cremation grave (the grave 169).

For the category of two-handled pots, one item was found (pl. CXXXV / 4), which comes from a cremation grave (the grave 274), which was meant as a funeral urn containing

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<sup>1</sup> D. Tudor, *Sucidava. Une cité daco-romaine et byzantine en Dacie*, Bruxelles 1965, p. 44-45; idem, in *Materialie și cercetări arheologice*, IX, 1970, p. 291, fig. 5.

<sup>2</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, *passim*.

<sup>3</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 87, type 2.

<sup>4</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 89-90.

the calcined bones of the deceased; the pot was made of coarse, white clay; the rim is turned obliquely outwards with an inner groove to support the lid; the body is long with the maximum diameter in the upper half, decorated with eight horizontal grooves made during its manufacturing at the wheel; although they seem to be parallel, they constitute in fact a spiral groove surrounding the vessel eight times; the two-grooved band handles were pasted to the superior part just below the rim and to the inferior part on the shoulder of the vessel; the bottom is shaped and convex; the vessel is 18cm high; it can be dated in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>5</sup>.

We can also include into the category of pots (pl. CXXV / 5) a vessel somewhat unusual because it has a handle over the top; the rim is thickened, turned outwards with an interior groove; the neck is long, decorated with oblique motifs; the biconical body is shorter than the neck; the bottom is slightly shaped, it is convex in its interior<sup>6</sup>; the vessel comes from a cremation grave (the grave 297), where it was laid as a funeral urn which contained the remains of the deceased; in everyday life such a vessel was used especially for food transport<sup>7</sup>; it was discovered in association with a coin from Alexander Severus and taking into account the existing analogies<sup>8</sup>, it leaves no doubt about its dating in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

Turning to the Late Roman Period, it would be interesting to take into consideration two jar pots, with their rim obliquely drawn out, globular body and flat bottom. The first vessel<sup>9</sup> was made of fine brick-coloured paste, covered with a yellowish green glaze (pl. CXXXVI / 2); its sizes: H- 14.5cm; diameter of the mouth- 11cm; the maximum diameter- 14cm, the diameter of the bottom- 7cm; it comes from an inhumation grave (the grave 123), which was laid as an offerings bowl at the feet of the deceased; there were traces of the secondary burning on the surface of the vessel which shows that before being laid, it had been burnt. The second vessel<sup>10</sup> was made of grey, rough paste (pl. CXXXVI / 1); the dimensions: height of 13cm, the diameter of the rim- 11.6cm, the maximum diameter- 14.8cm, the diameter of the bottom- 6cm; it comes from an inhumation grave (the grave 34), which had been laid as an offering bowl, between the feet. The dating of the two vessels in the 4<sup>th</sup> century is all we can say at this point about the chronology of this type of ceramic.

A three-handled pot (pl. CXXXV / 3) also belongs to the 4<sup>th</sup> century, discovered in an inhumation grave (the grave 56), where it was laid as an offering vessel; its rim is turned obliquely outwards; the handles were pasted just below the rim and on the shoulders of the vessel; the neck is long; the bulging body has "ribs" on the exterior surface, made during its manufacturing on the wheel; the bottom is convex; it was discovered along with coins from Constantine the Great and Constantine II and this justifies the dating of this type of vessel in the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>11</sup>, perhaps in the first half.

Without any connection to the Roman pottery or to these places, seems to be a pot (pl. CXXXV / 4), which comes from an inhumation grave (the grave 124), which was laid as an offering in the left side of the head of the deceased; the vessel was made of black paste, it has a rim horizontally turned outwards and the bottom is flat; the bulging body was decorated

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<sup>5</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 92-93, type 5; this type of double-handled pots has been identified only at Sucidava till now.

<sup>6</sup> For this shape, see H.S. Robinson, *The Athenian Agora, vol. V. Pottery of the Roman Period*, Princeton, 1959, M 63, pl. 40 / P 11138.

<sup>7</sup> A vessel with a similar function, at Gh. Popilian, *L'Atelier de ceramique du camp romain de Slăveni*, Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, 3, 1981, p. 34, pl. 4/5.

<sup>8</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1981, p. 34.

<sup>9</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 182, no. 367.

<sup>10</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 182, no. 368.

<sup>11</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 55, tried a more precise dating: the beginning of the 4<sup>th</sup> century- the last quarter of the same century.

with horizontal grooves, irregularly distributed on the surface of the vessel, and there are interrupted by vertical incisions.

### III.1.2. Mugs

Mugs were found in cremation graves (the grave 146) or inhumation ones (the graves 358 and 377), but they were also found in graves of cenotaph (the grave 345) type. In everyday life, they were used for drinking and preserving liquids<sup>12</sup>.

During the excavations made between 1969-1983 in the cemetery of Sucidava, there were found four mugs (pl. CXXXVII / 1-4). They were laid as offering vessels, filled with liquids, probably wine. The mugs discovered in the cemetery of Sucidava have several common features: the rim is trilobate; the neck is usually conical and wide<sup>13</sup>, sometimes decorated with horizontal grooves; the handle was pasted under the rim and on the shoulder of the vessel; the maximum diameter is always in the inferior half of the vessel.

The four mugs come from graves without too many dating elements. The trilobate rim differentiate them clearly from other mugs found in the province of Dacia<sup>14</sup>. Moreover, the shape of the bottom (in the form of omphalos), could indicate a later period, the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>15</sup>.

Two of the mugs presented here (pl. CXXXVII / 3, 4) have this feature – bottom in the shape of omphalos. Moreover, the trilobate rim is an argument for the late dating of such pottery<sup>16</sup>.

### III.1.3. One/single-handled pitchers

One-handled pitchers is one of the best represented categories of pottery from the cemetery of Sucidava. This is applicable throughout the entire Roman Oltenia<sup>17</sup>.

In the everyday life, they were used for preserving and pouring liquids (water, wine, milk). They were frequently laid as offering vessels in the graves, hence the large number of such discoveries<sup>18</sup>. It is quite possible that some types were meant only as funeral offering vessels.

For Oltenia region, the single-handled pitchers were clasified into 12 types<sup>19</sup>, some with multiple variants throughout time, between the 2<sup>nd</sup>-the 4<sup>th</sup> centuries.

Based on this typology and on the archaeological context in which they were discovered, we tried a clasification of the one-handled pitchers from the cemetery of Sucidava, as it follows.

1.3.1. A first group of single-handled pitchers date from the first phase of the necropolis (pl. CXXXVIII-CXL). None of the graves in which they were found (the graves 294, 454, 455, 474) did not contain certain dating elements from the beginning of the 2<sup>nd</sup>

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<sup>12</sup> About the Roman mugs from Oltenia, see Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 94-95.

<sup>13</sup> By this aspect, the mugs are different from the pitchers with trilobate mouth.

<sup>14</sup> V. Rusu-Bolindeț, *Ceramica romană de la Napoca. Contribuții la studiul ceramicii din Dacia romană*, Cluj-Napoca, 2007, p. 425 and pl. CII-CIII; A. Ardeț, *Tibiscum. Ceramica romană descoperită la Iaz "Trăianu"*, p. 123-135 and pl. LXXVI-LXXXVIII.

<sup>15</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 56.

<sup>16</sup> F. Topoleanu, *Ceramica romană și romano-bizantină de la Halmyris (sec. I-VII d.Ch.)*, Tulcea 2000, p. 92 și pl. XXII-XXIII; I.C. Opreș, *Ceramica romană târzie și paleobizantină de la Capidava în contextul descoperirilor de la Dunărea de jos (sec. IV-VI p.Chr.)*, București 2003, p. 124, 132-135 and pl. XLIV-XLVII.

<sup>17</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 95-101, no. 418-531.

<sup>18</sup> See, for example, the pitchers from Histria, acc. to Al. Suceveanu, *Histria, X. La céramique romaine des I<sup>er</sup>-III<sup>e</sup> siècles ap. J.-C.*, p. 144-161.

<sup>19</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 95-101.

century, whether they were inhumation or cremation graves. If we take into consideration that similar vessels from Oltenia were found along with coins from Emperors Hadrianus or Antoninus Pius<sup>20</sup>, then their dating maybe pushed rather to mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. They were made of fine, brick coloured clay and the exterior was usually painted in red with a brown tint. Technical characteristics: the body is pyriform with prominent shoulders; the maximum diameter is always in the upper half of the vessel; the neck is usually long and thin, the bottom is profiled and ring-shaped.

1.3.2. Another group includes the one-handled pitchers, datable to the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century (pl. CXLII-CXLIII). They clay was fine, red-yellowish or brick-coloured red. Sometimes, the exterior was painted in brown-red. The neck, short or long, is truncated cone-shaped. Under the high rim, there is a so-called collar. The body is curved and has a profiled, ring-shaped bottom. The handle starts from the middle of the neck and stops on the shoulder of the vessel.

1.3.3. The next group includes the one-handled pitchers from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (pl. CXLIII-CXLVI). This hypothetical dating is rather relative, as some pitcher from Sucidava or other parts can be dated more precisely, for example to late 2<sup>nd</sup> century. On the other hand, it is possible that some pieces of this category can be found at the beginning of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. It should be noticed that they have the following characteristics: the fine brick-red coloured clay, the brown-red paint on the exterior; the shape of the rim looks like a washer<sup>21</sup>, the bottom is ring-shaped and profiled, and the body is bulging (pl. CXLIII). Some pieces have prominent shoulders (pl. CXLIV); it is a reminiscence of an earlier type<sup>22</sup> of the first half of the same century, but the bulging body and washer-shaped mouth betray their inclusion in this chronological group. And the large sizes of the body (pl. CXLV) announce the later pitchers with globular body.

1.3.4. A new group includes the single-handled pitchers from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (pl. CXLVII-CL). They were made of fine, red or bright-red clay. The neck is short and strong, the body is curved with the exterior painted in red; the handle is always pasted on the neck and the shoulder of the vessel; the bottom maybe flat or profiled. Some of them (pl. CXLVII) were found in graves which included coins from Alexander Severus. Others (pl. CXLVIII), in addition to a very bulging body, they have the characteristic element of the funnel-shaped mouth. Finally, there are pitchers (pl. CXLIX-CL) with truncated cone-shaped mouth and a short, sturdy neck and the bottom is always ring-shaped and profiled and the body is bulging. Such a pitcher was found in a grave with coins from Iulia Domna<sup>23</sup>, which would justify the dating to the late 2<sup>nd</sup> - early 3<sup>rd</sup> century; however, since coins cannot be granted with an absolute power of dating, we can consider that the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, is an acceptable proposal.

1.3.5. About the last group of one-handled pitchers from the 4<sup>th</sup> century ones we have to say that during this period there were recorded some notable changes (pl. CLI-CLII). First of all, we should mention the new forms. On the other hand, some old forms remain, but they were glazed, an element specific to the Late Roman Period. Unlike the previous period, the pitchers with trilobate mouth have their handle pasted directly on the rim (pl. CLI / 2) or immediately below it (pl. CLI / 1) and stops on the shoulder of the vessel, where horizontal grooves were made; the body is bulging, the maximum diameter is in the middle of the body

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<sup>20</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 96.

<sup>21</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98, type 5.

<sup>22</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 96, type 1.

<sup>23</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 98-99, type 7.

of the vessel or in its inferior part; the handle is oval in section, and the bottom is flat or omphalos-shaped<sup>24</sup>. There is another type<sup>25</sup> of single-handled pitchers (pl. CLI / 3-5), with flat bottom, pear-shaped body, the maximum diameter at the inferior part of the vessel, the neck is long and of conical or truncated-cone shape, with slightly profiled outwards or thickened rim, with an inner groove to support the lid; some of them have a horizontal groove on the shoulder. Other types (pl. CLII) seem to continue the old forms from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, but has a greenish yellow glaze on the surface and it was found with artifacts belonging to the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>26</sup>.

### III.1.4. Two/double-handled pitchers (amphoridions)

It is likely that these vessels were used only as offering vessels laid in funerary contexts. This statement is based on the fact that most of the amphoridions were found in tombs. Objects of this kind, come mostly from Oltenia<sup>27</sup>.

According to the typology already presented<sup>28</sup> and to the contexts of discovery, the double-handled pitchers from the necropolis of Sucidava are as it follows.

1.4.1. The two-handled pitchers from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>29</sup> (pl. CLII-CLV) were dated by Prof. D. Tudor in the first half of this century<sup>30</sup>, but some evidence compels us to expand their dating throughout the whole century. Two such pitchers (pl. CLVI / 1-2) were discovered in a grave with a coin from Faustina I, and maybe dated at the mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Technical characteristics: straight rim, cylindrical neck, spherical body, and the bottom is ring-shaped; the height is between 11 and 15cm. The handles are oval in section and they were pasted at the mid-neck and on the shoulder of the vessel.

1.4.2. The two-handled pitchers from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century (pl. CLVI / 1-4) are rarer than those from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century. Characteristics: funnel-shaped mouth, the handles were pasted to the neck and on the shoulder of the vessel, usually the shoulders are prominent; the body is bulging, with the maximum diameter in the inferior half.

1.4.3. The two-handled pitchers from the 4<sup>th</sup> century are even rarer (pl. CLVII / 1-2). The first pitcher (pl. CLVII / 1) seems to be early, but it was found in a grave with a coin from Constantine the Great, so its dating is no doubt in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The other (pl. CLVII / 2) is different and deserves to be presented here. It has an ovoid body, the bottom is flat and it is not profiled, the short and cylindrical neck is separated from the shoulder by two horizontal grooves; the rim is straight<sup>31</sup>.

### III.1.5. One/single-handled cups

They are small vessels used for drinking. They can be found in settlements and especially in cemeteries. In some graves from the necropolis of Sucidava, the cups were found

<sup>24</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 45, no. 3; Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 101, f.

<sup>25</sup> It was briefly described by O. Toropu, 1976, p. 53, no. 3a.

<sup>26</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 54, fig. 18/4-5, pl. 2/2-3.

<sup>27</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102.

<sup>28</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102-104.

<sup>29</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 102, type 2.

<sup>30</sup> D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the third edition, București 1968, p. 84.

<sup>31</sup> Analogies for this pitcher come from Sucidava too, acc. to O. Toropu 1976, p. 54, fig. 18/6-9 and pl. 2/11-14.

along with pitchers. Their typology<sup>32</sup> allowed us to divide them into three main groups (there are not any cups which can be dated in the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century).

1.5.1. The cups from the second half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century (pl. CLVIII-CLX) were made of fine, red clay, rarely grey or yellow. They have funnel-shaped mouth and wide rim, more or less turned outwards. The body is bulging, almost globular, with the diameter under the middle of the vessel. The bottom is not usually profiled, but flat, sometimes concave. The handle was pasted on the edge between the rim and body, leaning with its inferior part on the body of the vessel.

1.5.2. The single-handled cups from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century were made of fine, brick-red coloured paste (pl. CLXI-CLXII) or rough white clay (pl. CLXIII-CLXIV). In almost all the cases, on the exterior surface there are visible traces of wheel manufacturing, in the shape of horizontal grooves ("ribs"). The rim is slightly oblique to the exterior and it has usually an inner groove for supporting the lid. In all cases, the bottom is flat and it is not profiled. The handle was pasted on the edge of the mouth and body, and then on the shoulder or on the mid vessel<sup>33</sup>. Unlike the others, the cups made of white paste have a more slender silhouette, because of the height of the foot and of the maximum diameter which is in the middle of the vessel or above it<sup>34</sup>.

1.5.3. From the 4<sup>th</sup> century, we present here a single cup (pl. CLXV / 1). The rim is obliquely inclined outwards, the body is bulging and the bottom is flat. The neck and the shoulder have horizontal grooves. The technical characteristics are sufficiently eloquent to illustrate the changes in comparison to the 2<sup>nd</sup> and the 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries<sup>35</sup>.

### III.1.6. Two/double-handled cups

The two-handled cups are also drinking vessels but are less numerous than the single-handled ones. Such a cup comes from a child's grave (the grave 467), where it was laid as an offering vessel (pl. CLXV / 2). It has biconical body, the grooved rim is slightly inclined outwards and shaped; the bottom is flat and it is not profiled. The handles were pasted on the neck and above the maximum diameter. It can be dated in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>36</sup> and it seems to be a miniature replica of a double-handled pot from the same period.

The other two-handled cup imitates the shape of a kantharos (pl. CLXV / 3). The rim is slightly thickened; the body is biconical, the bottom is flat. It was discovered in an inhumation grave (grave 352) along with 4<sup>th</sup> century coins. A similar discovery comes from Callatis, which was dated in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>37</sup>.

### III.1.7. Melting cups

They are ceramic vessels for metal casting. They were made of rough, white paste, they have cylindrical body (sometimes with curved walls). The main feature is its mouth with a spout meant for casting metals.

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<sup>32</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p.104-108.

<sup>33</sup> P. Dyczek, *Ceramika typu Lower Danube Kaolin Wares (LDKW). Dystrybucja, datowanie, funkcja, typologia, geneza, Miejska produkcja*, Novensia, 20, 2009, p. 162, fig. 5.

<sup>34</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 107, type 4.

<sup>35</sup> Similar features present some cups discovered at Capidava, acc. to I.C. Opreș, 2003, no. 318-331.

<sup>36</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 109, type 2.

<sup>37</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 28, type h, pl. XII/189 and LXXII/189.

During the excavations of the necropolis of Sucidava, there were discovered four melting cups (pl. CLXVI). The fourth cup (pl. CLXVI / 4) can be considered a single-handled cup, but the mouth is similar to the ones from the melting cups category; there should also be mentioned the strong traces of the secondary burning on the surface, or the burnt coal found in the cup.

We think we are not wrong if we say that the presence of melting cups in graves could indicate the profession of the deceased.

### III.1.8. Dishes

The dishes represent a ceramic category, used for serving and preserving food and for cooking<sup>38</sup>. They were laid in graves as offering vessels. In the graves from the cemetery of Sucidava, there were found five dishes (pl. CLXVII-CLXVIII). All of them belong to the Late Roman Period. Some of them were decorated, and two (pl. CLXVII) are small and have an olive-yellow glazed surface<sup>39</sup>.

The first dish (pl. CLXVII / 1) has a flat bottom, oblique walls and wide, thick rim with curved edge<sup>40</sup>. On the rim, there were incised circular motifs. The glaze was applied only on the inner surface of the vessel.

Another dish (pl. CLXVII / 2) has a thickened and grooved rim, just like the previous one; the edge of the rim is curved. It has oblique walls and the bottom is ring-shaped and profiled. This vessel shape can be found on the line of the Lower Danube<sup>41</sup>, but it seems to imitate a silver bowl from Viminacium, from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>42</sup>.

The next dish (pl. CLXVIII / 1) is of a common shape, known during the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries<sup>43</sup>. The bottom is flat, the walls are oblique and the rim is thickened to the exterior. The closest analogy comes from the Late Roman fortification of Hinova<sup>44</sup>.

The next dish (pl. CLXVIII / 2) continues an old tradition from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries<sup>45</sup>. The walls of the vessel are oblique, with thickened rim. The inner surface of the bottom was decorated with incisions made with the "fingernail", in various registers. It comes from the grave 384, where it was found together with a coin from Emperor Constantine the Great. The rim with a small inward flange is not strange to the Late Roman Period<sup>46</sup>.

The series of the vessels of this type ends with a dish with horizontal rim turned outwards and decorated with an incised zig-zag line and waved edge (pl. CLXVIII / 3); between the waved edge and the incised decoration was made a groove, and this seems to imitate a silver prototype from Viminacium from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>47</sup>; but the closest analogy comes from Gornea<sup>48</sup>, therefore the 4<sup>th</sup> century is the most appropriate dating.

<sup>38</sup> About the Roman plates from Oltenia, see Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 123.

<sup>39</sup> About the glazed pottery from the south of the Danube, see T. Cvjetičanin, *Late Roman glazes pottery. Glazed pottery from Moesia Prima, Dacia Ripensis, Dacia Mediterranea and Dardania*, Belgrade 2006.

<sup>40</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 53, no. 2.

<sup>41</sup> A. Opaît, *Local and Imported Ceramics in the Roman Province of Scythia (4<sup>th</sup>-6<sup>th</sup> centuries AD). Aspects of economic life in the Province of Scythia*, BAR International Series 1274, Oxford 2004, pl. 60/4.

<sup>42</sup> I. Popović, 1994, p. 329, no. 276.

<sup>43</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 123-124, type 1.

<sup>44</sup> M. Davidescu, *Cetatea romană de la Hinova*, București 1989, p. 50, fig. 9/d.

<sup>45</sup> Gh. Popilian, 1976, p. 124, type 2.

<sup>46</sup> J.W. Hayes, *Late Roman pottery*, The British School at Rome, London 1972, p. 338, form 4, fig. 69/form 4.

<sup>47</sup> *Antique silver from Serbia*. Exhibition of National Museum of Belgrade, November 1996- January 1997, București 1996, p. 32 and 104, cat. 270.

<sup>48</sup> N. Gudea, *Gornea. Așezări din epoca romană și romană târzie*, Reșița 1977, fig. 29/6.

### III.1.9. Amphorae

Because at Sucidava-Celei there were not found kilns for amphorae, we can suppose that the amphorae discovered here are all imported<sup>49</sup>. The archaeological excavations in the cemetery area revealed a very small number of amphorae.

It is notable the case of the grave 291, where the deceased, a child, was laid in an amphora from which only a few fragments were preserved, and which could not be reconstituted. Other fragments from an amphora were found in the cremation grave 417.

Also, during the excavations from 1978, there was discovered an amphora of the Pontic type (pl. CLXIX). The very small number of amphorae is due to the state of research, the cemetery has not been investigated exhaustively. But this reflects the fact that such vessels were rarely laid in graves; the situation is found in other regions, thus in the cemetery of Callatis, there have been discovered three amphorae<sup>50</sup>.

Referring to the already mentioned amphora of Pontic type, it has thickened and shaped rim, a long, truncated cone-shaped neck and the slender body is narrower towards the bottom, where it ends in a cylindrical foot. The handles were pasted on the neck and on the shoulders of the vessel. The maximum diameter is at the middle of the amphora. On the lower body, there can be noticed wheel traces, which look like horizontal grooves ("ribs"). The amphora was discovered in the inhumation grave 375, where it was laid as an offering vessel, along with a 4<sup>th</sup> century coin (Helena). The most plausible dating seems to be early 4<sup>th</sup> century. It was probably a wine amphora used for transport and storage. Similar pieces were discovered in an inhumation grave from Barboși, from the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>51</sup>.

### III.1.10. Lamps

Instruments of lighting, the lamps (rushlights) had a great utility in the Roman daily life. For the same purpose, but symbolically this time, they were laid in graves. We present below seven lamps discovered in the cemetery of Sucidava, during the excavations made between 1969-1983. All of them have only one burner (monolychnis type).

The first two lamps (pl. CLXX / 1-2) come from a cremation grave (the grave 266), where they were laid together with a coin from Emperor Antoninus Pius (Faustina I), which allows their dating at mid-2<sup>nd</sup> century. One of them has the disc decorated with a flower, whose petals are arranged around the supply hole (pl. CLXX / 1); the frame is also decorated with vegetal and floral motifs; the Loeschcke VIII type<sup>52</sup>. The other one has only the frame decorated with floral and vegetal motifs, and the handle is made in a band and it presents four grooves (pl. CLXX / 2). In the cremation grave 447, there was found a lamp of Firmalampen type, with the stamp ARMENI on its bottom; it could be dated in late 2<sup>nd</sup> – early 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries<sup>53</sup>.

Three other lamps (pl. CLXX / 3, CLXXI / 1-2) come from graves from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. The first two are of common shapes. The third (pl. CLXXI / 2) one presents a particularly interesting decoration: the disc is decorated with a representation of a character

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<sup>49</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, *Sucidava-Celei*, p. 135, fig. 43.

<sup>50</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 28-30.

<sup>51</sup> S. Sanie, *Civilizația romană la est de Carpați și romanitatea pe teritoriul Moldovei (sec. II î.e.n. - III e.n.)*, Iași 1981, p. 83-84, pl. 68 bis/8-10; C. Croitoru, *Roman discoveries in the East Carpathian Barbaricum (1<sup>st</sup> century B.C. - 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D.)*, Brăila 2011, fig. 42/1092.

<sup>52</sup> According to the typology of S. Loeschcke, *Lampen aus Vindonissa. Ein Beitrag zur Geschichte von Vindonissa und das antiken Beleuchtungswesens*, Zürich, 1919.

<sup>53</sup> See the grave 447; for other lamps from Sucidava with a similar stamp, see *Inscripțiile Daciei romane*, II, București 1977 (eds. Gr. Florescu, C.C. Petolescu), no. 290 with bibliography.



(the god Sol ?) in a *biga*, pulled by two horses<sup>54</sup>; this scene is placed above the supply hole; the frame was delimited from the disc by two concentric circles, with a twisted contour; it is a Loeschcke VIII type<sup>55</sup>; this lamp was found in a cremation grave (the grave 444), along with a coin from Alexander Severus.

The last two lamps (pl. CLXXI / 3-4) belong to the Late Roman Period<sup>56</sup>. They were made at the wheel, they have a round tank, a central supply hole and flat bottom. The handle is over-raised. Such artifacts are specific to the Late Roman Period, especially belonging to the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>57</sup>.

### III. 2. The catalogue of the coins from the area of the necropolis

Gh. Poenaru-Bordea<sup>58</sup>, Gh. Popilian<sup>59</sup>

#### A. Coins from graves

##### The grave 1

###### 1. Faustina II

AE ↑ 10.59g weight, 24mm diam., dupondius or as.

Cohen<sup>2</sup>

BMC<sup>60</sup>, p. 381, no. 2191, group III; for legend, p. 382-383.

##### The grave 13

###### 2. Pautalia: Faustina II

AE ↙ 5.37g weight, 21mm diam.

Mionnet<sup>61</sup>, II s., p. 370, no. 991-993, var. On the hand of the goddess Pallas, an olive branch.

##### The grave 20

###### 3. Constantinopolis

AE ↓ 2.85g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC<sup>62</sup> VII, p. 215, no. 530, AD 330-331.

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<sup>54</sup> A similar representation at G. Kuzmanov, *Anticini lampi*, Sofia 1992, p. 19, no. 65,

<sup>55</sup> A similar lamp at D.M. Bailey, *A Catalogue of the lamps in the British Museum. 2. Roman lamps made in Italy*, London 1980, p. 363, Q 1384 and plate 82/1384, with the representation of Attis in a *biga* pulled by four rams.

<sup>56</sup> For analogies, see for example I. Atanasova et alii, *Castra Martis*, Sofia 2005, p. 181-189.

<sup>57</sup> N. Gudea, "Pannonische" glasierte Keramik. Über die spätrömischen (4. Jahrhundert) glasierten Lampen von der Mittleren und Unteren Donau, in *Lychnological Acts 2. Trade and local production of lamps from the Prehistory until the Middle Age, Acts of 2<sup>nd</sup> International Congress on Ancient and Middle Age Lightning Devices, Zalău-Cluj-Napoca, 13th-18th of May 2006* (edited by Cristian-Aurel Roman, Nicolae Gudea), Cluj-Napoca 2008, p. 97-116.

<sup>58</sup> The catalogue made by Gh. Poenaru-Bordea contains the coins from the archaeological excavations from 1969-1971, in the cemetery of Sucidava- graves 1-199 (no. 1-103), and the ones coming from outside the graves (no. 209-219), in the form they arrived at Gheorghe Popilian at that time. To keep the internal coherence of the catalogue, the coins were arranged after the place of discovery (in graves or outside), and after the years of the excavations.

<sup>59</sup> The catalogue of the coins coming from the archaeological excavations from 1972-1979 in the area of the cemetery, inside the graves (no. 104-208) and outside (no. 220-230).

<sup>60</sup> H. Mattingly, *Coins of the Roman Empire in the British Museum*, I-V, London, 1923-1950.

<sup>61</sup> T. E. Mionnet, *Description de Médailles antiques grecques et romaines*, Paris, 1807-1835.

LRBC<sup>63</sup> I, 59, the period II, AD 330-335.

4. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 2.20g weight, 19mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 524, no. 188, AD 330-333 or p. 530, no. 230, AD 326-337.

LRBC I, no. 839, AD 330-335 or no. 835, AD 335-337.

5. Constantinopolis

AE ↓ 1.95g weight, 17mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 558, no. 120, AD 330-333.

LRBC I, 908, AD 330-335.

6. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 2.54g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 558, no. 120, AD 330-333.

LRBC I, 908, AD 330-335.

7. Constantine the Great

AE ↑ 2.51g weight, 19mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 558, no. 126, AD 330-333.

LRBC I, 914, AD 330-335.

8. Constantius II

AE ↓ 2.09g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 633, nr. 191, AD 330-335.

LRBC I, 1119, AD 330-335.

9. Constantine II

AE ↑ 2.08g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 633-634.

LRBC I, p. 26-27.

Cyzic RIC VII, p. 656, no. 97.

10. Constantine II

AE ↑ 3.42g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 633-634.

LRBC I, p. 26-27.

11. Constantine the Great

AE ↓ 3.26g weight, 19mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 651, no. 51, AD 327-328.

LRBC I, 1195, AD 324-330.

12. Constantius II

AE ↓ 1.93g weight, 19mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 655, nr. 85, AD 331-333/334.

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<sup>62</sup> H. Mattingly, E.A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland, P.H. Webb, P.M. Brunn, J.W.E. Pearce, *The Roman Imperial Coinage*, I-IX, London.

<sup>63</sup> P.V. Hill, J.P.C. Kent, R.A.G. Carson, *Late Roman Bronze Coinage, AD 324-498*, London 1965.

LRBC I, 1227.

13. Urbs Roma

AE ↑ 1.92g weight, 17mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 455, no. 60, AD 331-333/334.

LRBC I, 1232, AD 330-335.

14. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 1.95g diam., 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 656, no. 92, AD 321-333/334.

LRBC I, 1223, AD 330-335.

15. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 1.83g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 656, no. 92, AD 321-333/334.

LRBC I, 1223, AD 330-335.

16. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 1.96g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 656, no. 92, AD 321-333/334.

LRBC I, 1223, AD 330-335.

The grave 21

17. Constans

AE ↓ 2.33g weight, 19mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 526, no. 201, AD 335-336.

LRBC I, 843, AD 330-335.

The grave 23

18. Constantine II

AE ↓ 2.87g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 526, no. 199, AD 335-336.

LRBC I, 841, AD 330-335.

19. Constantine II

AE ↑ 2.60g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 551, no. 77, AD 325-326.

LRBC I, 871, AD 324-330.

The grave 31

20. Odessos: Caracalla caes.

AE ↓ 9.12g weight, 26mm diam.

Pick<sup>64</sup>, 2284.

21. Philippopolis: Faustina II

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<sup>64</sup> B. Pick, *Die antiken Münzen Nord-Griechelands. Dacien und Moesien*, Berlin 1898.

AE ↙ 11g weight, 26mm diam.

22. Philippopolis: the 3<sup>rd</sup> century ?

23. Byzantium: Severus Alexander

AE ↗ 7.55g weight, 24mm diam.

Mionnet, II, s., p. 269, no. 397-398, var. leg. av.

24. Nicaea: Severus Alexander

AE ↑ 3.07g weight, 18mm diam.

Mionnet, V, s., p. 139, no. 796, gen. type.

25. Nicaea: Severus Alexander

AE ↙ 3.90g weight, 21mm diam.

Mionnet, V, s., p. 139, no. 796, gen. type.

26. Nicaea: Gordianus III

AE ↓ 4.10g weight, 19mm diam.

Mionnet, V, s., p. 150, no. 870.

27. Colonial coin: Septimius Severus

AE ↗ 8.82g weight, 25,5mm diam.

28. Colonial coin: Septimius Severus

AE ↙ 11.42g weight, 27mm diam.

29. Colonial coin: Septimius Severus ?

AE ↑ 8.45g weight, 25mm diam.

30. Colonial coin: Geta

AE ↓ 10.70g weight, 28mm diam.

31. Colonial coin: Geta?

AE ↑ 3.12g weight, 20mm diam.

32. Colonial coin: the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries

AE ↙ 7.82g weight, 25mm diam.

33. Traianus

AE ↓ 11.25g weight, 29mm diam., dupondius.

34. Hadrianus

AE ↘ 11.57g weight, 27mm diam., dupondius.

35. Hadrianus?

AE ↙ 17.30g weight, 27mm diam.

36. Faustina II  
AE ↑ 7.61g weight, 25mm diam.

37. Marcus Aurelius  
AE ↑ 9.42g weight, 26mm diam.

38. Marcus Aurelius?  
AE, 5.55g weight, 22mm diam.

39. Faustina II  
AE ↓ 9.40g weight, 27mm diam.

40. Caracalla  
AE ↓ 2.82g weight, 19mm diam.  
Cohen<sup>2</sup>, 213<sup>65</sup>.  
BMC, V, p. 440, no. 59, AD 213, the third emission.

41. Indeterminate coin  
AE, 3.45g weight, 18mm diam., inner part of a denarius ?

#### The grave 41

42. Constantius II  
AE ↑ 2.24g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 452, no. 217, AD 328-329.  
LRBC I, 739, AD 324-330.

43. Crispus  
AE ↘ 2.30g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 513, no. 125, AD 324.

44. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 2.65g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 518, no. 154, AD 326-328.  
LRBC I, 829, AD 324-330.

#### The grave 46

45. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 2.65g weight, 18.5mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 652, no. 56, AD 328-329.  
LRBC I, 1188, AD 324-330.

#### The grave 47

46. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 3.46g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 452, no. 214, AD 328-329.  
LRBC I, 737, AD 324-330.

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<sup>65</sup> H. Cohen, *Description des monnaies frappées sous l'empire romain communément appelées médailles impériales*, second edition, I-VIII, Paris, 1880-1892.

The grave 48

47. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 2.17g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 581, no. 73, AD 330-335.  
LRBC I, 1010.

The grave 53

48. The Bosphoran Kingdom: Sauromatus II  
AE. 3.67g weight, 18.5mm diam.

The grave 56

49. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 2.29g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 526, no. 198, AD 335-336.  
LRBC I, 840, AD 330-335.

50. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 1.63g weight, 17mm diam.  
LRBC I, 854, AD 337-341.

51. Constantine II  
AE ↓ 2.78g weight, 19mm diam.  
LRBC I, 854, AD 337-341.

The grave 59

52. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 2.78g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 549, no. 60, AD 324.

53. Constantine II  
AE ↘ 3g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 554, no. 96, AD 327-329.  
LRBC I, 870, AD 324-330.

The grave 61

54. Agrippa  
AE ← 10.24g weight, 29mm diam.  
Cohen<sup>2</sup>, 3.  
BMC, I, p. 142, no. 161, as.

The grave 64

55. Constantine II  
AE ↑ 2.80g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 526, no. 199, AD 335-336.  
LRBC I, 841, AD 330-336.

56. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 1.52g weight, diam. 15mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 590, no. 149, AD 336-337.  
LRBC I, 1025, AD 335-337.

The grave 65

57. Constantine the Great  
AE ↙ 2.60g weight, 22mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 268, no. 314, AD 327.

58. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 3.08g weight, 17mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 373, no. 90, AD 319.

59. Crispus  
AE ↑ 3.33g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 399, nr. 41, AD 320.

60. Constantine II  
AE ↑ 2.96g weight, 18.5mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 445, no. 176, AD 321-324.

61. Constantine II  
AE ↓ 2.98g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 452, no. 216, AD 328-329.  
LRBC I, 739, AD 328-329.

62. Constantine II  
AE ↓ 2.80g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 452, no. 217, AD 328-329.  
LRBC I, 739, AD 324-330.

63. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 2.41g weight, 20mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 475, no. 48, AD 324-325.  
LRBC I, 802, AD 324-325/326.

64. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 2.86g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 512, no. 117, AD 320-321.

65. Constantine II  
AE ↑ 3.23g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 513, no. 128, AD 324.

66. Constantius II  
AE ↓ 2.84g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 551, no. 77, AD 325-326.  
LRBC I, 871, AD 324-330.

67. Constantine the Great

AE ↑ 3g weight, 20mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 623, no. 144, AD 326-327  
LRBC I, 1085, AD 324-330.

68. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 3.08g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 648, no. 34, AD 325-326.  
LRBC I, 1172, AD 324-330.

The grave 72

69. Faustina I  
RIC 1180, after AD 141.

The grave 80

70. Iulia Mamaea  
AE ↑ 9.20g weight, 26mm diam.  
Cohen<sup>2</sup>, 22; RIC 677.

The grave 89

71. Nicaea: Severus Alexander  
AE ↙ 3.69g weight, 19mm diam.  
Mionnet, V, s., p. 139, no. 796, gen. type.

The grave 92

72. Constantine II  
AE ↓ 2.07g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 526, no. 198, AD 335-336.  
LRBC I, 841, AD 330-335.

73. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 2.36g weight, 18,5mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 579, no. 59, AD 330-333.  
LRBC I, 1005, AD 330-335.

74. Constantine the Great  
AE ↓ 2.37g weight, 18mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 579, no. 59, AD 330-333.  
LRBC I, 1005, AD 330-335.

75. Constantine the Great  
AE ↗ 3.25g weight, 19mm diam.  
RIC VII, p. 648, no. 34, AD 325-326.  
LRBC VII, p 1071-1187, AD 324-330.

76. Constantine the Great  
AE ↑ 2.78g weight, 18.5mm diam.  
The type IOVI CONS-ERVATORI AVGG

77. Constantine the Great



AE ↑ 2.78g weight, 19mm diam., perforated.

The grave 102

78. Indeterminate coin

AE. 3.46g weight, 18mm diam.

The grave 109

79. Indeterminate coin

AE. 3.13g weight, 19mm diam.

The grave 120

80. Odessos: the 3<sup>rd</sup> century

AE ↗ 3.40g weight, 19mm diam.

The grave 123

81. Constantine the Great

AE ↑ 1.26g weight, 16mm diam.

LRBC I, 1025, AD 335-337.

RIC VII, p. 590, no. 149, AD 326-337.

The grave 124

82. Crispus

AE ↓ 2.35g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 199, no. 394, AD 323.

83. Constantine the Great

AE ↑ 2.82g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 737, AD 324-330.

RIC VII, p. 425, no. 214, AD 328-329.

84. Constantine II

AE ↑ 3.27g weight, 19mm diam.

LRBC I, 739, AD 324-336.

RIC VII, 452, no. 216, AD 328-329.

85. Constantine II

AE ↗ 2.85g weight, 18mm diam., silvered coin.

LRBC I, 739, AD 324-330.

RIC VII, p. 452, no. 216, AD 328-329.

The grave 127

86. Constantine the Great

AE ↘ 2.10g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 747, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 455, no. 235, AD 334-335.

87. Constantine the Great

AE ↘ 2.15g weight, 19mm diam.

LRBC I, 835, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, 524, no. 186, AD 330-333.

88. Constantius II

AE ↓ 2.07g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC 537, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 524, no. 186, AD 330-333.

89. Constans

AE ↑ 2.12g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 1015, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 582, no. 76.

90. Constantine the Great

AE ↑ 2.70g weight, 19mm diam.

LRBC 1202, AD 324-330.

RIC VII, p. 453, no. 61, AD 329-330.

91. Constantine the Great

AE ↘ 2.93g weight, 19mm diam.

LRBC I, 1333, AD 324-330.

RIC VII, p. 688, no. 63, AD 325-326.

The grave 132

92. Viminacium : Gordianus III

AE ↗ 18.02g weight, 30mm diam.

The grave 133

93. Constantius II

AE ↗ 2.25g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 749, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 456, no. 327, AD 334-335.

94. Urbs Roma

AE ↑ 2g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 1022, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 582, no. 85, AD 333-335.

95. Constantinopolis

AE ↑ 2.93g weight, 19mm diam.

LRBC I, 1233, AD 330-335.

RIC VII, p. 656, no. 63, AD 331, 333-334.

The grave 148

96. Hadrianus

AE ?, 2.48g weight, 25mm diam.

97. Sabina ?

AE ↓ 18.90g weight, 25mm diam.

The grave 159

98. Unidentified

AR ↑ 1.15g weight, 12mm diam.

The grave 160

99. Colonial coin: the 3<sup>rd</sup> century ?

AE ↑ 3.05g weight, 19mm diam.

The grave 164

100. Constantine the Great

AE ↗ 3.47g weight, 18mm diam.

LRBC I, 737, AD 324-330.

RIC VII, p. 452, no. 214, AD 328-329.

The grave 168

101. Constantius II

AE ↑ 1.10g weight, 17mm diam.

The type GLORI-AEXER-CITVS, AD 337-341.

The grave 185

102. Constantinus II

AE ↙ 2.47g weight, 18mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 446, no. 185, AD 324-325.

LRBC I, 718, AD 324-330.

The grave 199

103. The 1<sup>st</sup>-2<sup>nd</sup> centuries ?

AE, 2.25g weight, 18mm diam.

The grave 9

104. Constantine II, destroyed coin.

The grave 208

105. Thessalonic: Constantine the Great

RIC 183, AD 330-333.

106. Indeterminate coin, the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

107. Gloria exercitus type, the obvers was destroyed  
Thessalonic.

108. Constantine the Great, destroyed coin.

The grave 214

109. Constantinus II

RIC 185, AD 324-325.

110. Constantius II  
RIC 186, AD 324-325.

111. Constantine the Great  
RIC 214, AD 328-329.

112. Constantine the Great  
RIC 215, Siscia, AD 328-329.

113. Constantine II  
RIC 216, Siscia, AD 328-329.

114. Constantius II  
RIC 217, Siscia, AD 325-329.

The grave 220

115. Constantine the Great  
RIC, Nicomedia, AD 325-326.

116. Constantine the Great  
RIC 111, Heraclea, AD 330-333

117. GLORIA EXERCITVS, destroyed coin.

The grave 232

118. Constantine the Great  
RIC 111, Heraclea, AD 330-333.

119. Constantine the Great  
RIC 111, Heraclea, AD 330-333.

120. Constantine the Great  
RIC 121, Nicomedia, AD 325-326.

The grave 235

121. Constantius II  
RIC 221, Siscia, AD 330-333.

The grave 237

122. Constantine II  
RIC 220, Siscia, AD 330-333.

The grave 241

123. Urbs Roma  
RIC 224, Siscia, AD 330-333.

The grave 244

124. Urbs Roma

RIC 71, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

125. Urbs Roma  
RIC 71, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

126. Urbs Roma  
RIC 71, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

127. Urbs Roma  
RIC 71, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

128. Constantine the Great  
RIC 137, AD 336-337.

129. Constantine the Great  
RIC 212, AD 311-313.

130. Constantine the Great  
RIC 137, AD 336-337.

The grave 247

131. Constantine II  
RIC 65, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

132. Constantine II  
RIC 65, Cyzic, AD 330-334.

133. Constantine the Great  
Gloria exercitvs, with a standard.

The grave 248

134. Maximianus  
RIC 581 (vol V2), Siscia, AD 289-290.

135. Maximianus

136. Constantine the Great ?

137. Constantine II  
Gloria exercitvs, with a standard.

138. Constantius II

139. Constantine II

The grave 253

140. Colonial coin, Nicaea: Severus Alexander  
The type with an eagle between two standards.

The grave 255

141. Constantine the Great  
RIC 214, Siscia, AD 328-329.

142. Constantine II  
RIC 65, Thessalonic, AD 324.

143. Constantine the Great  
RIC 153, Thessalonic, AD 326-328.

144. Constantine II  
RIC 157, Thessalonic, AD 326-328.

145. Constantine II  
RIC 171, Thessalonic, AD 328.

146. Constantine II  
RIC 183, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

147. Constantius II  
RIC 184, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

148. Constantine the Great  
RIC 16, Heraclea, AD 317.

149. Helena  
RIC 25, Heraclea, AD 326.

150. Constantine II  
RIC 55, Cyzic, AD 328-329.

151. Constantine the Great  
RIC 65, Cyzic, AD 330, 334.

The grave 256

152. Constantine the Great  
RIC 8, Cyzic.

The grave 257

153. Constantine the Great  
RIC 183, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

154. Constantine the Great  
RIC 183, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

155. Constantine the Great  
RIC 183, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

156. Constantine the Great  
RIC 111, Heraclea, AD 330-333.

157. Constantine the Great, indeterminate coin.

158. Constantine II, broken coin.

The grave 265

159. Colonial coin, Nicaea: Severus Alexander  
NIKAIΩON (with three standards)

The grave 266

160. Faustina I  
RIC 1181, after AD 141.

The grave 271

161. Colonial coin, Stobi: Iulia Domna  
Av: IVLIA AVGUSTA DOMNA  
Rv: STOBEN MUNIC

The grave 297

162. Colonial coin, Nicaea: Severus Alexander  
NIKAIΩON (with three standards).

The grave 319

163. Constantine II  
VOT X

164. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 811, Cyzic, AD 324-330.

165. Constantine II  
LRBC 839, Thessalonic, AD 330-333.

166. Constantinopolis  
LRBC 839, Thessalonic, AD 330-335

167. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 845, Thessalonic, AD 335-337.

168. Constantine II  
LRBC 846, AD 335-337.

169. The period of Constantine the Great  
Thessalonic.

170. The period of Constantine the Great (Constantius II?)

The grave 325

171. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 748, Siscia, AD 330-335.

172. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 847, Siscia, AD 335-337.

The grave 341

173. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 1073, Nicomedia, AD 324-330.

174. Constantius II  
LRBC 1118, Nicomedia, AD 330-335.

175. URBS ROMA  
Nicomedia, AD 330-335.

176. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 1159, Cyzic, AD 324-330.

177. Constantinopolis  
LRBC 1253, AD 330-335.

The grave 351

178. URBS ROMA  
LRBC 838, Thessalonic, AD 330-341 ?

179. Constantine II  
LRBC 890, Heraclea, AD 324-330.

180. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 1094 ?, Nicomedia ?, AD 324-330.

181. [Constantin]opolis

The grave 352

182. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 748, Siscia, AD 330-335.

183. Constantius II  
Thessalonic.

The grave 355

184. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 466, Ticinum, AD 324-327.



185. Constantius II  
LRBC 733, Siscia, AD 324-330.

186. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 737, Siscia, AD 324-330.

187. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 737, Siscia, AD 324-330.

188. Constantius II  
LRBC 739, Siscia, AD 324-330.

189. Constantius II  
LRBC 739, Siscia, AD 324-330.

190. Constantine the Great  
Siscia.

191. Constantine the Great  
Siscia.

The grave 375

192. Helena  
LRBC 741, Siscia, AD 324-330.

The grave 381

193. URBS ROMA  
LRBC 922, Heraclea, AD 330-335.

194. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 1010, Constantinopol, AD 330-335.

195. URBS ROMA  
Nicomedia.

196. Constantine II

The grave 384

197. Constantine the Great  
LRBC 1010, Constantinopol, AD 330-335.

The grave 404

198. Constantine the Great ?

The grave 412

199. Unidentified coin

The grave 431

200. Hadrianus ?

The grave 444

201. Colonial coin, Serdica: Caracalla or Severus Alexander  
CERΔΙΚΩΝ

The grave 452

202. Colonial coin, Stobi: Septimius Severus

The grave 459

203. Faustina II (FAVSTINA AVGVSTA)

The grave 462

204. Hadrianus ?

The grave 463

205. Antoninus Pius  
RIC 1010, Robertson<sup>66</sup> 355, AD 158-159.

The grave 464

206. Claudius I  
RIC 66, Robertson 62, AD 41-44.

The grave 468

207. Colonial coin, Nicaea: Gordianus

The grave 470

208. Septimius Severus

## **B. Coins from the area of the necropolis, outside the graves**

209. Septimius Severus

AE ↑ 3.12g weight, 18mm diam.

Cohen<sup>2</sup>, 370

BMC, V, p. 203, no. 256, AD 201, the second emission.

S 1 / 1969, 11 square, -1.25m.

210. Maximinus Trax

S 2 / 1967, 4 square.

211. Constantine the Great

AE ↓ 1.52g weight, 15mm diam.

RIC VII, p. 590, no. 149, AD 336-337.

LRBC I, 1025, AD 335-337.

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<sup>66</sup> Anne S. Robertson, *Roman Imperial Coins in the Hunter Coin Cabinet, University of Glasgow, I. Augustus to Nerva, 1962; II: Trajan to Commodus, 1971*, Oxford University Press, London-Glasgow-New York.

212. Constantine II  
 AE ↑ 2.60g weight, 18mm diam.  
 RIC VII, p. 633, no. 189, AD 330-335.  
 LRBC I, 1118, AD 330-335.  
 S 5 / 1970, -0.40m.
213. Constantius II  
 AE ↖ 4.50g weight, 19mm diam.  
 LRBC II, 2289, AD 346-350.  
 S 5 / 1970, -0.40m.
214. Antonius Pius?  
 AE ↓ 1.95g weight, 17mm diam., the inner part of a denarius.  
 S 7 / 1971, 10 square, -1.17m.
215. Constantius II  
 AE ↑ 2.22g weight, 18mm diam.  
 LRBC I, 841, AD 330-335, or 846, AD 335-337.  
 RIC VII, p. 526, no. 200, AD 335-336, or p. 129, no. 224, AD 336-337.  
 S 6 / 1971, 6 square, -0.48m.
216. Constantius II  
 AE ↘ 2.95g weight, 19mm diam.  
 RIC VII, p. 554, no. 97, AD 327-329.  
 S 6 / 1971, 8 square, -0.80m.
217. Constantine the Great  
 AE ↑ 2.22g weight, 18mm diam.  
 LRBC I, 964, AD 330-335.  
 RIC VII, p. 558, no. 116, AD 330-333.  
 S 6 / 1971, 5 square.
218. Constantinopolis  
 AE ↑ 2.67g weight, 18mm diam.  
 RIC VII, p. 560, no. 144, AD 333-336.  
 LRBC I 931, AD 330-335.
219. Indeterminate coin  
 AE. 0.52g weight, 16mm diam.  
 S 6/1971, 8 square, -0.72m.
220. Viminacium: Philippus the Arabs  
 Rv. IMP.M.IVL.PHILIPPVS.AVG, with draped and laureate bust, to the right.  
 Av. PMS.COL.VIM., the usual iconography.
221. Viminacium  
 VIMINACIVM, AD III  
 Discovered by chance, 1980.

222. Constantius II  
LRBC 854, Thessalonic.  
S 22/1982, 27 square, -0.65m.
223. Constantine II  
RIC 80, Cyzic, AD 330-331.
224. Constantine II  
Cyzic, AD 331, 333-334.  
S 9 / 1972, 4 square, -0.25m.
225. Constantius II  
Gloria exercitvs, with a standard.  
S 8 / 1972, 5 square, -0.80m.
226. Constantius II  
S 8 / 1972, 6 square, -1.02m.
227. Constantius II  
S 8 / 1972, 6 square, -0.30m.
228. Constantine the Great  
Gloria exercitvs, with two standards.
229. Constantius II  
Discovered by chance, 1972.
230. Indeterminate coin, the 4<sup>th</sup> century.  
S 9 / 1972, 18 square, -0.40m

### III.3. Fibulae

The fibulae are common objects in the Roman necropolises. Whether they are clothing or jewelry accessories, their presence is an important chronological, and sometimes ethnic indicator. From the excavations made in the cemetery of Sucidava between the years 1969-1983, there resulted a significant number of fibulae. The overwhelming majority is held by the Late Roman fibulae, namely, those with onion-shaped knobs while from the 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries, there were discovered only four fibulae.

Starting with the latter, we have an Aucissa type fibula (pl. CLXXII / 1), with an anchor-shaped head (pl. CLXXII / 2), and three with returned foot (pl. CLXXII / 3-5). The Aucissa type fibula was found in the grave 468, together with a coin from Emperor Gordianus III (238-244). The fibulae with anchor-shaped head were in use at late 2<sup>nd</sup> century until mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>67</sup>. The fibulae with returned foot circulated throughout the 3<sup>rd</sup> century; if

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<sup>67</sup> I. Popović, *Certain Traits of the Roman Silver Jewelry Manufacture in the Central Balkans*, Starinar, 42, 1996, p. 140-154; Gh. Popilian, *Câteva considerații cu privire la tezaurul de la Vârtop, jud. Dolj*, Arhivele Olteniei, SN, 13, 1998, p. 43-70.

we take into consideration the fact that they do not have any prominences<sup>68</sup>, the three fibulae with returned foot from Sucidava, can be dated in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

The first Roman fibula from the Late Period we are talking about here, was made of iron (pl. CLXXII / 6). It is a less common type in Oltenia, but it is still found in other Late Roman necropolises, where it was dated in the early 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>69</sup>.

All other Late Roman fibulae are of onion-shaped knobs type (*Zwiebelknopffibeln*) (pl. CLXXIII-CLXXVIII). All of them were made of bronze. The most important classifications of these fibulae were made by I. Kovrig<sup>70</sup> and E. Keller<sup>71</sup>.

According to Keller's typology, the fibulae with onion-shaped knobs from the cemetery of Sucidava are of the types 1, 3 and 4. Therefore, they do not exceed AD 380. However two pieces (pl. CLXXIII / 2 and pl. CLXXVIII / 6), due to their massiveness, could be included into Keller type 5, but this assumption is risky, since this type has a short leg<sup>72</sup>. All these are only considerations taking into account the above typology, which does not exclude a later dating of some of the pieces<sup>73</sup>.

### III.4. Buckles

The buckles are part of the typological series of clothing accessories (of belt or strap) and footwear; they maybe considered at the same time as pieces of military equipment. All the buckles found in the cemetery of Sucidava come from the Late Roman Period.

A first group of buckles are the simple ones, with semi-circular or oval link (pl. CLXXIX / 1-3). These buckles date from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>74</sup>.

The most numerous are the buckles with a plate for fixing the strap (pl. CLXXIX / 4-5, CXXX, CXXXI). They were made of semi-circular or oval ring, provided with a pin which is slightly bent over the ring. The plate is in fact an oval piece of metal which is wrapped over the ring, and it is then closed and fixed with one, two or three rivets. Such pieces circulated throughout the entire Late Roman Period<sup>75</sup>. Taking into account the context of discovery and other pieces of inventory, the dating of these buckles must be placed in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. The buckles from the grave 46 and the grave 85 can be considered from footwear, as they were found near the tibias of the skeletons from these graves.

The last group contains three buckles which are distinguished from the pieces presented here. The first buckle has an oval link, with an elongated plate for strap fixing strap, thinned in the middle and fastened with a rivet at the end (pl. CLXXXII / 1); from what we

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<sup>68</sup> S. Cociș, 2004, p. 147.

<sup>69</sup> Gh. Diaconu, *Târgșor. Necropola din secolele III-IV e.n.*, București 1965, p. 92-94; H. Nubar, *Contribuții la topografia cetății Histria în epoca romano-bizantină*, SCIV, 2, 1971, p. 205; C. Preda, 1980, p. 36-37.

<sup>70</sup> I. Kovrig, *Die Haupttypen der keiserzeitlichen Fibeln in Pannonien*, DissPann, II, 1937, 4, p. 78-86.

<sup>71</sup> E. Keller, 1971.

<sup>72</sup> E. Keller, 1971, abb. 11/12.

<sup>73</sup> R. Harhoiu, *Unele observații în legătură cu fibula cu butoni în formă de ceapă*, SCIV, 2, 1973, p. 321-322; O. Toropu, 1976, p. 59, footnote 249.

<sup>74</sup> Gh. Diaconu, 1965, p. 89-91.

<sup>75</sup> R. Harhoiu, *Die frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Rumänien*, Bukarest 1998, p. 119; M. Bărbulescu, *Mormântul princiar germanic de la Turda*, Cluj-Napoca, 2008, p. 53-54; L. Bârză, *Ein Gepidisches aus Siebenbürgen. Das gräberfeld 3 von Bratei*, (bearbeitet von R. Harhoiu), Cluj Napoca- Bistrița, 2010, taf. 82/1-2.

know so far from Sucidava<sup>76</sup>, the elongated plate appears to be a novelty, yet it is a type known in the Late cemeteries from Pannonia, which dates from the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>77</sup>, possibly by the end of this century<sup>78</sup> or the beginning of the following one<sup>79</sup>.

Another buckle which we discuss about here was made of silver (pl. CLXXXII / 2); it is a buckle with an oval plate, fastened with three rivets; the pin was decorated with three incised lines. Judging by the small size, it could be a shoe buckle; we may have to deal with an important person, if we admit that such objects of precious metal, indicated a certain position, rank or prestige; the dating of this type of buckle is in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, but given that all other buckles were made of bronze, the precious metal occurrence could indicate the end of this century, perhaps the beginning of the following one<sup>80</sup>.

The third buckle (pl. CLXXXII / 3) has a triangular plate, attached with a rivet at the end; the ring is semi-circular and the pin is simple; it is the only piece of this kind discovered in Sucidava. The triangular plate could suggest a Western Germanic origin<sup>81</sup>, but the piece could have arrived at Sucidava in other ways (trade, barbarians enrolled in the garrison); another similar piece made of bronze was found in grave 126 at Intercisa<sup>82</sup>, which was dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century. A buckle with a similar plate, but made of gold, comes from a grave discovered in Árpás Dombföld, Hungary<sup>83</sup>, dated in the late 4<sup>th</sup> century-the first half of the 5<sup>th</sup> century.

### III.5. Bracelets

The bracelets, in addition to their significance as jewelry, they are important artifacts from the numerical point of view in the Roman cemeteries. The bracelets found were mostly made of bronze, iron, bone and silver. It is tempting to claim that the bracelets would have been only the privilege of women, but some evidence contradicts this assumption.

III.5.1. Only a few iron bracelets (pl. CLXXXIII / 1-2) were found and generally in a poor state of preservation; they were made of simple bar, without any decoration.

III.5.2. Three bone bracelets (pl. CLXXXIII / 3) were discovered in an inhumation grave of a woman (grave 419). They are simple, circular and free from any ornament. They are usually dated to the middle and second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>84</sup>.

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76 O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 145, fig. 52.

77 V. Lányi, 1972, p. 81 și 158, abb. 52/28.

78 R. Harhoiu, 1998, p. 174-175, grab 3, taf. LXXXVII/4.

79 R. Madyda-Legutko, *Die Gürtelschnallen der Römischen Kaiserzeit und der frühen Völkerwanderungszeit im mitteleuropäischen Barbaricum*, B.A.R. Int. Ser. 360 (Oxford 1987), taf. 9/typ 15.

<sup>80</sup> See the discussion about a dwelling with gold jewells at Sucidava, V. Barbu, *O locuință romană târzie descoperită recent la Sucidava*, Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, 1, 1974, p. 83-92; see also, *Atilla und die Hunnen*. Herausgegeben vom Historischen Museum der Pfalz Speyer, Stuttgart 2007, p. 183.

<sup>81</sup> M. Kazanski, *Archéologie des peuples barbares*, București-Brăila 2009 (ed. V. Spinei), p. 471, and p. 489, fig. 11/3-4.

<sup>82</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, p. 36, no. 126 and p. 218, taf. 8/126.1.

<sup>83</sup> *Atilla und die Hunnen*. Herausgegeben vom Historischen Museum der Pfalz Speyer, Stuttgart 2007, p. 182-183 (after P. Tomka, in Arrabona, 39, 2001, p. 161-188, *non vidi*).

<sup>84</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 52, with discussions and bibliography.

III.5.3. Two silver bracelets (pl. CLXXXIII / 4-5) coming from the inhumation grave 135). They were made from simple bar, round in section. The ends are thinned, slightly overlapping one another. The closest analogy comes from Callatis, which was dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>85</sup>.

III.5.4. The bronze bracelets with wrapped ends (pl. CLXXXIV/-CLXXXVI) were made of plain wire, round in section, with thinned ends, twisted several times around the shaft. This type of bracelets had a wide circulation between the 2<sup>nd</sup>-4<sup>th</sup> centuries<sup>86</sup>. Many of them were discovered in graves of the necropolis<sup>87</sup>, along with other artifacts (pottery, coins, fibulae) from the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. A similar situation is recorded in the cemetery of Callatis<sup>88</sup>.

III.5.5. The bronze bracelets made of twisted wires (pl. CLXXXVII) are of three types. The first type consists of bracelets made of twisted wire so that the bracelet was empty inside (pl. CLXXXVII / 1). The ends are thinned, and the closing system is simple and was made of a loop and a hook.

The second type includes similar bracelets made like those of the previous type, but with open ends without closing system (pl. CLXXXVII / 2).

The third type of bracelets were made of two twisted wires: the first served as an axis, the other is wrapped around the first (pl. CLXXXVII / 3). The closing system consisted of a loop and a hook.

According to some scientists, the bracelets made of twisted wires were in use in the first half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>89</sup>. A closer dating could be specified in the cemetery of Callatis, where such objects were dated in the second and third quarters of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>90</sup>.

III.5.6. The bronze bracelets with snake heads (pl. CLXXXVIII) were made of simple wire, round section, oval or semicircular in section; sometimes the ends are open. In one case (pl. CLXXXVIII / 3), the snake heads were rendered on the body of the bracelet, while in the other cases the snake heads were in fact the ends of the pieces; the representations were obviously stylized. In one particular case (pl. CLXXXVIII / 4), only one end was worked in the shape of a snake head, the other end being thinned like the tail of a reptile, so the whole piece suggests a snake.

The bronze bracelets with snake heads were widely spread in the Late Roman Period<sup>91</sup>. The bracelets found at Callatis were dated to the middle and second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>92</sup>.

III.5.7. The bracelets made of sheet bronze, with incised decoration (pl. CLXXXIX / 1-2); they are the pieces whose surface was decorated with incised geometric motifs, in our case with groups of lines or circles with an incised dot in the center; its can be dated to the mid and second half of the fourth century<sup>93</sup>.

III.5.8. The bronze bracelets with simple (pl. CXC / 5-6) or ornamented (pl. CXC / 1-4) heads are bracelets made of round or oval cross-section bar, without any closing system; to close them, their heads were closed or overlapped. For decoration in this case, there were used incised lines; the bracelets with simple heads (pl. CXC / 5-6) have a thinner end as the

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<sup>85</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 49.

<sup>86</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska, 1991, no. 166-168.

<sup>87</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, 129, fig. 4/1-2, and p. 135, fig. 9/5.

<sup>88</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 50, e.

<sup>89</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska, 1991, no. 169-170.

<sup>90</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 49-50.

<sup>91</sup> V. Lanyi, 1972, p. 164, abb. 58.

<sup>92</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 51.

<sup>93</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, taf. 14/1038; V. Lanyi, 1972, p. 167, abb. 61; C. Preda, 1980, p. 52.

opposite one is bold; it seem to be the latest pieces of this type if we are to take into consideration the determination of similar silver pieces<sup>94</sup>. They can be dated like the previous type<sup>95</sup>.

III.5.9. Glass bracelets (pl. CXCI); they were made of black or blue glass; with one exception, all of them are circular, round in section; the exterior surface of one of them (pl. CXCI / 8) was adorned with oval cells, giving the impression that the edge of the bracelet is waved. All of them are dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>96</sup>.

### III.6. Earrings

The two gold earrings and also the earliest in the cemetery were found in the grave 412 (pl. CXCII/6-7) and date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>97</sup>. They were made of thin gold wire, bent in the shape of the letter S<sup>98</sup>, at the end of which there was pasted a facet button.

Another category of earrings is the one with simple link (pl. CXCII / 1-2, 4-5); the closing system was made by turning the end in a spiral to form a loop, and the other bent to form a hook; this kind of earrings had a wide period of circulation<sup>99</sup>; from the link, there were hung other accessories; the dating in the 4<sup>th</sup> century is supported by analogies<sup>100</sup>, as well as by their association in the grave (the grave 18) with other objects from the Late Roman Period.

The earring found in the grave 161 (pl. CXCII / 3) has certain features which are not connected to other earrings. From the loop that is inserted into the ear lobe, is suspended an umbo shield-shaped pendant; on the edges, the pendant has a number of dots made by hammering; below, by two rings, there is hung a biconical-shaped appendix, ended in a button.

### III.7. Rings

We continue the presentation and pieces of jewelry with rings. Two rings were made of silver (pl. CXCIII / 3-4), one of iron (pl. CXCIII / 5) and the rest are bronze rings.

The most spectacular is the silver ring with stone from the grave 102 (pl. CXCIII / 3); the "shoulders" of his protruding, near the chaton, were stylized like snake heads, and allow us to date it, according to some analogies from the south of the Danube<sup>101</sup>; in this case the ring could be dated in the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

About the rings from the graves 219 (a piece), 305 (two pieces) and 422 (a piece), we cannot say anything. Instead the ring from 246 grave was found associated with a coin from Emperor Philip the Arab, and the one from the grave 410 with a coin from Emperor Severus Alexander.

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<sup>94</sup> I. Popović, 1994, p. 337-338, no. 294-296.

<sup>95</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 51, with bibliography and discussions.

<sup>96</sup> D. Spasić-Durić, *Viminacium, the capital of the Roman province of Upper Moesia*, Pozarevac 2002, p. 112, fig. 95.

<sup>97</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska, 1991, p. 120-121; D. Spasić-Durić, *op.cit.*, p. 86, fig. 66-67 and p. 88, fig. 69.

<sup>98</sup> I. Popović, *Bijoux en or et en argent de IIe-IIIe siecle de la partie Serbe du basin danubien*, Die Archäologie und Geschichte der Region des Eisernen Tores zwischen 106-275 N. Chr., Kolloquium in Drobeta-Turnu Severin (1.-4. Oktober 2000). Rumanisch-Jugoslawische Kommission für die Erforschung der Region des Eisernen Tores -Archäologische Abteilung- IV, București 2001, p. 49, fig. 5.

<sup>99</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, Craiova 1981, p. 95.

<sup>100</sup> V. Lanyi, 1972, p. 171, abb. 65.

<sup>101</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska 1991, p. 101, type VIII.



The other rings can be dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, both because of the contexts in which they were found and in terms of known analogies<sup>102</sup>.

### III.8. Metal pendants and needles

Although a few (pl. CXCIV), the pendants and needles brought important specifications about the chronology of the graves. The lunula-shaped pendants (pl. CXCIV / 1-3) are already known in the cemetery at Sucidava-Celei<sup>103</sup>; they are dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century here and elsewhere<sup>104</sup>.

Another pendant in the shape of a tube, hexagonal in section (pl. CXCIV / 5) had small rings on top (only two were preserved) for hanging; the pieces of this type have been dated in the Roman Period<sup>105</sup>, especially in the Late Roman Period<sup>106</sup>.

Metal needles, such as those found in the necropolis of Sucidava, are also typical to the Late Roman Period<sup>107</sup>. They are ornaments made of silver.

### III.9. Mirrors

Only two mirrors were discovered in the graves of Sucidava necropolis, and we believe that they were laid as offerings in the graves of women. The first one (pl. CXCIV / 1) was found associated with artifacts from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, the 2<sup>nd</sup> one, a frame, is probably earlier (pl. CXCIV / 2).

The number of such discoveries from the cemetery is too small in comparison with the ones from other place of Sucidava<sup>108</sup>; this fact can be explained probably, because the stage of the investigations.

### III.10. Medical instruments

During the excavations from the years 1969-1983, there were discovered two medical instruments: a bronze spatula (pl. CXCIV / 4) and a little plate of slate for pounding drugs (pl. CXCIV / 3). The spatula comes from the inhumation grave 47 found along with a coin from Constantine the Great. The medical plate was found in the cremation grave 378, which maybe earlier. Such artifacts were discovered also during the excavations from 1967, led by N. Hampartumian, which dated them, based on coins and analogies, in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup>

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<sup>102</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 53-55, pl. XXV.

<sup>103</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, p. 129, fig. 4/4.

<sup>104</sup> V. Lanyi, 1972, p. 170, abb. 64/5; E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, taf. XVII/5; I. Popović, 1994, p. 335, no. 287.

<sup>105</sup> L. Ruseva-Slokoska, 1991, p. 138, no. 97.

<sup>106</sup> V. Lanyi 1972, p. 170, abb. 64/12.

<sup>107</sup> V. Lanyi 1972, p. 91 and p. 172, abb. 66/7-9.

<sup>108</sup> D. Tudor, *Le dépôt de miroirs de verre doublé de plomb trouvé à Sucidava*, Dacia, NS, 3, 1959, p. 415-433.

century<sup>109</sup>. The laying down of such objects inside the graves, there was an usual practice during the Roman Period<sup>110</sup>.

### III.11. Iron knives

Three iron knives (pl. CXCIV / 3.1, 5) were discovered in the necropolis of Sucidava. They were found in inhumation graves (101, 134 and 232), near the hips or the pelvic bone of the skeletons, which show that they were worn at the waist. They have been preserved fragmentarily. Their unusual appearance could document the presence of the bearers Sântana de Mures-Cerneahov Culture<sup>111</sup>, but to prove this hypothesis we need more evidence.

### III.12. Bone stylus

Only one stylus (pl. CXCIV / 6) was found in the cemetery. It was found in an inhumation grave with a rich inventory (grave 271), belonging to a woman, dated according to a coin from Iulia Domna, in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century. It was made of a bone rod, polished, round in section, with the upper end ringed; the lower part was beautifully decorated with grooves and incisions and is ending in a sharp point, like a pencil today. It is a special piece, but we do not know whether its laying in the grave has a significance or not<sup>112</sup>.

### III.13. Beads

The beads are a very numerous category of objects in a Roman cemetery<sup>113</sup>, and especially in the case of a Late Roman cemetery<sup>114</sup>. Most of them were made of glass but also, of other materials. There is a wide variety of shapes and colours. They are sometimes called pearls. All of them belonged to necklaces worn around the neck. A necklace may contain only beads of a single type or of several types. The owners of these necklaces must have been mostly women and children, but we do not exclude men. There are cases (the grave 241) when it was a necklace with a bead, a big one. From the necropolis of Sucidava, there come the following types of beads.

III.13.1. Beads with human representations are very rare (pl. CXCVI); such pieces were found only in one case, in the inhumation grave of a child (the grave 75), whom the necklace had belonged to; it was laid near the left elbow; the beads were made of black glass. On beads, there are human representation (only the head), in the form of a medallion; the pieces had been strung on a thread through two cross holes; similar beads from the necropolis of Callatis were chronologically placed in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century, or even to the

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<sup>109</sup> V. Wolski, N. Hampartumian, *Deux tombeaux de médecins découverts dans les nécropoles de l'époque romaine en Dacie*, XXII<sup>e</sup> Congrès International d'histoire de la médecine, Bucarest-Constanza (30 Août- 5 Septembre 1970), Bucureşti 1972, p. 309-310.

<sup>110</sup> L. Oța, *Physicians' graves in Moesia Inferior (1<sup>st</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD)*, In honorem Gheorghe Popilian (edited by Dorel Bondoc), Craiova 2006, p. 223-233.

<sup>111</sup> Gh. Diaconu, 1965, pl. LXXI/2, LXXVIII/2, LXXXV/6, CIX/8.

<sup>112</sup> For analogies, see C. Preda, 1980, pl. XXIX/pas.1; M.T. Biró, *The Bone Objects of the Roman Collection*. Catalogi Musei Nationalis Hungarici. Series Archaeologica, II, Budapest, 1994, plate LXXXIV/847.

<sup>113</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, Craiova 1981, p. 96-97.

<sup>114</sup> V. Lanyi 1972, p. 169, abb. 63.

end<sup>115</sup>. There are other similar pieces, which come from the Museum of Split, dating from the same period, but with different representations<sup>116</sup>.

III.13.2. Bitruncated cone-shaped beads (pl. CXC VII) are numerous; they were usually made of dark blue or black paste; some graves where they were discovered, present evidence of dating in the 4<sup>th</sup> century; the same dating was supported for other cemeteries<sup>117</sup>.

III.13.3. Beads with inlaid decoration (pl. CXC VIII); they were made of dark blue or black paste; all of them are spherical, with a large central hole; the inlaid decoration was made of white or yellowish-white paste; the decoration motifs are winding lines (pl. CXC VIII / 7), meandering braided lines (pl. CXC VIII / 1, 3), winding lines inserted by dots (pl. CC VIII / 4, 6, 8) and plant stalks (pl. CXC VIII / 2). The context in which they were discovered and the known analogies, can date the inlaid beads in the 4<sup>th</sup> century; even in the 4<sup>th</sup>-7<sup>th</sup> decades of this century, after E. Keller<sup>118</sup>, perhaps until the early 5<sup>th</sup> century<sup>119</sup>.

III.13.4. Spherical and discoidal beads (pl. CXC IX). We included in this category the pieces of these shapes, simple, undecorated in any way. They are found in large amounts, sometimes forming a necklace, sometimes in combination with other types of beads. The dating and analogies are the same as those presented for the previous types.

III.13.5. Polyhedral beads (pl. CC) were usually made of dark blue paste; they were so polished that the faces, almost in all the cases, give a diamond shape. The dating and analogies are the same as those presented for the previous types.

III.13.6. Amber beads (pl. CCI / 1-3) were found in small numbers, in only two graves (57 and 284); they are very rare pieces; their shape is irregular, with several round prominences, being perforated on top, to be strung in a necklace.

III.13.7. Tubular beads (pl. CCI / 4-6, 8) are in the shape of a tube with a smooth surface; they sometimes have circular "ribs" on the body (pl. CCXI / 4-5); the section is usually round, but there are exceptions from this rule.

III.13.8. Joint beads (pl. CCI / 7, 9-10) are of different shapes and sizes, which were stuck together; during the Late Roman Period, such pieces were common<sup>120</sup>.

III.13.9. Grooved surface beads (pl. CCI/11-13) are of different shapes and sizes, whose surface was slightly or deeply grooved. They had a wide circulation in time, so that can be found in the early cemeteries<sup>121</sup>, and also in the later ones<sup>122</sup>.

### III.14. Pieces of military equipment

Such items were found in three graves, two of which are of inhumation (the graves 246 and 138) and one of cremation (the grave 472). The most significant, if we can call it so, comes from the grave 246; we are talking about five strap or belt applied ornaments (pl. CCII / 1-5), with rectangular frame and the interior in the shape of stylized geometrical, vegetal and pelta motifs; one piece (pl. CCII / 4) presents, on one of the short sides, four tubular rings,

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<sup>115</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 55.

<sup>116</sup> N. Cambi, *Neki kasnoantički predmeti od stakla s figuralnim prikazima u arheološkom muzeju u Splitu*, Arheološki Vestnik. Acta archaeologica, XXV, 1974, p. 139-157.

<sup>117</sup> Gh. Diaconu, 1965, p. 108-110; H. Nubar, 1971, p. 206.

<sup>118</sup> E. Keller, 1971, p. 94.

<sup>119</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, p. 191-192.

<sup>120</sup> V. Lányi 1972, p. 169, abb. 63/22-25.

<sup>121</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, pl. XXXI/ M 223.

<sup>122</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. XXVIII/pas.

through which it was attached to a buckle; the pieces were found together with a coin from Philippus the Arab, suggesting a dating to the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>123</sup>.

Two bronze strap-ends and a button coming from the cremation grave 472 (pl. CCII / 6); they are common pieces of military equipment dating from the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century<sup>124</sup>.

The last pieces of equipment presented here were found in the inhumation grave 138; first we are talking about four applied ornaments (button-nails) in the shape of a disk with the surface decorated with concentric circles (pl. CCIII / 1, 3, 4-5)<sup>125</sup>; secondly, there are four button-nails with semi-spherical heads (pl. CCIII / 2, 6, 8) of different shapes and sizes<sup>126</sup>; some of them maybe classified as button-nails for shields<sup>127</sup>; other two bronze buttons with a long nail for fastening; all of them probably date from the 2<sup>nd</sup> century<sup>128</sup>.

### III.15. Bronze tubes

In two late inhumation graves (289 and 402), there were found several small bronze tubes (pl. XCI and CXIV). The significance of these objects is disputable. In the first case (grave 289), the tubes were found on the right hip, suggesting that it was worn at the waist. In the other case (grave 402), the bronze tube was found next to right foot, with a mirror and three glass flagons. Theoretically, there are two possibilities: either we deal with cosmetic objects, which is less likely, or is it about the tubes for keeping needles.

### III.16. Glass vessels

From the fifteen glass vessels recovered during the excavations, six are glasses (pl. CCIV); they were made of transparent paste and have the lip straight, sometimes slightly inclined inwards (pl. CCIV / 2, 4, 6); their base is usually concave (pl. CCIV / 1), often profiled (pl. CCIV/2-3, 5-6). In one case (pl. CCXIV / 4), the base is ring-shaped and profiled; all glasses have a slim shape; from the typological point of view, all of them are similar to Isings form 106 and they were found in graves which can be dated in the 4<sup>th</sup> century, possibly to its end.

Two unguentaria (pl. CCV / 1-2) date from the Late Roman Period (146.1 Raurica Augusta<sup>129</sup> and Isings 105 forms), while the third (pl. CCV / 3) seems to be earlier, being found in the grave (271) with a coin from Iulia Domna. From the same grave, there comes a

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<sup>123</sup> M.C. Bishop, J.C.N. Coulston, *Roman military equipment from the Punic Wars to the fall of Rome*, Second Edition, Oxford 2006, p. 159, fig. 100/9-10.

<sup>124</sup> M.C. Bishop, J.C.N. Coulston, 2006, p. 183, fig. 118/14.

<sup>125</sup> For some type of appliques, see J. Oldenstein, *Zur Ausrüstung römischer Auxiliareinheiten*, Bericht der Römisch-Germanischen Kommission, 57, 1976, taf. 86.

<sup>126</sup> J. Oldenstein, 1976, taf. 46-50.

<sup>127</sup> L. Petculescu, *Bronze shield fittings in Roman Dacia*, The Antique Bronzes: typology, chronology, authenticity. The Acta of the 16<sup>th</sup> International Congress of Antique Bronzes, organised by The Romanian National History Museum, Bucharest, May 26<sup>th</sup>-31<sup>st</sup>, 2003, Bucharest 2004, p. 373-374.

<sup>128</sup> L.D. Amon, *Armamentul și echipamentul armatei romane din Dacia sud-carpatică*, Craiova 2004, p. 155-157.

<sup>129</sup> After the typology of B. Rütli, *Die römischen Gläser aus Augst und Kaiseraugst*, Augst 1991, p. 122; this type of vessel is dated between the late 3<sup>rd</sup> century till early 5<sup>th</sup>.

small vessel like an amphorette (pl. CCV / 5), it is of the Isings 91 form<sup>130</sup>. The two little vessels with the rim inclined to the exterior, thin neck and celled body (pl. CCV / 4, 6) are of the Isings 114 form, in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century. But the most interesting are three bottles (pl. CCV / 7-9) discovered in the grave 402; they have funnel-shaped mouth, thin neck, prismatic body with the pregnant shoulders and the concave base. The surface of the body was decorated with circles disposed in registers, oblique lines and network lines; it was discovered in a grave with a fibula of Keller type 4; so they can be dated in the second half of the 4<sup>th</sup> century.

### **III.17. Wooden cases with frames and handles of bronze**

Such objects were revealed only in two graves, both of inhumation (the graves 6 and 271). The wood was not preserved, but the frames, the seals and the bronze nails (pl. III-IV), or in the second case only the handles (pl. LXXXVII) were discovered. The seals had the lateral sides finished in the shape of vegetal motifs. All of them were fixed on the case using bronze nails. The handles were curved with the ends turned up; from these ends there were fastened some hinges provided with a washer which were fixed inside the box. These cases were meant to preserve some small or valuable things. They were provided with a key locking system as we can see at a piece from the grave 6. They are dated in the same period with the graves they were found in, in the first half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century.

### **III.18. Iron nails for footwear**

Iron nails for footwear (pl. CCVI) were found in graves and isolated, in the area of the cemetery. They were made only of iron. The ones found in graves belonged to the shoes of the dead. The other, found passim in the perimeter of the cemetery, could be a lost object. They are small, with conical heads and with a thin and short nail. They were used both for the shoes worn by civilians, and especially by the military<sup>131</sup>. The most used footwear were probably *calcei* and *caligae*<sup>132</sup>.

### **III.19. Iron nails**

During the excavations in the cemetery, there were found several iron nails (pl. CCVII-CCVIII). They are small, with conical or flat head, and the rod is square or rectangular (rarely) in section. Such nails were not used in construction. Their presence in the cemetery is because of the wooden coffins (which has not been preserved), in which the deceased were buried<sup>133</sup>; as it is the case today, the iron nails were used to fix the lid of the box. Iron nails were also found in cremation graves (1, 31, 195, 254, 417, 432, 437, 440, 444, 474 and 477); their significance in this context cannot be explained only if, before cremation, the body of the deceased was laid also in a wooden coffin.

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<sup>130</sup> See also, S. Fox, M. Pomponi, *Publio Elvio Pertinace imperatore romano 126-193 d.C.*, Roma 2010, p. 129.

<sup>131</sup> M. Feugère, *Weapons of the Romans*, 2002, p. 179, fig. 240-241.

<sup>132</sup> M.C. Bishop, J.C.N. Coulston, 2006, p. 112, fig. 64 and p. 186, fig. 120/1.

<sup>133</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tăulea, 1987, p. 91-92.

## IV. BURIAL RITES AND RITUALS

Contrary to practice, we left this chapter for the last part of this work. We thought that after the study of the inventory of the graves, the interpretation of the types of burial would be easier to write.

The Roman and Late Roman necropolis from Sucidava-Celei is of inhumation and of cremation. It is entirely about a flat cemetery. Because the site has not been entirely excavated, there cannot be drawn any final conclusions, but the hundreds of graves<sup>134</sup> searched so far allow us to make some considerations.

The excavations between 1966-1967 led by N. Hamparțumian<sup>135</sup>, the ones from 1968<sup>136</sup> and the ones between 1969-1983 made under the supervision of G. Popilian and presented in the pages of this paper, revealed approximately 600 graves, of which about 88% are graves of inhumation, and about 12% are graves of cremation<sup>137</sup>.

### IV.1. Cremation graves

The cremation graves in the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, although in a smaller number than the inhumation ones, could still be noticed in a significant way. Their state of preservation was very bad, most of them had been affected by vine plantations, which involve deep trench digging. The inventory of the cremation graves in Sucidava was usually poor; many of these graves had no inventory. In a few cases (the graves 142, 196, 274 and 297), there had been used urns for storing the cremated remains<sup>138</sup>. According to the already known practice, in the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, we can distinguish two main types of incineration graves.

IV.1.1. Graves with cremation on the spot (*bustum*)<sup>139</sup>; for the setting out of these graves, there were dug holes of several types: rectangular holes with rounded corners (pl. CCIX / 4-5, CCX, CCXI / 1-5), oval-shaped holes (pl. CCIX / 1-2), irregular holes (pl. CCXXI / 6-7).

Some of them were dug "in steps" (pl. CCIX / 3)<sup>140</sup>, others in the shape of a trough (pl. CCIX / 4-5). There is no rule concerning the orientation of these graves. The strong traces of burning on the edge of the hole show that we are dealing with cremation on the spot.

IV.1.2. Graves with cremation in another place (in *ustrinum*); for such a ritual, there was necessary a funeral pyre within or outside the cemetery. after the cremation, the remains

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<sup>134</sup> The estimated number of the graves from the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, could be around some thousand.

<sup>135</sup> Unpublished excavations.

<sup>136</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, p. 125-140

<sup>137</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tăulea, 1987, p. 91.

<sup>138</sup> About the graves with cremation remains laid in urns, see D. Protase, *Riturile funerare la daci și daco-romani*, București 1971, p. 68-69.

<sup>139</sup> About this type of burials, see L. Oța, *Busta in Moesia Inferior*, Funerary Practices in Europe, before and after the Roman Conquest (the 3<sup>rd</sup> century BC- 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD). Proceedings of the 8<sup>th</sup> International Colloquium of Funerary Archaeology, 4<sup>th</sup> - 7<sup>th</sup> October 2007 (Actae Terrae Septemcastrensis, VI, 1), 2007, p. 75-99.

<sup>140</sup> See also, C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, p. 134, fig. 7.

were transported and laid in the grave itself<sup>141</sup>. Generally, the remains of the cremation were laid in holes (simple or ritually burnt).

## IV.2. Graves of cenotaph type

They are symbolic funerals for those whose body was not found in order to be buried. In the Roman and Late Roman cemetery at Sucidava-Celei, the number of the graves of cenotaph type is not too large (graves 133, 162, 235, 243, 308, 319, 345, 411 and 430). The holes may have different shapes (pl. CCXVI / 1-2). Sometimes in the holes, there were laid objects of inventory and offerings.

## IV.3. Graves of inhumation

In the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, the inhumation was the most practised type of burial. It was also practiced in the time of the Roman province of Dacia mostly for children<sup>142</sup>, but especially in the Late Roman Period. Taking into account the specificity, we particularly ascertained here some types of graves.

### IV.3.1. Brick box graves

They were built of bricks with mortar or simply laid in the ground (pl. CCXII-CCXIII, CCXIV / 1-4). The walls of the box were made of four, five or six rows of bricks<sup>143</sup>. Normally, the bottom surface was paved with bricks or tiles placed horizontally, but this rule was not applied all the time.

The roof of these brick boxes was usually made in two slopes of bricks or tiles, with the top covered with gutter-tiles, like a roof of a house today (pl. CCXIV / 6-7, pl. CCXV / 1-5). Gutter tiles were not used in all the cases (pl. CCXIV / 8-9, pl. CCXV / 6). Because the tiles or bricks were large (42 x 27 x 5cm), for the stability of the roof, the last row of bricks (the top one), was a little bit withdrawn to the exterior; in this way there was made a groove which was meant to support the edges of the roof. The ends of the roof were filled with bricks or tiles laid on the edge. In some cases the tiles were placed horizontally next to each other to cover the grave (pl. CCXIV / 5).

Not all the graves in brick boxes were completely made of these construction materials (the grave 359). In some graves only the bottom was made of such materials, while in others, only the roof was made of tiles or bricks (the grave 361).

The deceased was placed in a horizontal position, lying on the back, with the legs straight or crossed. The hands were crossed on the abdomen or on the pelvic bone; sometimes a hand was stretched and the other bent and placed on the abdomen, or one hand was resting on the chest while the other was placed on the abdomen; in other cases both hands were placed on the hips. Frequently, at the feet of the deceased, there were laid three pitchers.

The graves in brick boxes are the most impressive in the cemetery, that is why they were looted. Perhaps at that time, the building of such a grave implied a certain material situation.

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<sup>141</sup> About the graves with the cremation in another place from Moesia, see L. Oța, *Mormintele din Moesia Inferior cu resturile incinerăției la ustrina depuse în groapă*, Apulum, XLIV, 2007, p. 223-241.

<sup>142</sup> Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, p. 58.

<sup>143</sup> About this type of graves from Moesia, see L. Oța, *Morminte de înhumăție în cutie din Moesia Inferior*, Tibiscum, SN, Caransebeș, 1, 2011, p. 144-146.

Regarding the dating of these graves, there are some estimations. Some of them are early. The archaeological excavations revealed cases of graves in brick boxes overlapped or "intersected" by graves in simple holes; from this evidence (the graves 102, 154, and 424) there undoubtedly result that the brick box graves are anterior to the burials in a simple pit.

In another case, the graves with the bottom made of tiles or bricks (the graves 2, 96, 359) present evidence (fibulae, glass vessels), which clearly date them in the Late Roman Period<sup>144</sup>.

The custom of laying the dead in the hole, with the legs crossed (the graves 96 and 154) seem strange.

#### IV.3.2. Simple pit graves

Inhumation in a simple pit covers more than half of the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei (pl. CCXVI / 3-10, CCXVII-CCXXXIII). A large percentage of them are children's graves (pl. CCXXXIV-CCXXXVII). We can notice that there are also double inhumation graves in simple pits (pl. CCXXXIII), which imply certain relations between the buried, probably members of the same family.

For such burials (inhumation in simple pits), there were dug rectangular holes, often with rounded corners. The deceased was buried in the hole, in a wooden coffin which was not preserved, but the so many iron nails found (pl. CCVII-CCVIII) certify this. There were certainly some cases of burials with the deceased laid directly on the ground<sup>145</sup>, or perhaps the bodies of the deads were laid on a cerement who was not preserved. There is no rule of the orientation of the graves; the east-west orientation (the head to the west) were arranged perhaps because of the influence of Christianity. In some cases (the graves 24 and 25), on both sides of the the head, there was laid a brick. Some of the dead persons were buried in simple pits with their legs crossed (the grave 349).

The overwhelming majority of the dead was placed on the back with the legs outstretched and the arms close to the body; but there were found graves where the crossed legs or arms of the dead were placed on the abdomen or chest; sometimes an arm was bent, while the other was lying on the body. Sometimes the knees and the feet of the dead were tied with a string (which was not preserved).

There are quite a few graves with no inventory. On the other hand, the inventory of a grave may consist of: coins, glass vessels, lamps, two-handled pitchers (amforidions), one-handled pitchers, mugs, one-handled cups, two-handled cups, amphorae, pots, plates and bowls, iron knives, hair pins, bronze tubes, beads, rings, necklaces, tiaras, earrings, pendants, objects of bone (a few), bracelets, fibulae, buckles. We should notice the frequency of three pitchers in many graves, sometimes accompanied by a single-handled. In a few cases (graves 8, 131, 161 and 462), there were found animal bones, left over from the funeral banquet.

#### IV.3.3. Simple pit graves, in a semi-crouched position

So far, there have been discovered only six graves with the deceased in a semi-crouched position (pl. CCXXXVIII). The bent knee position, the position of the deceased placed on one side (sometimes with the head lying on one ear) are discordant in comparrison with the other graves in simple pits. In some cases (the grave 194), these graves superposed and displaced other earlier graves. In fact, it is about something else, probably about individuals belonging to an ethnic group with other burial rites<sup>146</sup>, however different from

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<sup>144</sup> Analogies in the cemetery of Intercisa, acc. to E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, p. 19 and the followings.

<sup>145</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, p. 137.

<sup>146</sup> H. Nubar, in SCIV, 2, 1971, p. 211, no. 1.



those practised in Sucidava. In the collective grave 311-312 (pl. XCVI), one of the skeletons seems to have been placed also in a semi-crouched position.

#### IV.3.4. Simple pit graves, in a crouched position

In the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, in three graves, there were found skeletons placed in a crouched position (pl. CCXXXIX / 1-3). At least in two cases (the graves 327 and 328), there had been practiced the ritual of the artificial skull deformation. The two were surely strangers to these places, arrived here from somewhere to the east. The fact that the artificial deformation of the skull was a widespread phenomenon at that time, on a very large space (almost a fashion)<sup>147</sup>, significantly hinder the possibility of identifying their ethnic origin. Their presence in the cemetery of Sucidava, could be attributed to the need for soldiers, probably enrolled as *foederati* in the local military garrison.

The two graves mentioned above were found at a lower depth than the graves from the 4<sup>th</sup> century, in other words, they are later.

#### IV.4. Burial in an amphora

Only in one grave, in the necropolis of Sucidava (pl. XCII / grave 291), there was found evidence of the burial in an amphora. Unfortunately, from the amphora, only a few fragments were preserved, too small to reconstruct the type of amphora. A few analogies for this kind of burial were found at Histria<sup>148</sup> and Callatis<sup>149</sup>, which are few and they were also dated in the Late Roman Period. These are children's graves.

### V. Conclusions

The archaeological research in Roman and Late Roman necropolis from Sucidava, the ascertaining of the burial rites and rituals and the study of the grave inventory allow us to draw some important considerations on the material and spiritual culture of the Lower Danube region. The cemetery was used, over several centuries, by the civilian population and soldiers of the garrison.

Depending on the burial rite and ritual, there can be distinguished the following main types of graves:

- cremation graves on the spot (*bustum*);
- cremation graves with the burning made in another place (in *ustrinum*);
- graves of cenotaph type;
- inhumation graves in brick boxes;
- inhumation graves in simple pits;
- inhumation graves in simple pits, in semi-crouched position;
- inhumation graves, in simple pits, in crouching position;
- inhumation graves in amphorae.

Before moving on to the chronology of the burials in the cemetery, there are some general comments to be done as it follows.

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<sup>147</sup> R. Harhoiu, 1998, p. 33; L. Oța, Istros, X, 2000, p. 375-376.

<sup>148</sup> H. Nubar, 1971, p. 203.

<sup>149</sup> C. Preda, 1980, p. 21.

The 2<sup>nd</sup>-3<sup>rd</sup> centuries graves are fewer than the Late Roman Period ones, many of them were probably damaged or displaced by the latter, as the earlier excavations had proved<sup>150</sup>. Even so, the evidence certifies that the cemetery was used during this period.

Unlike other Roman cemeteries<sup>151</sup>, here the cremation graves have quite a secondary share. The explanation is that with the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, the inhumation began to be practised more frequently (Antoninus Pius was the first Roman emperor who was buried). If we take into account the fact that the Christian religion forbides the burning of corpses, then we still have an explanation for the large number of the inhumation graves. There are rare cases of graves with offerings of animals.

Hundreds of coins recovered from excavations (most of them were found in graves, others, less numerous, come from all the cemetery area), offer a broad base of dating<sup>152</sup>, but this becomes clearer when examining other artifacts (fibulae, bracelets, glass jars). The discovery of some early coins (Agrippa, Claudius I) in the context of several centuries later, show a broad chronological period in which these pieces circulated. A lot of coins were found in the mouth of the deceased, and others on the chest, thus respecting the tradition of laying in the grave, along with the deceased, the *obolus* for Charon.

Many of the objects found in the graves are glass beads. Given that these beads were found in significant amounts in other cemeteries of Roman<sup>153</sup> or Late Roman Periods<sup>154</sup>, such artifacts cannot be connected exclusively to the presence of the Sarmatians.

Although most of the graves are dated in the Late Roman Period, objects to be clearly identified as Christian, have not been found. This is a sign of the fact that the implementation of the new religion was made with difficulty in the context of pagan thousand-year-old traditions.

Finding iron knives, in a few graves (the graves 101, 134, 232), near the hips of the dead, leaves the hypothesis that in these cases we deal with Sântana de Mureș-Cerneahov Culture bearers. This evidence concur with other discoveries in the Late Roman fortification area, a few fibulae with semi-discoidal head and rhomboidal foot, datable to and after the mid 4<sup>th</sup> century<sup>155</sup>.

There has already been an attempt<sup>156</sup> to classify the dead buried in the civilian cemetery of Sucidava, from the ethnical origin point of view. Thus the inhumation graves in simple pits, in wooden coffins and brick boxes should be attributed to the Roman or Romanized population; the graves of children buried in simple graves may belong to the Geto-Dacians; cremation graves on the spot, with the remains laid in pits dug in the shape of a trough or in steps could be attributed to ethnic elements coming from the south (Greeks, Thracians, Illyrians); cremations graves with the burning made in another place, but the pit with no ritual burning would belong to the Illyro-Dalmatian elements; cremation graves with burning in another place, but unburnt pit, and the remains laid in an urn could be attributed to the Celts or Romanised Geto-Dacians; it is also the case of the graves with the remains of the cremation placed in simple pits; and some inhumation graves belong to the Sarmatians. This

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<sup>150</sup> C.C. Petolescu, O. Onea, 1973, p. 137.

<sup>151</sup> M. Babeș, *Zu den Bestattungsarten im nördlichen Flachgräberfeld von Romula. Ein Beitrag Grabtypologie des römischen Dazien*, Dacia, NS, XIV, 1970, p. 167-206; idem, *Necropola daco-romană de la Enisala*, SCIV, 1, 1971, p. 119-46; Gh. Popilian, *Necropola daco-romană de la Locusteni*, Craiova 1981, etc.

<sup>152</sup> Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Monedele descoperite în necropola Sucidavei, în campania a XX-a (1968)*, Materiale și cercetări arheologice, X, 1973, p. 141-146.

<sup>153</sup> M. Babeș, SCIV, 1, 1971, p. 30; Gh. Popilian, 1981, p. 96-97.

<sup>154</sup> Gh. Diaconu, 1965, p. 108-110; C. Preda, 1980, p. 55, and the followings.

<sup>155</sup> D. Tudor, Dacia, 11-12, 1948, p. 197-198; O. Toropu, 1976, p. 113; O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 98-99.

<sup>156</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 97-98.

ethnic distribution is more than two-decade-old<sup>157</sup>, and it is no longer supported. We should note that in the cemetery, there was not found even a single hand-made vessel, or presenting features of the Geto-Dacian or Celtic pottery. The overwhelming majority of findings in the necropolis is of Roman origin.

Certain clues lead to the conclusion that in the cemetery of Sucidava- Celei there were buried some foreign individuals. Three graves should be pointed out, two in the brick boxes (the graves 96, 154) and the third in a simple pit (the grave 349), where the deceased were buried with their legs crossed. The graves with skeletons in crouched or semi-crouched position certify the presence of groups of barbarians, probably colonized or enrolled in Sucidava garrison. It could be about Sarmatians<sup>158</sup> or Alani<sup>159</sup>.

It is true that graves of this type are few, indicating that the penetration of barbarians within the Roman garrisons was only in certain forms, selective and accepted by the Roman authorities<sup>160</sup>. Perhaps we should also take into consideration the fact that within the Sucidava military fortification, there were discovered fragments of Hunnish cauldrons<sup>161</sup>. Likewise, special attention should be given to a collective grave (the grave 71-81), in which one of the two dead bodies (the grave 71) was buried in the pit, lying on the back with the knees wide apart; we find the same situation in the grave 418 (pl. CXXI/418); this ritual is usually found among barbarian populations, it might be of Hunnish origin<sup>162</sup>. The dating in the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> century<sup>163</sup>, of these rituals, the burial in these strange positions, seems most likely. In the same period, there were dated the fragments of Hunnish cauldrons, discovered inside the fortification<sup>164</sup>.

Many of the inhumation graves were set out for children, which shows that even in the Roman and Late Roman Periods, infant mortality rate was very high. In some cases (the graves 150 and 130), over the child's head, there was placed a tile, in other cases (the grave 391), the tile was laid over the feet.

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An accurate chronology of the graves cannot be done at the present state of research. There are graves that have no inventory and show no signs of dating. On the other hand, other graves maybe dated closely enough, we refer here to the graves with the inventory consisting in coins, fibulae, pottery and other objects. Based on the analysis of the funeral rites and rituals and study of the inventory items, there can be distinguished some chronological horizons of the burials made in the necropolis.

In the first decades of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, in the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, there was no burial. At least there is no indication in this respect. The few coins discovered here, dating from Emperors Trajan or Hadrianus, are older and stayed longer in circulation; we can invoke here the habit of old coins laid in tombs. The one-handle pitchers and amforidions would belong to the first half of the 2<sup>nd</sup> century, maybe dated rather on the middle of this century. There is no fibula, or lamp in early 2<sup>nd</sup> century.

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<sup>157</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 97-98.

<sup>158</sup> Gh. Diaconu, *Probleme ale culturii Sântana-Cerneahov pe teritoriul R.P.R. în lumina cercetărilor din necropola dela Târgșor*, SCIV, 2, 1961, p. 264 and p. 278.

<sup>159</sup> H. Nubar, 1971, p. 211 and the followings.

<sup>160</sup> L. Oța, *Hunii în Dobrogea*, Istros, X, 2000, p. 373.

<sup>161</sup> D. Tudor, in *Dacia*, 7-8, 1941, p. 375.

<sup>162</sup> A. Petre, *La romanité en Scythie Mineure*, București 1987, p. 57, pl. 147/a-f.

<sup>163</sup> J. Tejral, *The problem of the primary acculturation at the beginning of the migration period*, Die spätrömische Kaiserzeit und die frühe Völkerwanderungszeit in Mittel- und Osteuropa, Hrsg. M. Maczynska, T. Grabarczyk, Łódź, 2000, p. 5-31.

<sup>164</sup> D. Tudor, in *Dacia*, 7-8, 1941, p. 375; idem, in *Dacia*, 11-12, 1948, p. 187-188; O. Toropu, 1976, p. 115.

**The first chronological horizon** of burials in the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei, starts with mid 2<sup>nd</sup> century and ends with mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century. This refers to cremation as well as inhumation graves. For the first category, there were used pits dug in steps and ritually burnt pits. The incineration of the deceased took place on the spot (*bustum*) or in another place (at *ustrinum*). In quite a few cases, the cremated remains were laid in an urn. For the inhumation ritual, the dead was laid in simple pits or in brick boxes; the deceased was often laid in a wooden coffin, whose lid was fastened with iron nails. In the graves, there were laid offerings consisting in vessels (one-handled pitchers, two-handled pitchers (amforidions), one-handled cups), coins, lamps and rarely, fibulae. Although they were less numerous, there were found graves with rich inventory (silver rings, gold earrings). Their low number may indicate a certain social status, but due to the fact that some of them were vandalized and looted.

The burials in the cemetery dated at late 2<sup>nd</sup> century and especially early 3<sup>rd</sup> century are numerous, this being due not to the increased mortality at all, but rather to increase the population. This statistic is also supported by the measures taken to define and protect the civilian settlement<sup>165</sup>. Both burial rites, cremation and inhumation, were still practised. However, there can be noted the expansion of the inhumation in contrast with the cremation. For the inhumation ritual, the dead was laid in simple pits or in brick boxes. The inventory of the graves consisted of: coins, pots (used as urns or vessel offerings), one-handled pitchers, double-handled pitchers (amforidions), one-handled cups made of rough, white clay, two-handled cups, melting cups, lamps, ornaments, pieces of military equipment, bone and sometimes, safe deposit boxes made of wood.

At the mid 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the burials in the cemetery of Sucidava suddenly stopped for a while. It is difficult to specify an accurate date, but the last coins discovered in the necropolis of the time was issued during Emperor Philippus the Arab. Should we look for a cause of this situation in the context of the difficult time Dacia and the Balkan provinces of the Roman Empire had to go through? It is difficult to answer. The war from AD 247 against the Carps, the invasion of the Goths from AD 248, led by Argaithus and Gunthericus, the invasion of the Goths, led by Kniva, from the winter of AD 249-250 and other invasions that followed<sup>166</sup>, caused the Roman Empire enormous human and material loss. Literary sources speak about the deportation of hundreds of thousands of civilians<sup>167</sup>. Regarding the situation in Sucidava, it is significant that the civilian settlement was small now, by raising the median wall<sup>168</sup>.

In the second half of the 3<sup>rd</sup> century, the cemetery of Sucidava-Celei was not used<sup>169</sup>; at least it is clear from the examination of the inventory items. In the context of a fortification built here in the reign of Gallienus<sup>170</sup>, this may seem paradoxical. Very likely this time, the civilians and the soldiers from Sucidava-Celei, buried their dead elsewhere<sup>171</sup>.

**The second chronological horizon** of the burials in the cemetery of Sucidava Celei dates from AD 324/328 - 378/382. Burials in the cemetery of Sucidava were retaken in the

<sup>165</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 72, I.

<sup>166</sup> The last explanation of these dramatic events, at C.C. Petolescu, *Dacia. Un mileniu de istorie*, București 2010, p. 279-280.

<sup>167</sup> Ammianus Marcellinus, XXXI, 15.

<sup>168</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 72, II.

<sup>169</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 93.

<sup>170</sup> V. Barbu, *Fortăreața romano-bizantină de la Sucidava în lumina cercetărilor din sectorul de sud-est*, SCIV, 24, 1973, 1, p. 42 and the followings; idem, *O locuință romană târzie descoperită recent la Sucidava*, Oltenia. Studii și comunicări, 1, 1974, p. 84; IDR, II, p. 101; D. Bondoc, *The Roman rule to the north of the Lower Danube during the late Roman and early Byzantine period*, Cluj-Napoca 2009, p. 77.

<sup>171</sup> At Sucidava-Celei there have been discovered a lot of cemeteries, acc. to O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 87 and the followings.

time of Emperor Constantine the Great, most likely after he was left alone on the throne of the Roman Empire.

This dating is directly linked to the increasing political importance of late Roman military fortification of Sucidava during his reign and his successors. It is time the cemetery was used most intensively. From this period there were investigated several hundred graves. Within them, there were found dozens of fibulae with onion-shaped knobs, buckles, bracelets, beads and hundreds of coins and also rings, pendants, hair pins, earrings, glass jars, etc. Laying ceramic vessels in graves is of secondary importance. At that time, the inhumation rite was predominant, most of the burials were in simple pits. The dead bodies were laid directly into a pit on the ground, or in wooden coffins. More rarely, on the bottom of the pit, there were placed horizontally tiles or bricks; just in the case of a single grave, the dead body was laid in a box made entirely of bricks (the grave 96).

But the cremation rite did not completely disappeared; at least three cremation burials (the graves 21, 325, 384) contain coins of Constantine the Great or his sons, associated with other specific 4<sup>th</sup> century artifacts; the cremation of the corpses took place elsewhere (in *ustrinum*), after which the remains of the cremation were put in ritually burnt pits.

The presence of three graves (the graves 101, 134 and 232) with iron knives in inventory, leaves the hypothesis that we might have to do with the presence of Sântana de Mureș- Cerneahov Culture bearers.

In order to determine the period of maximum use of the cemetery in AD 324/328 - 378/382 we had in mind certain considerations. For the first part of the period, AD 324/328, we took into account the coins and brooches discovered, but also other specific artifacts this time. Another important event which took place in AD 324/328 was the reinforcement of the military fortification of Sucidava, the installing here of a *praefectura* belonging to the legion V Macedonica<sup>172</sup>, the restoration of the Roman road from the Olt Valley<sup>173</sup> and especially the building of a stone bridge over the Danube between Sucidava and Oescus<sup>174</sup>. It was the time when a part of the former Roman Dacia became possession of the Roman Empire<sup>175</sup>.

For the ending of the period, AD 378/382, it cannot ignore the military disaster of Adrianople from AD 378 and its consequences, not only on the Lower Danube line, but in the whole Balkan Peninsula<sup>176</sup>. The Roman army suffered a disaster and Emperor Valens was killed. Perhaps, a total chaos must have been spread in the region between the Danube and the Balkans. More or less, all the Late Roman fortifications north of the Lower Danube were damaged or suffered, and Sucidava-Celei was no exception<sup>177</sup>. That is why we believe that the destruction of Sucidava, sometime between AD 378-382<sup>178</sup>, caused a breach on the burials in the cemetery.

Although the series of coins found in the cemetery area and civilian settlement ends with Constantius II in AD 361<sup>179</sup>, it should not cheat<sup>180</sup>. The stopping of the currency inside

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<sup>172</sup> *Notitia Dignitatum*, XLII, 39.

<sup>173</sup> D. Tudor, *Miliarium de la Constantin cel Mare descoperit în Dacia*, Arhivele Olteniei, 17, 1938, p. 19-25.

<sup>174</sup> D. Tudor, *Podurile romane de la Dunărea de jos*, București 1971, p. 155-182; O. Toropu, *Noi contribuții privitoare la podul lui Constantin cel Mare de peste Dunăre*, Analele Universității din Craiova, seria istorie-geografie-filologie, 1, 1972, p. 20-31.

<sup>175</sup> D. Tudor, *Oltenia romană*, the fourth edition, p. 453; D. Bondoc, 2009, p. 160-167.

<sup>176</sup> N. Gudea, *Prăbușirea apărării romane de frontieră la Dunărea de mijloc și de jos după 378 cu privire specială la provincia Dacia Ripensis*, Revista Bistriței, XXIII, 2009, p. 85-103.

<sup>177</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 176.

<sup>178</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tătulea, 1987, p. 176.

<sup>179</sup> Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, in *Materiale și cercetări arheologice*, X, 1973, p. 141-146.

<sup>180</sup> There has been suggested that after AD 361, the civilian settlement of Sucidava-Celei would have been abandoned, acc. to O. Toropu, 1976, p. 29.

the civilian Sucidava after that date is not a singular phenomenon<sup>181</sup>. Three hoards discovered in Banat record a hiatus between AD 361-364<sup>182</sup>. A hoard discovered in Iclod, Transylvania, ends with coins issued in AD 361<sup>183</sup>. Another treasure from Moldova Veche consisting of 4,121 bronze pieces ends with coins issued around AD 361<sup>184</sup>. Otherwise, soon, the entire Oltenia would be a major setback in the circulation of currency<sup>185</sup>. Therefore, the sudden stopping of the currency flow in the civilian Sucidava around AD 361 is not a landmark for the cessation of the necropolis, but probably has other explanations<sup>186</sup>.

**The third chronological burial period** can be estimated between the late 4<sup>th</sup> and early 5<sup>th</sup> century. After the pacification of the disorders after AD 378, and the rejection of the attacks on the Danubian line<sup>187</sup>, the Late Roman fortress was rebuilt in Sucidava, beginning with AD 383<sup>188</sup>. Most likely, after this date the burial rituals in the cemetery of Sucidava were retaken. A more accurate dating is difficult to set forth. The fact that some graves dating from the 4<sup>th</sup> century were displaced or superposed by others is an eloquent proof in this respect.

In contrast to the previous period, there are quite a few graves that can be dated certainly at this time. It is likely that burials of the type we refer to, were performed elsewhere, perhaps in the cemetery in the southern sector of the civilian settlement<sup>189</sup>. During this period, the inhumation rite became exclusive.

There are some funeral rites different from the Roman ones, burials in a crouched and semi-crouched position. They are a few<sup>190</sup>, but as we have already mentioned, the cemetery has not been investigated completely.

Semi-crouched and crouched rituals are apparently a consequence of the fact that in the garrison of Sucidava, there were received some *foederati* coming from other regions; there are opinions that support the idea that burials in a crouched position might suggest an inferior social status<sup>191</sup>.

For the dating of this type of burials to the 5<sup>th</sup> century<sup>192</sup>, artificial skull deformation in at least two cases (the graves 327 and 328) represent a conclusive argument<sup>193</sup>.

The absence of coins and fibulae of this period must not mislead us, but it should not be ignored either. On the one hand, it is possible that the workshops in the Roman Empire had stopped producing fibulae for some *foederati* garrisons located on the borders. On the other hand, given that there is no civilian settlement, the inflow of coins was mainly concentrated in large amounts for the payment of these *foederati* in the military fortification.

We estimate that the cemetery was last used somewhere at the beginning of the 5<sup>th</sup> century, probably in connection to the end of the Late Roman fortification. The necropolis

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<sup>181</sup> Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, *Monede din vremea Imperiului roman din colecția școlii din cartierul Celeiu, al orașului Corabia, jud. Olt*, SCN, XII, 1997, p. 75-75.

<sup>182</sup> E. Chirilă, N. Gudea, I. Stratan, *Trei tezaure monetare din Banat din secolul IV. Contribuții numismatice la problema continuității în Dacia*, Lugoj 1974, p. 85.

<sup>183</sup> N. Gudea, R. Ardevan, *Depozitul monetar de la Iclod, sec. IV p.Chr.*, Banatica, 16, 2003, p. 245-253.

<sup>184</sup> *Comori arheologice în regiunea Porților de Fier / Tresors archéologiques dans la région de Portes de Fier*, București, 1978, p. 176.

<sup>185</sup> O. Toropu, 1976, p. 29.

<sup>186</sup> The probability of utilisation of older coins after AD 36 could not be excluded.

<sup>187</sup> Orosius, VII, 34, 5; Theodoretos din Cyros, V, 5, 2-4; Zosimos, IV, 34.

<sup>188</sup> O. Toropu, C. Tăulea, 1987, p. 176.

<sup>189</sup> D. Tudor, in *Materiale și cercetări arheologice*, 9, 1970, p. 290 and 293; idem, *Sucidava*, Craiova 1974, p. 32; O. Toropu, 1976, p. 31 and 43; O. Toropu, C. Tăulea, 1987, p. 95, f.

<sup>190</sup> The same situation in the cemetery of Târgșor, acc. to Gh. Diaconu, 1965, p. 330, pl. CLXXXI/1 and Histria, acc. to H. Nubar, SCIV, 2, 1971, p. 211.

<sup>191</sup> E. Vágó, I. Bóna, 1976, p. 160.

<sup>192</sup> R. Harhoiu, 1998, p. 32-33.

<sup>193</sup> M. Kazanski, 2009, p. 455 and the followings.

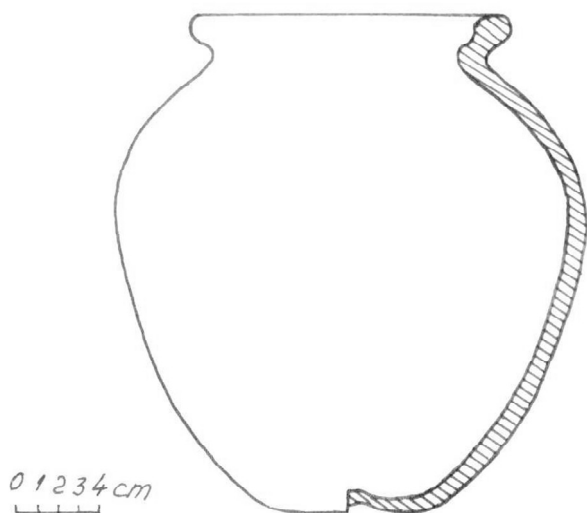
would not ever be used. In the context of the invasion of the Huns led by Uldes from AD 408-409<sup>194</sup>, and of the inability of a not very numerous garrison to cope with such devastating invasions as the one previously mentioned, the maintenance of fortified bridgeheads north of the Danube was virtually impossible. Political and military events of that time established the new masters of the region: the Huns.

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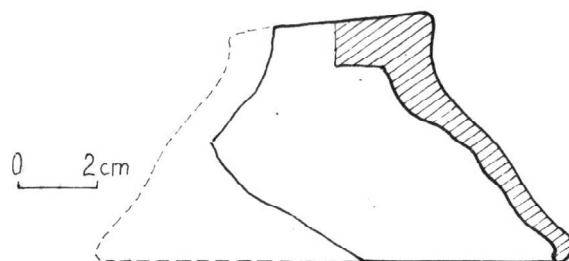
<sup>194</sup> Sozomenos, IX, 5, 1; Gh. Poenaru-Bordea, V. Barbu, *Contributions à l'histoire du Bas-Empire romain à la lumière des deux trésors monétaires de IV<sup>e</sup> – V<sup>e</sup> siècles, découverts à Celei*, Dacia, N.S., 14, 1970, p. 290-295.

# PLATES

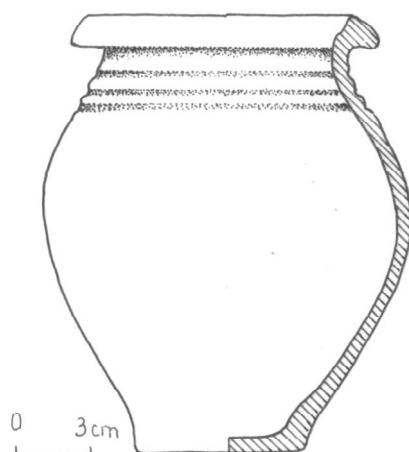




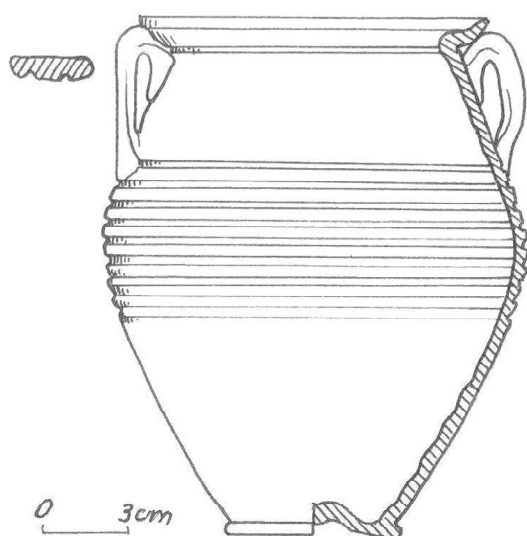
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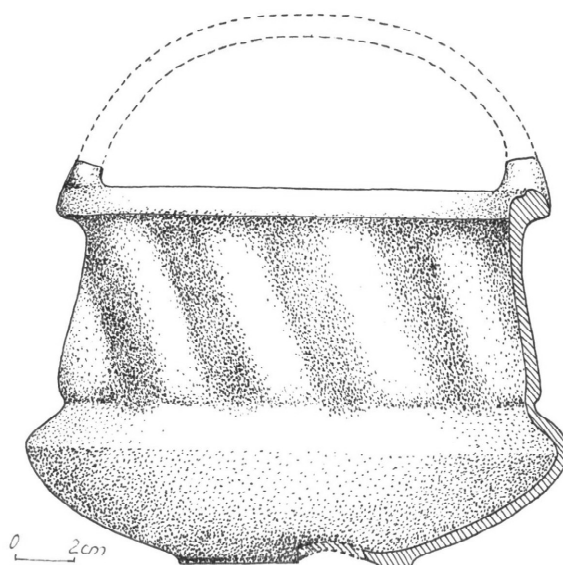
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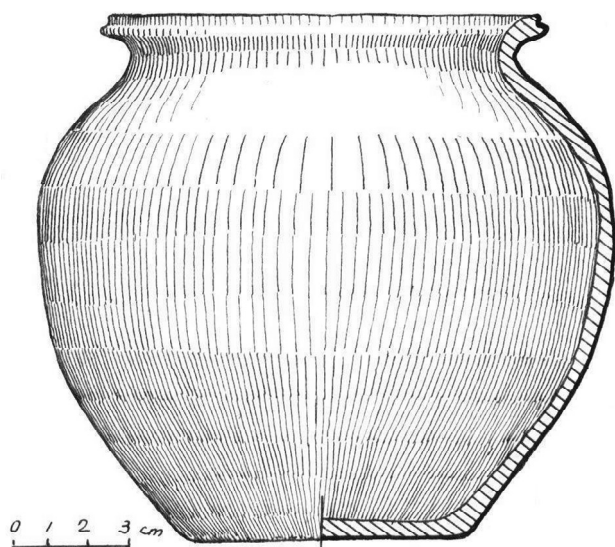


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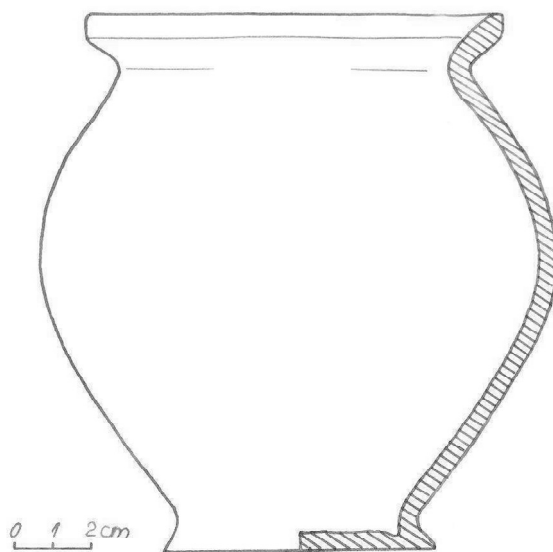


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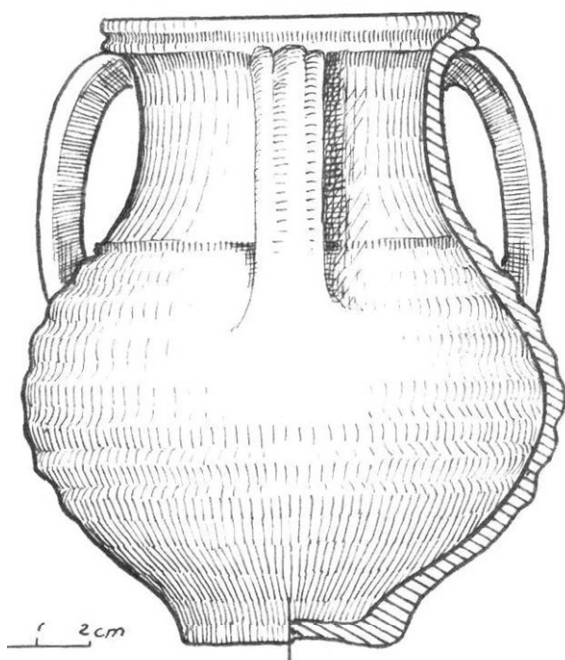
**Pl. CXXXV. Pots and a lid of a pot (2).**



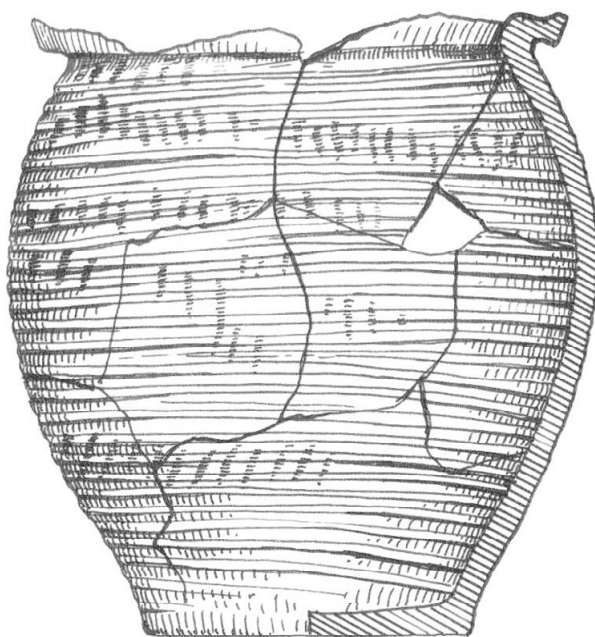
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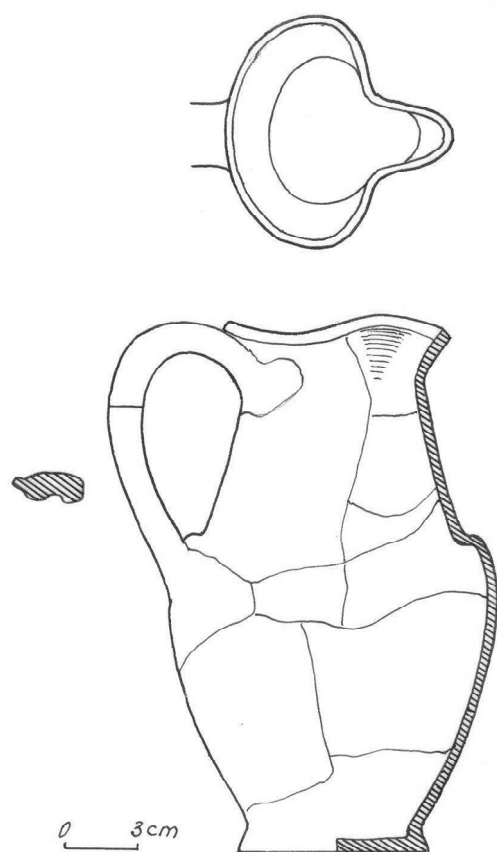


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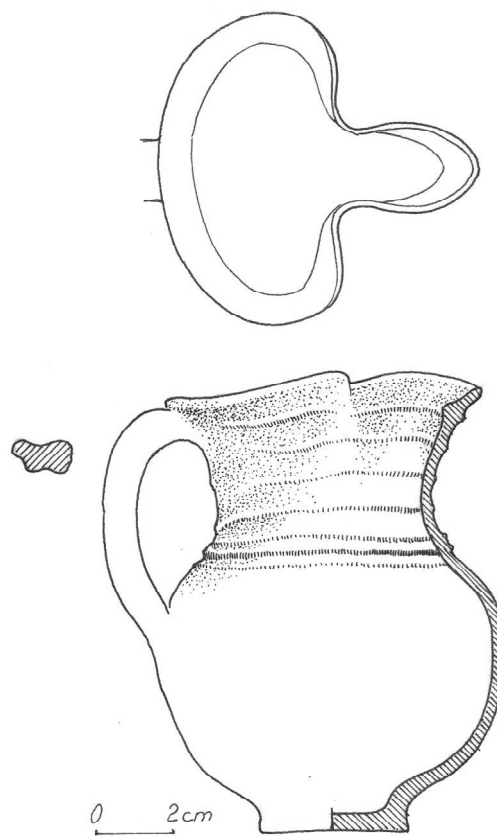


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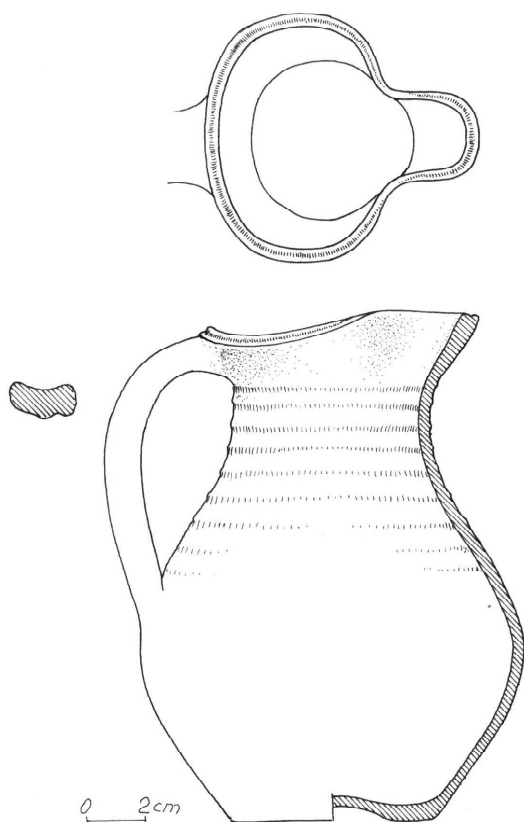
**Pl. CXXXVI. Jar-pots and a three-handled pot (3).**



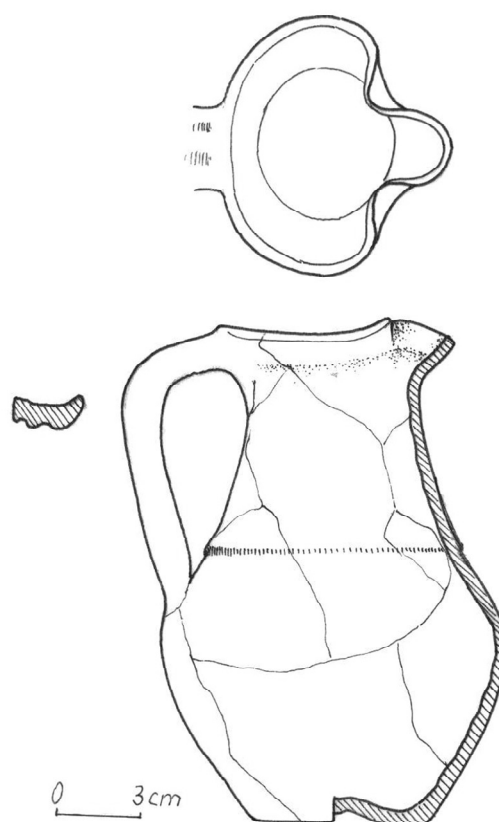
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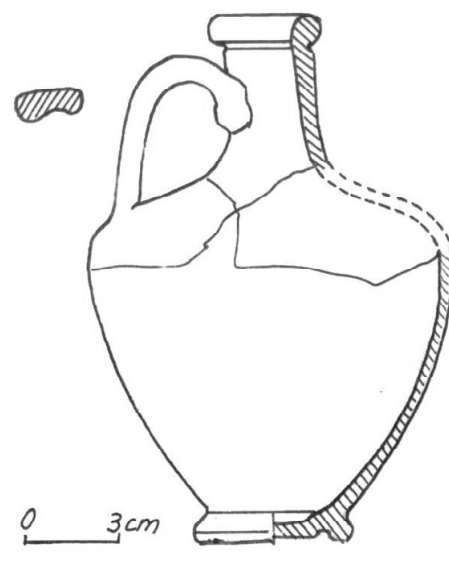
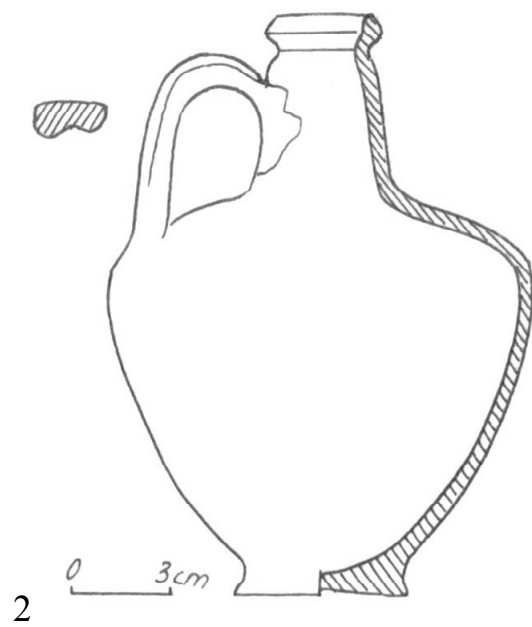
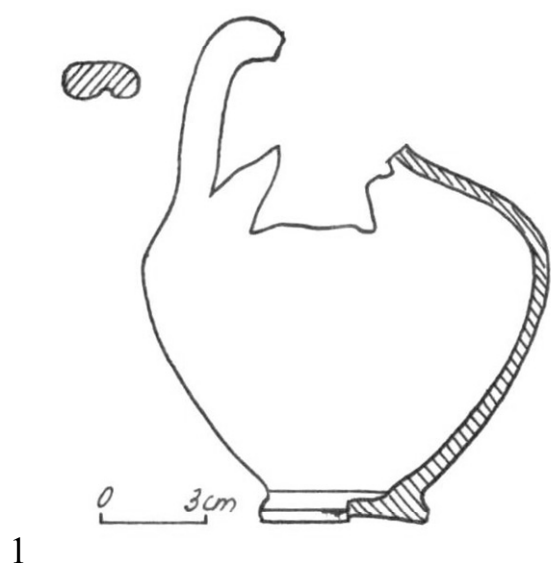


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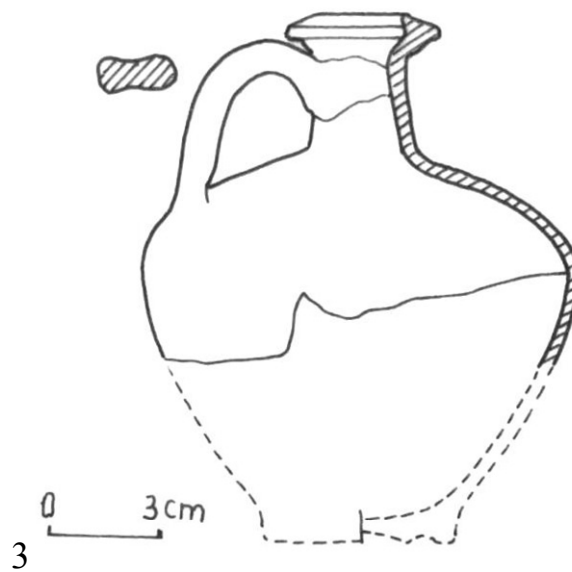
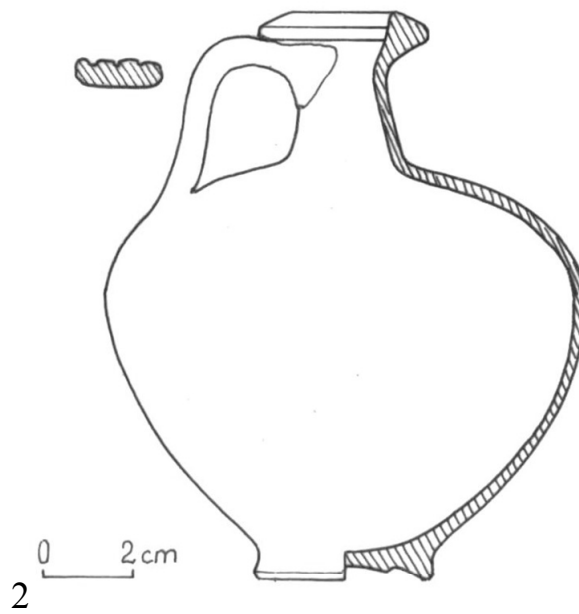
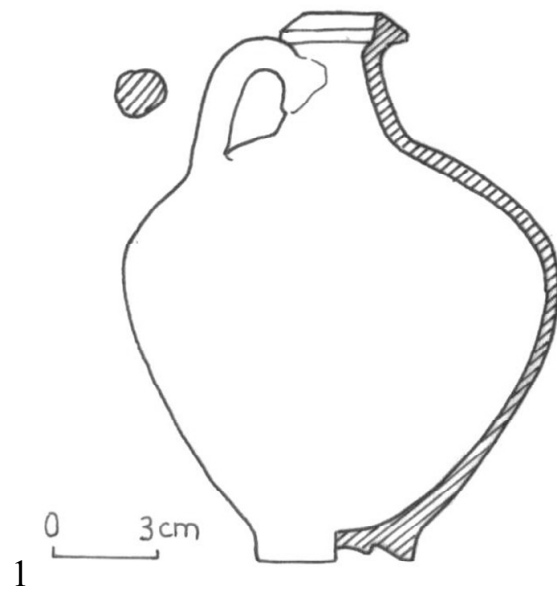


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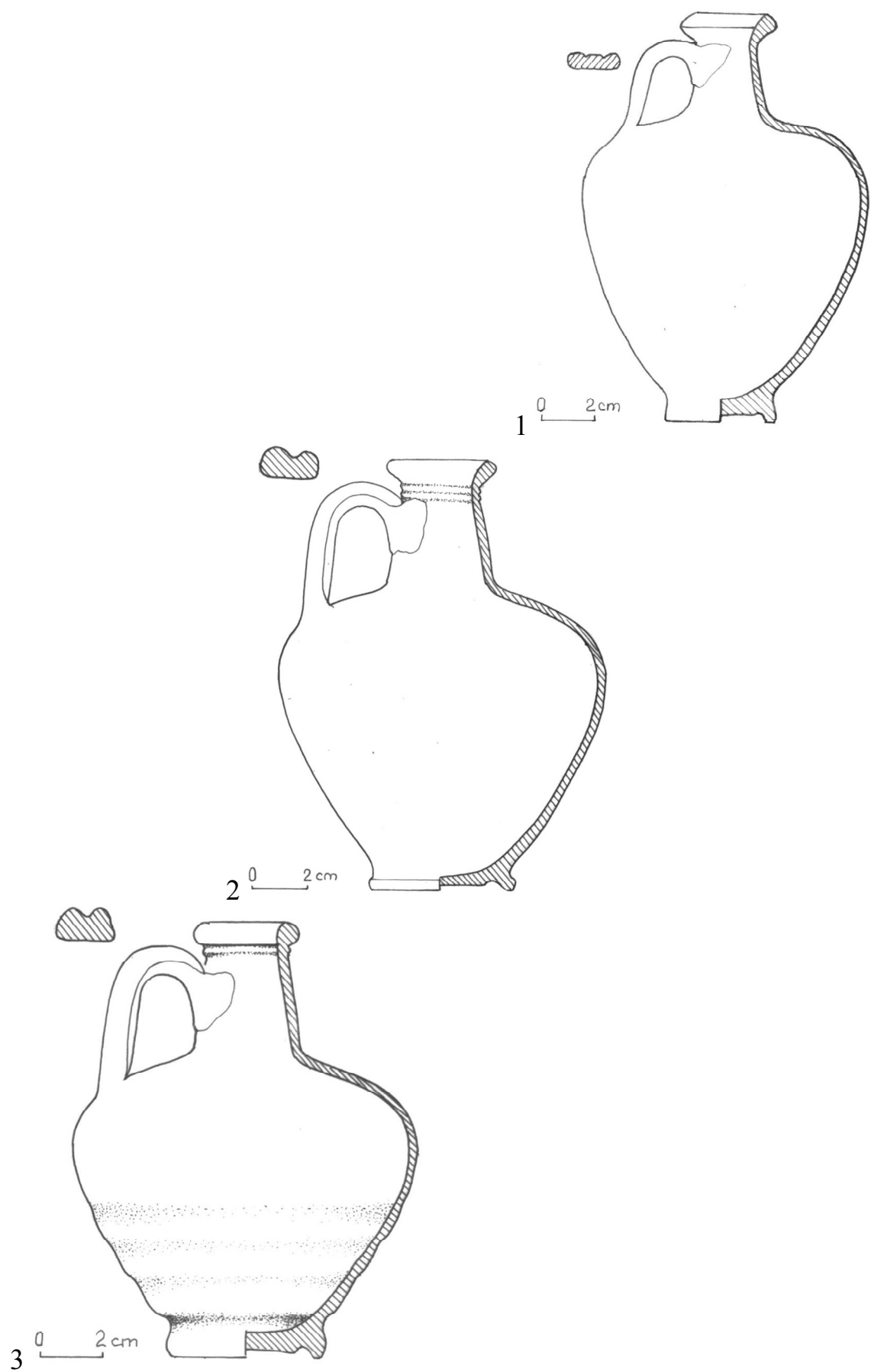
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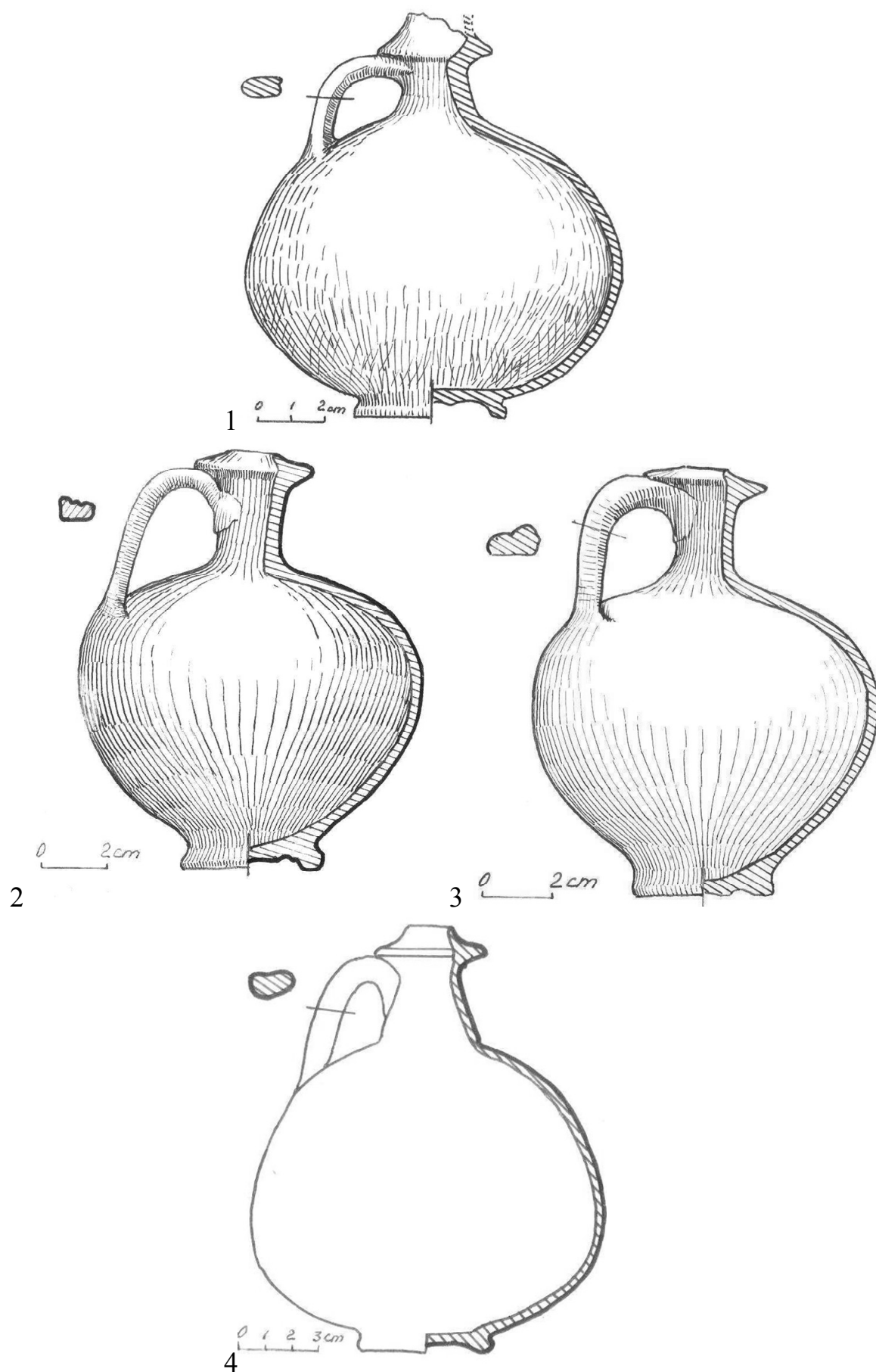
**Pl. CXXXVIII. One-handled pitchers**



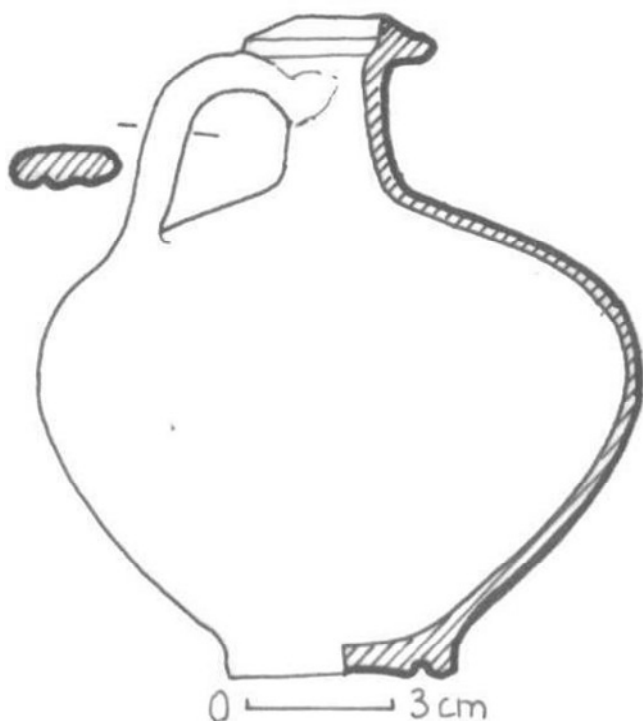
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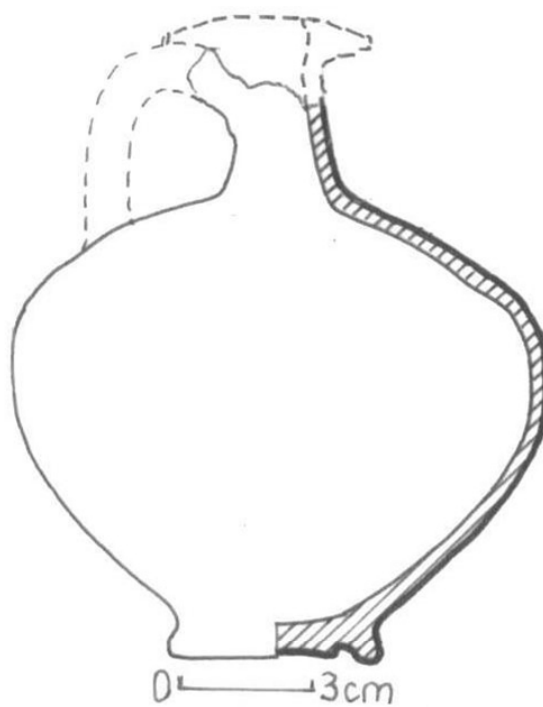
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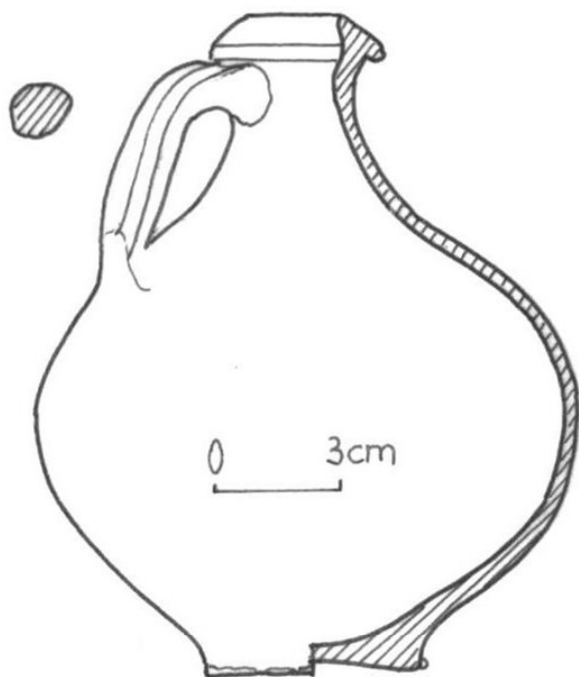
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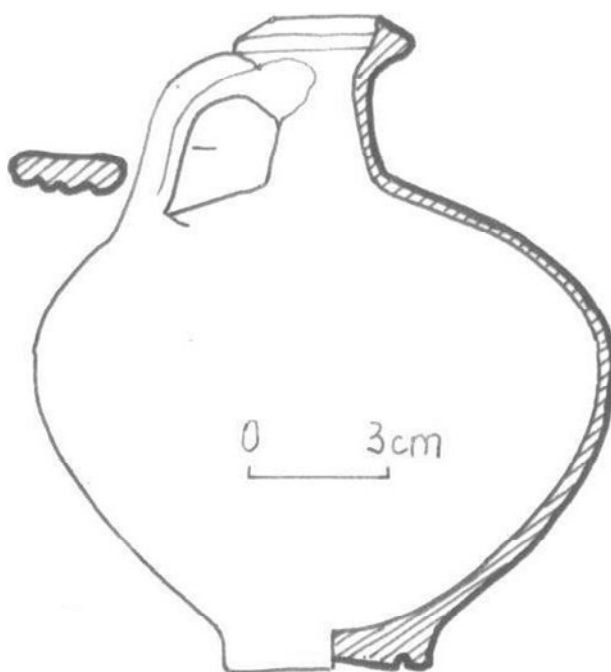
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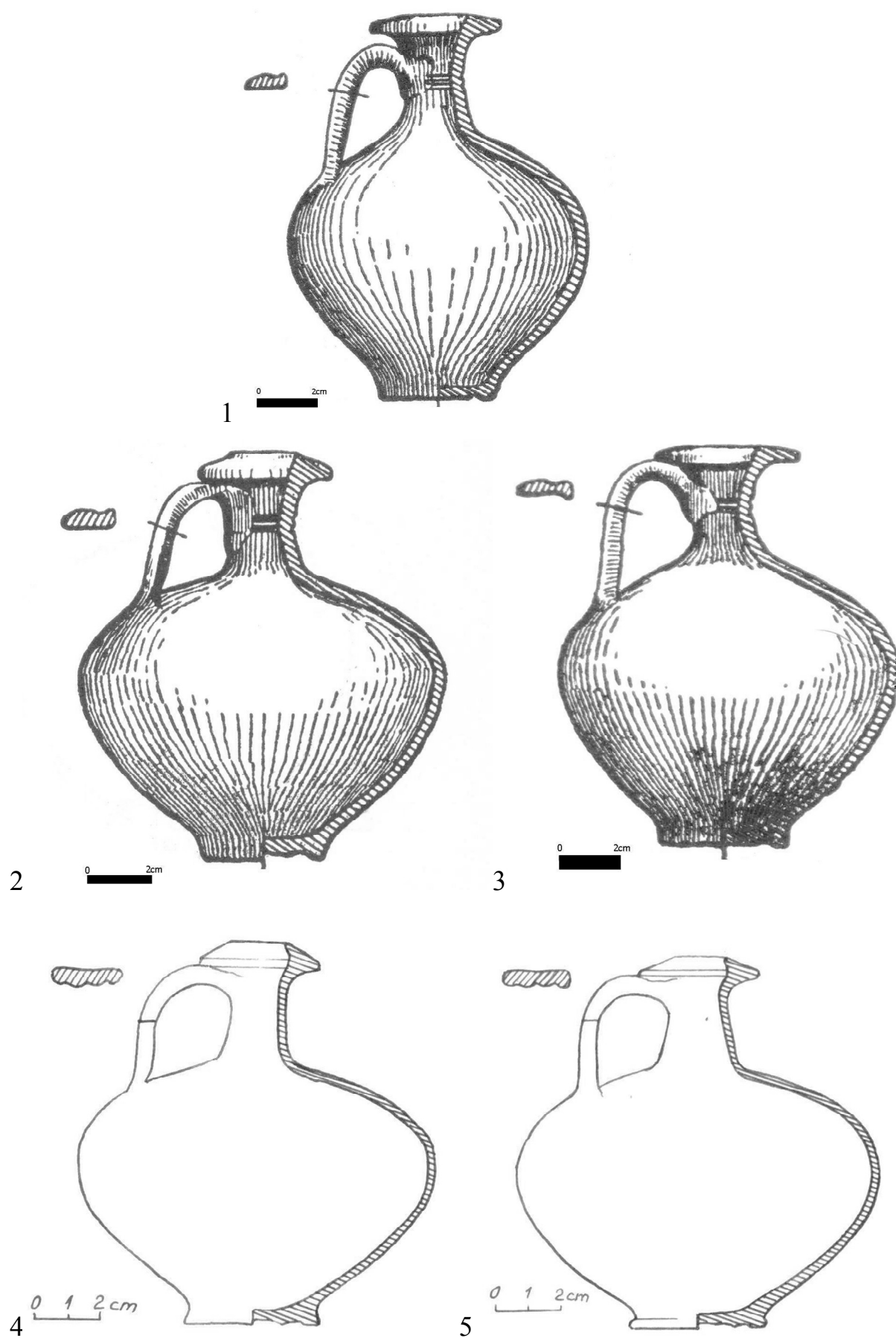
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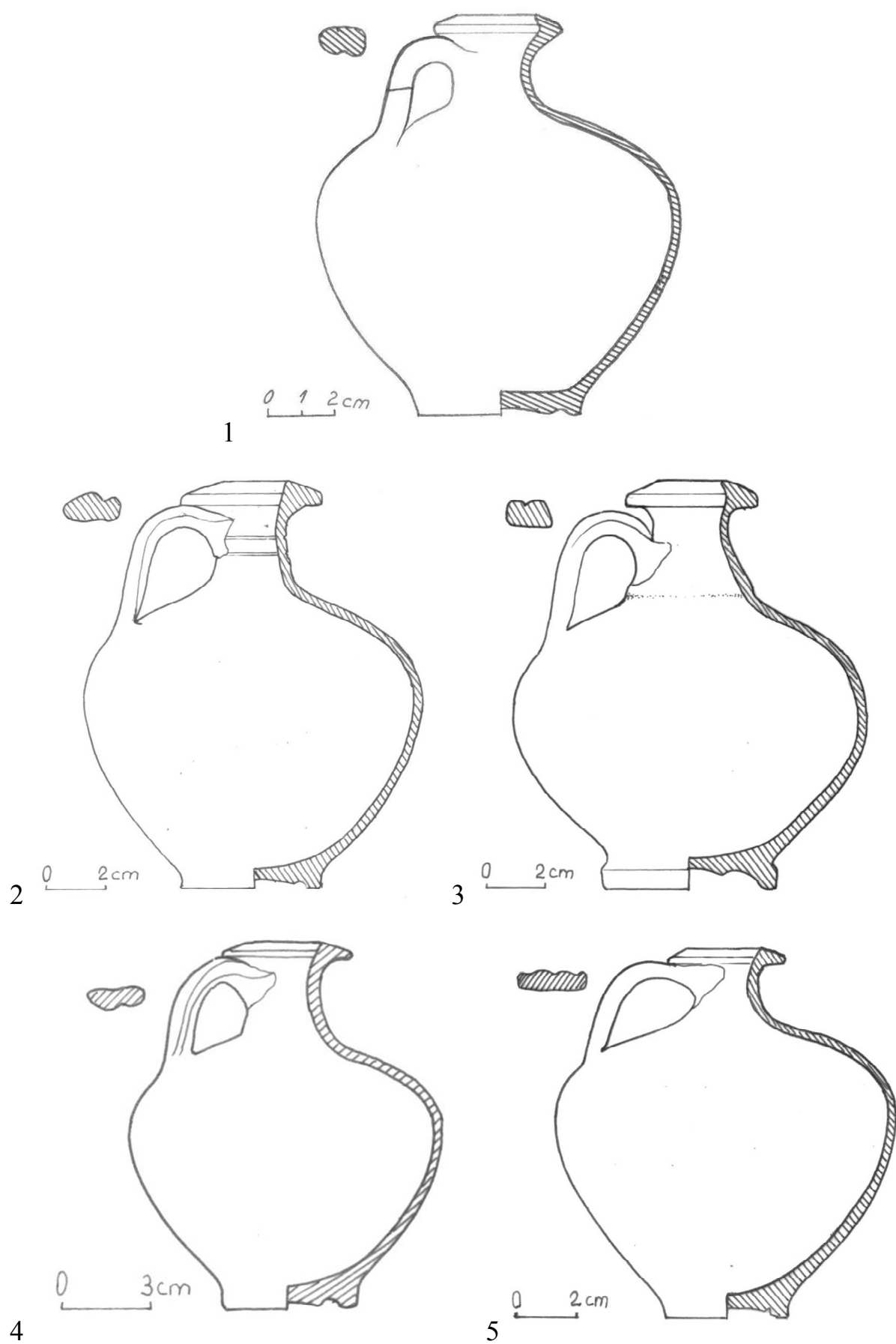
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**Pl. CXLII. One-handed pitchers**

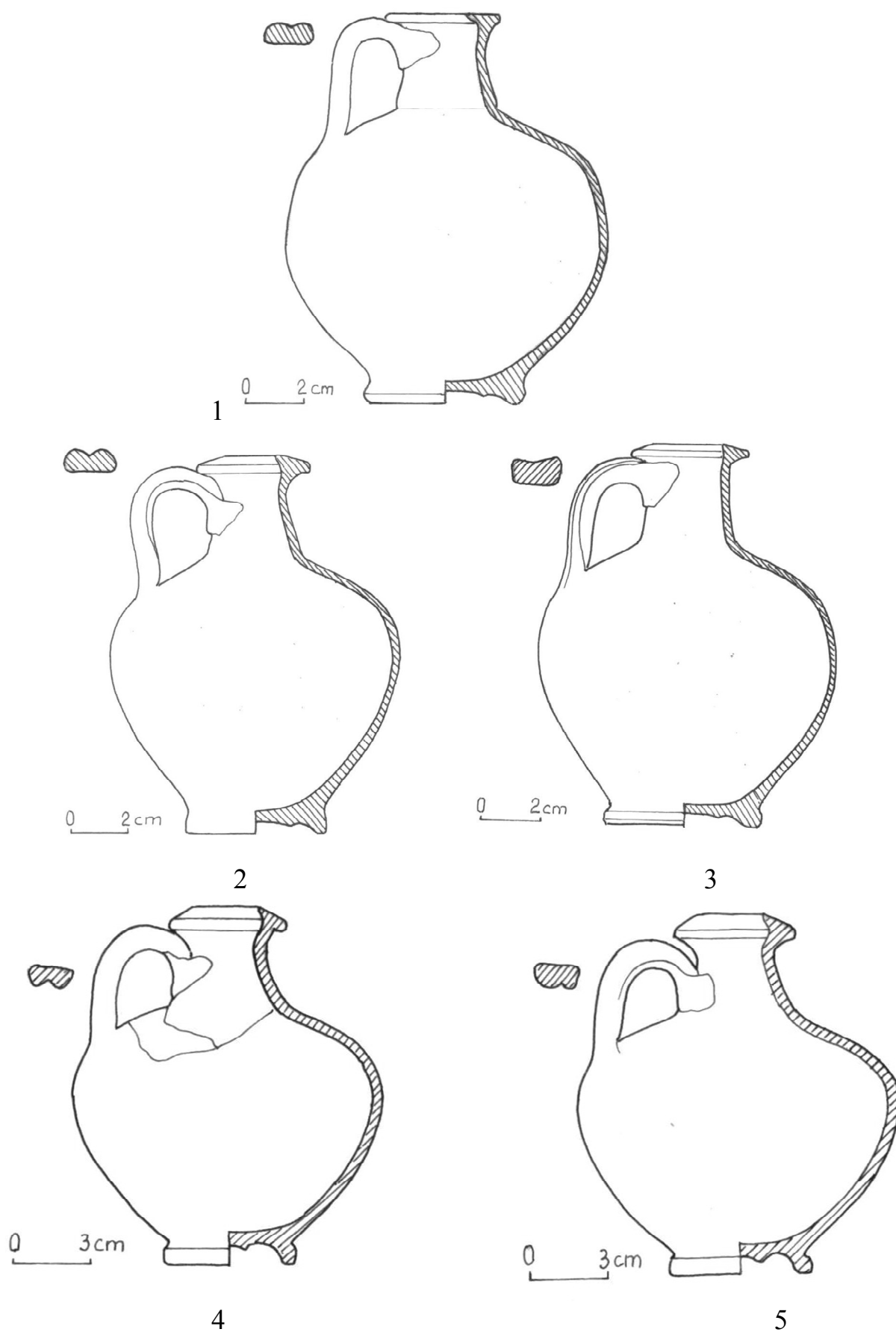




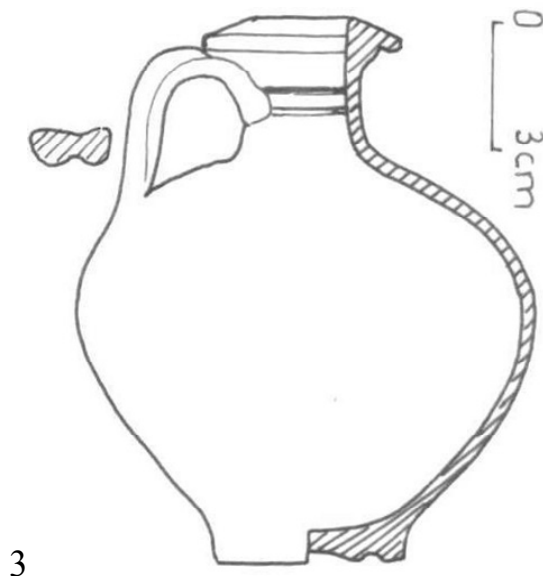
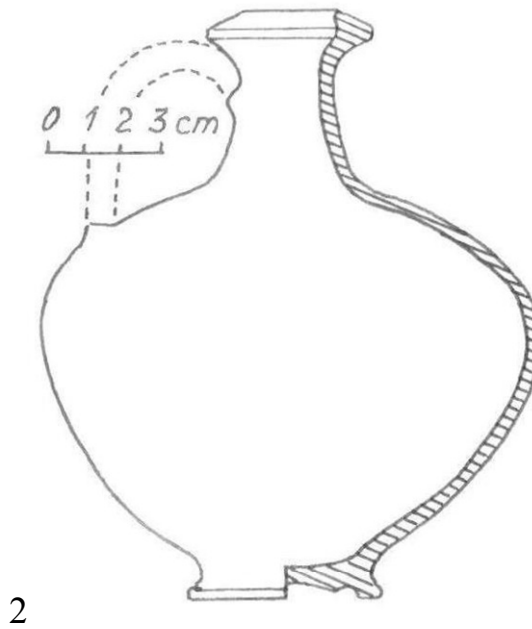
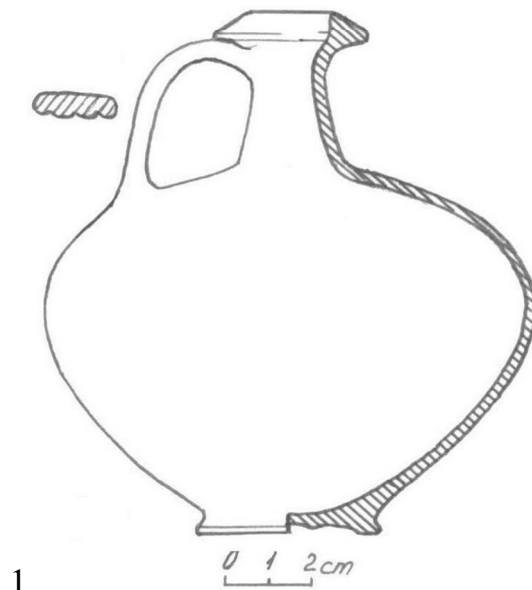
Pl. CXLIII. One-handled pitchers



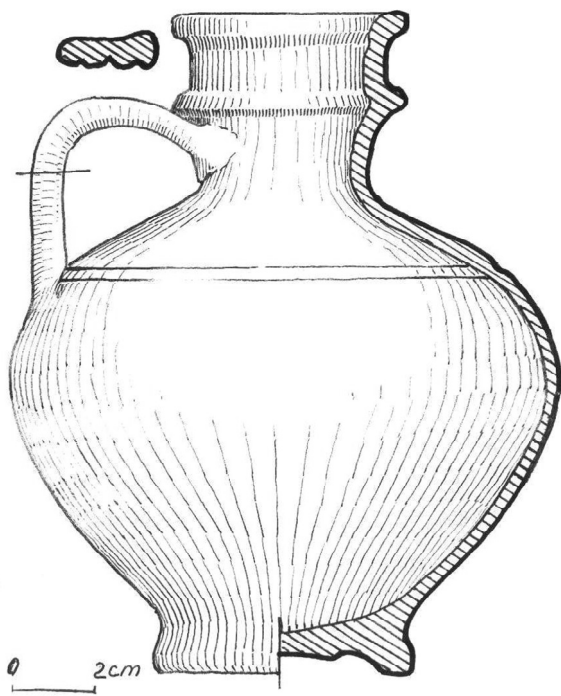
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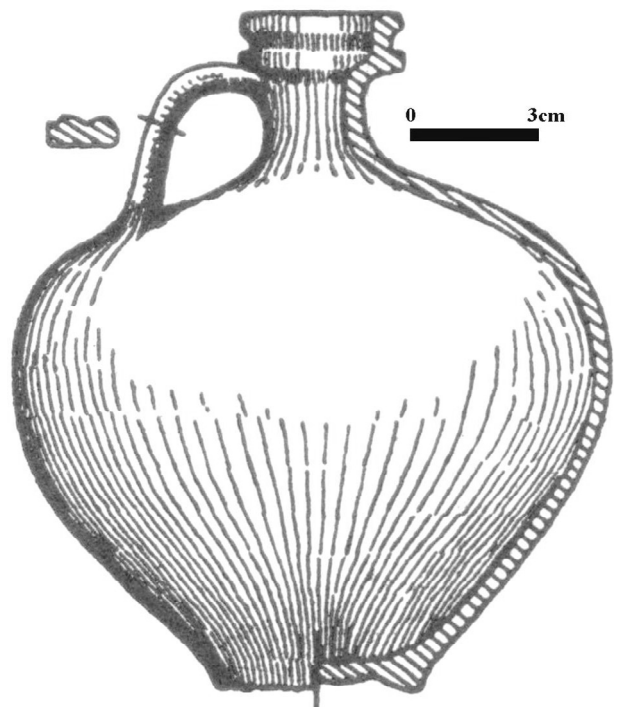
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**Pl CXLVI. One-handled pitchers**



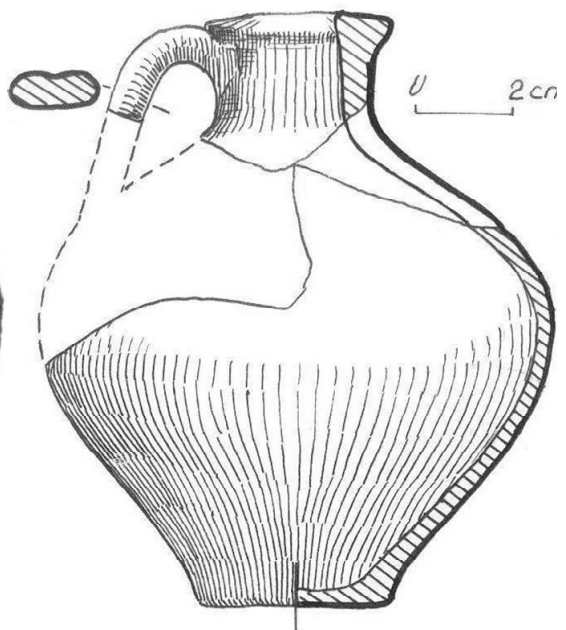
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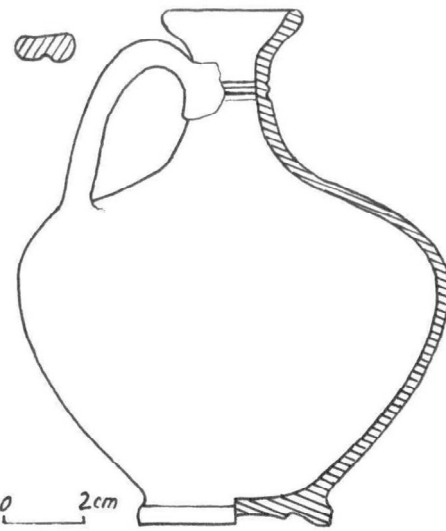


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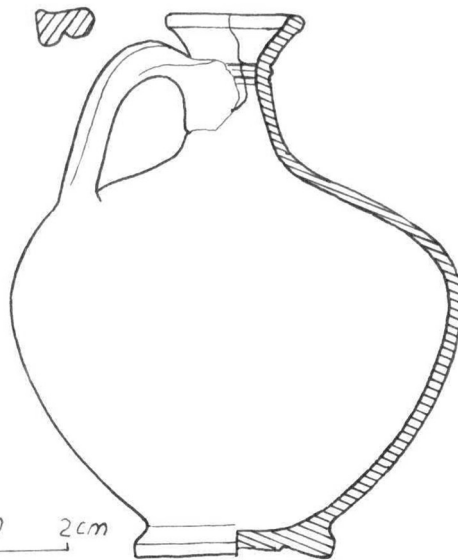


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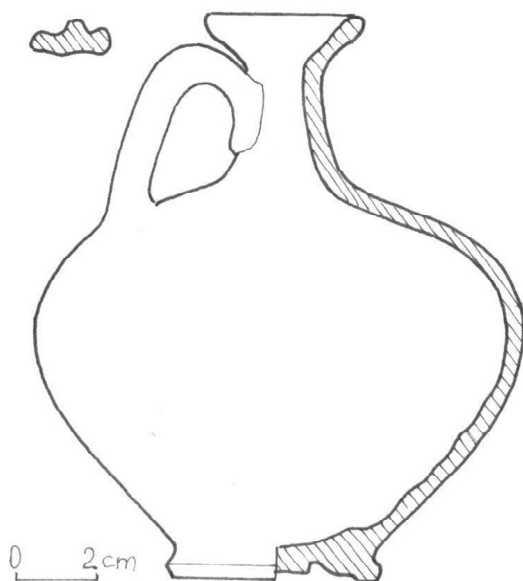
**Pl. CXLVII. One-handed pitchers**



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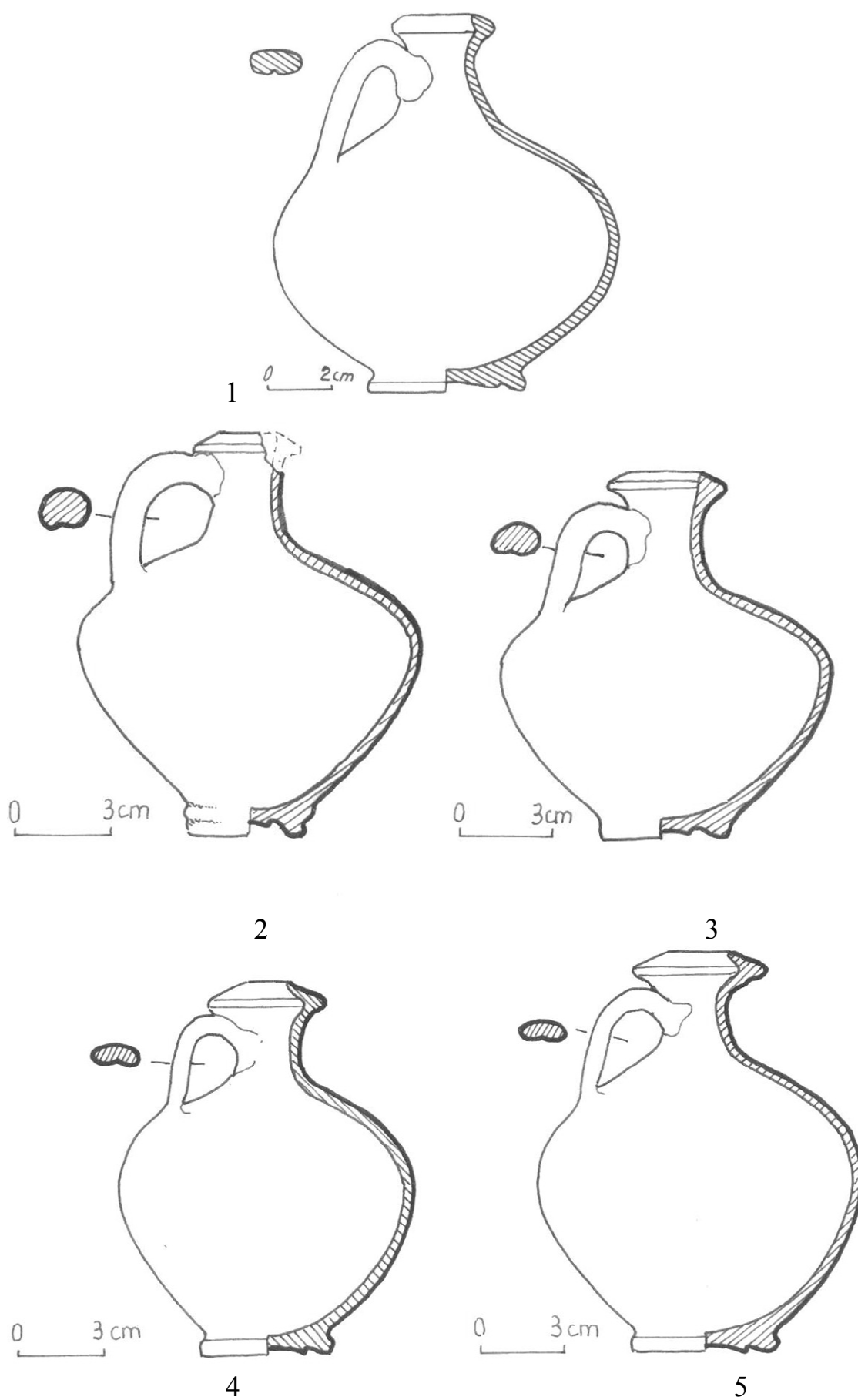


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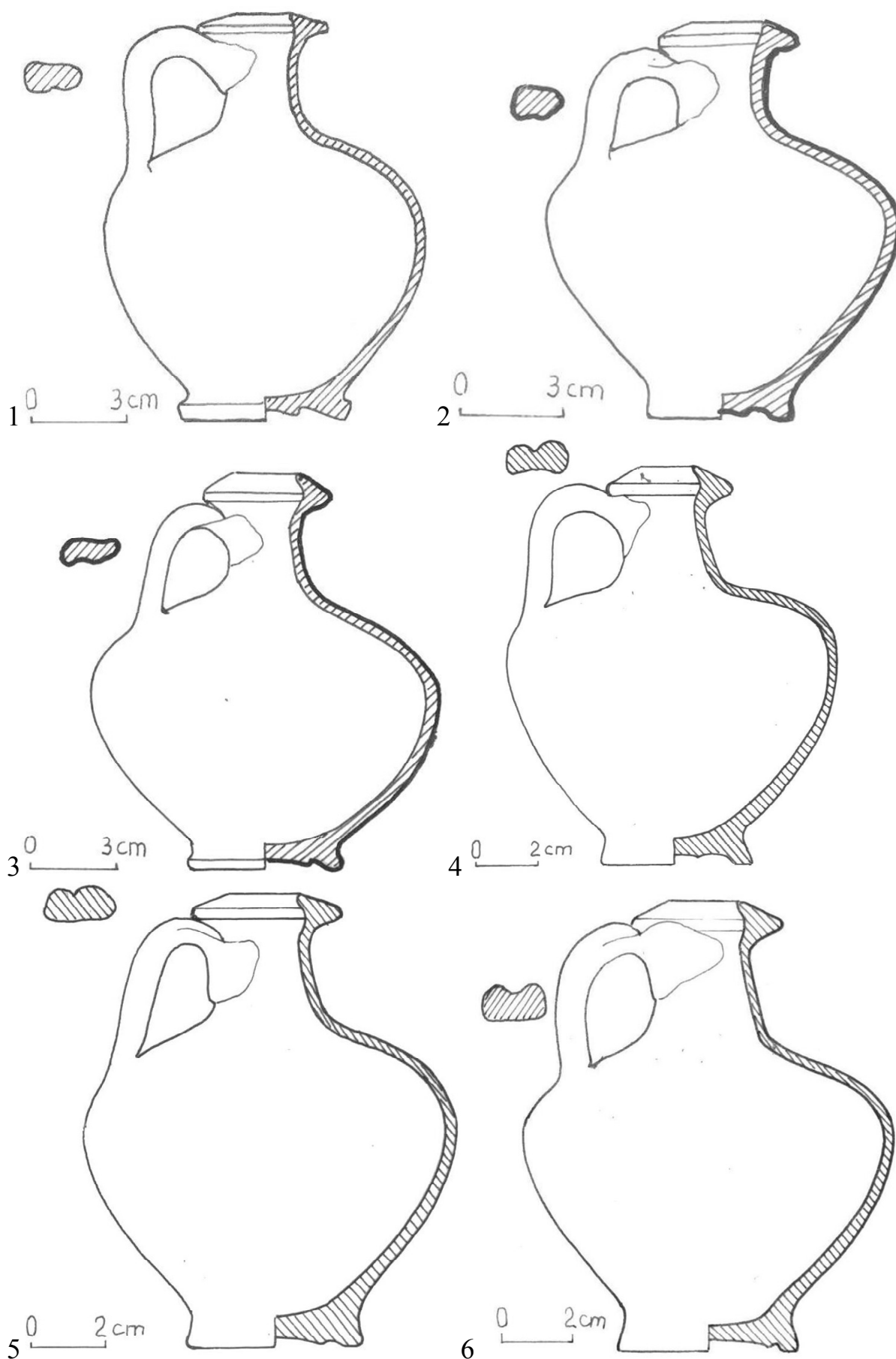


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**Pl. CXLVIII. One-handled pitchers**

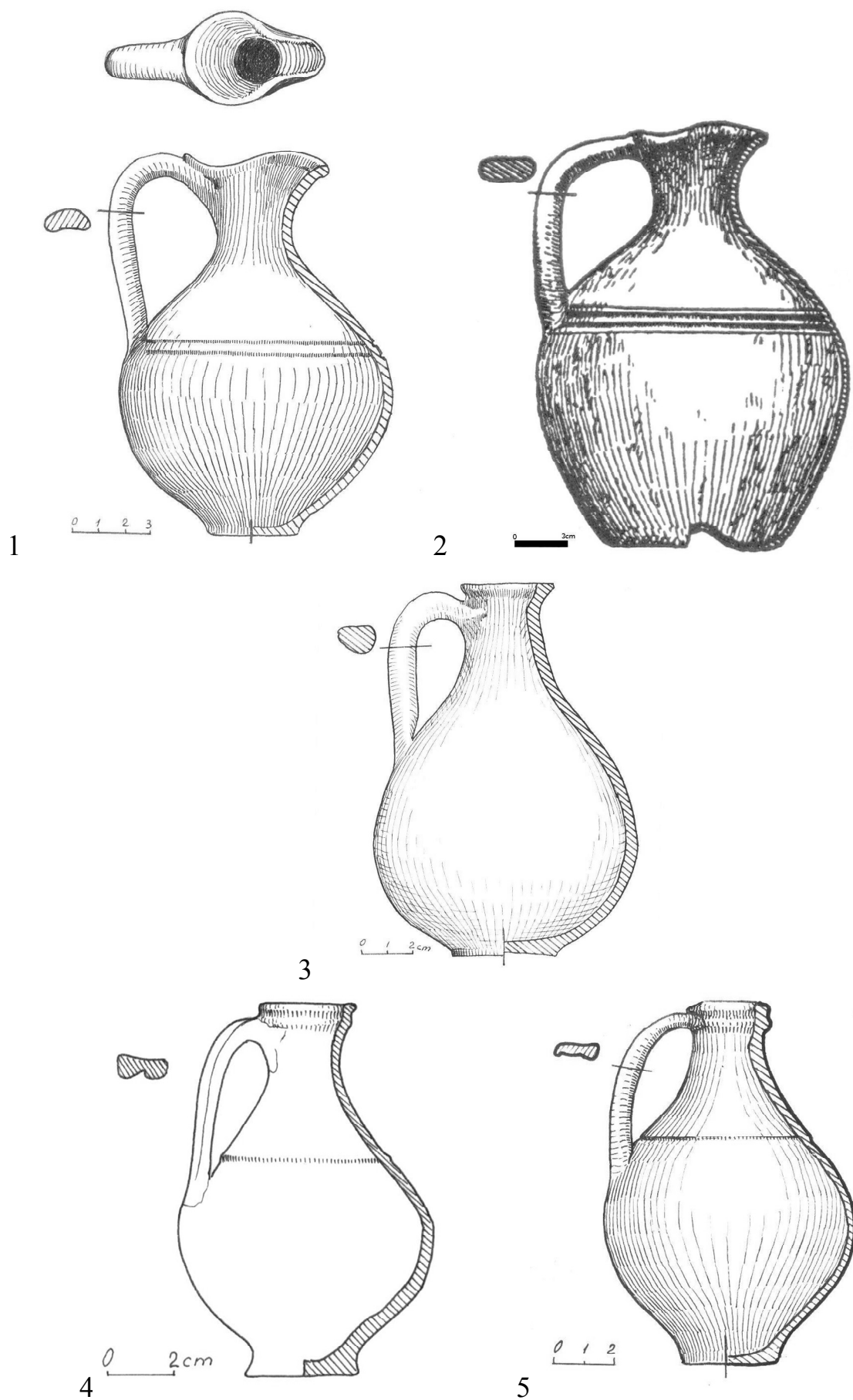


**Pl. CXLIX. One-handed pitchers**



**Pl. CL. One-handed pitchers**

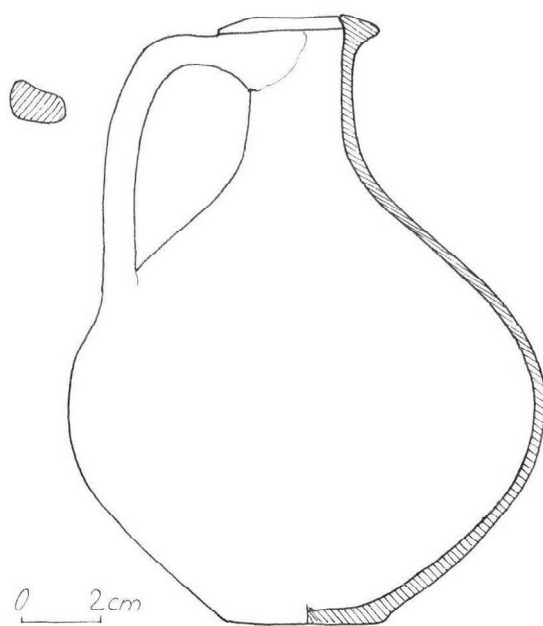




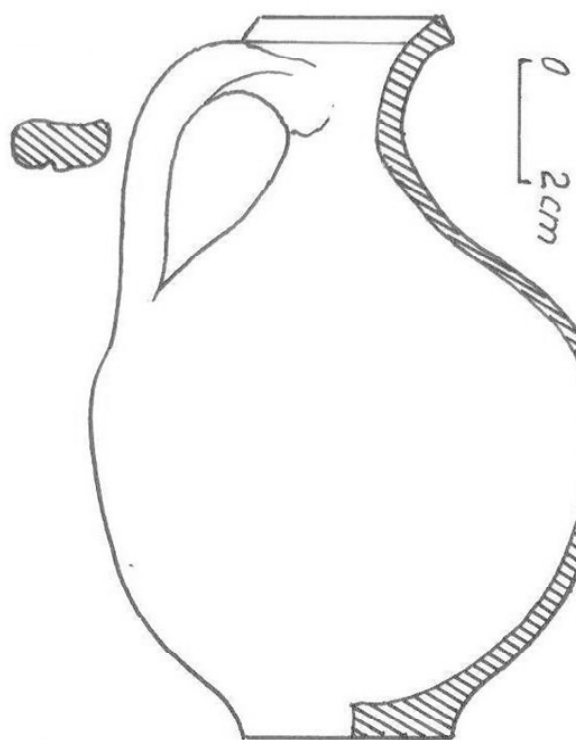
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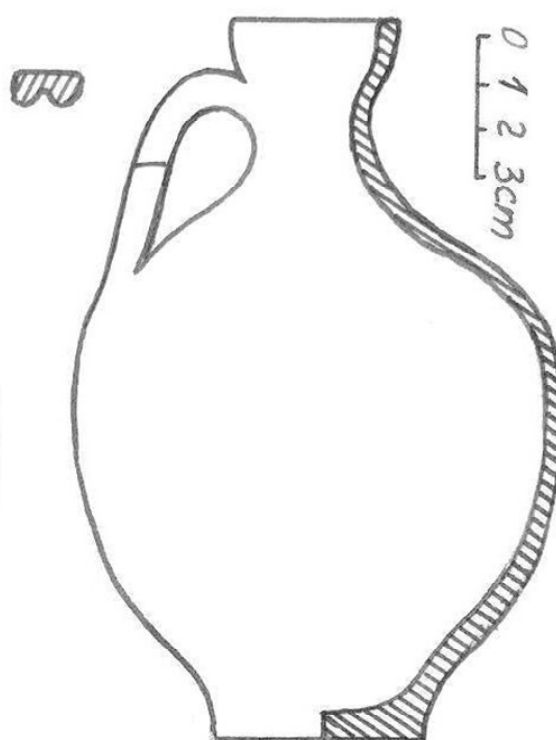
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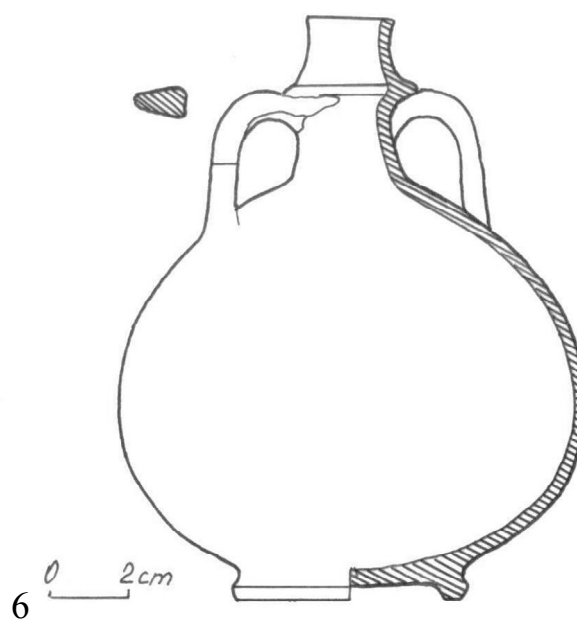
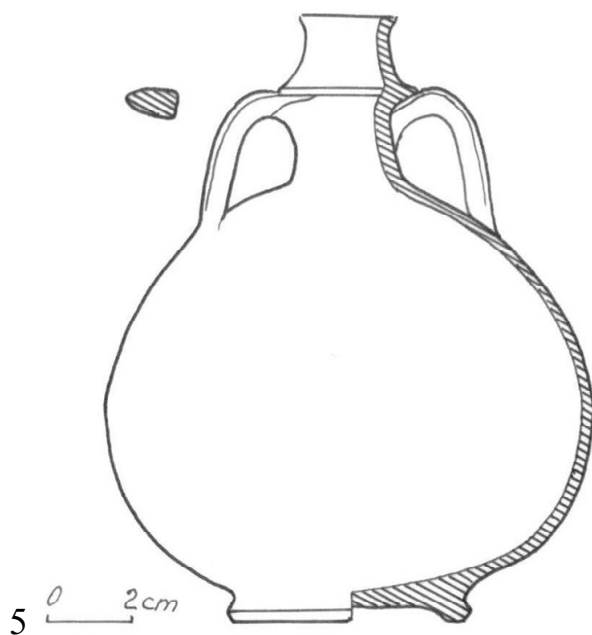
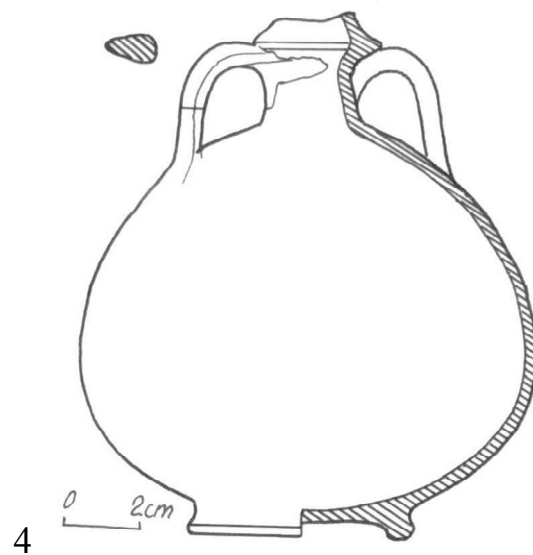
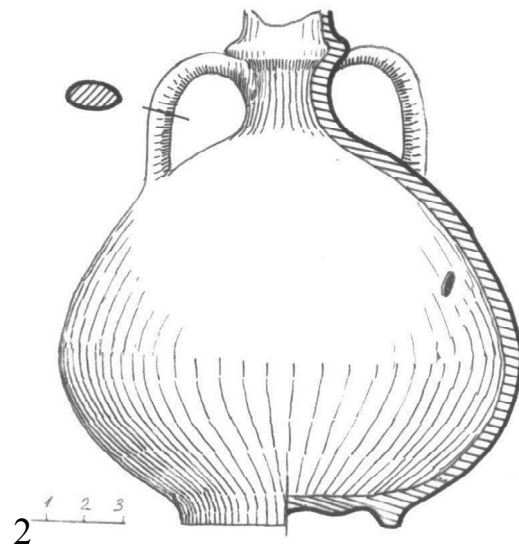
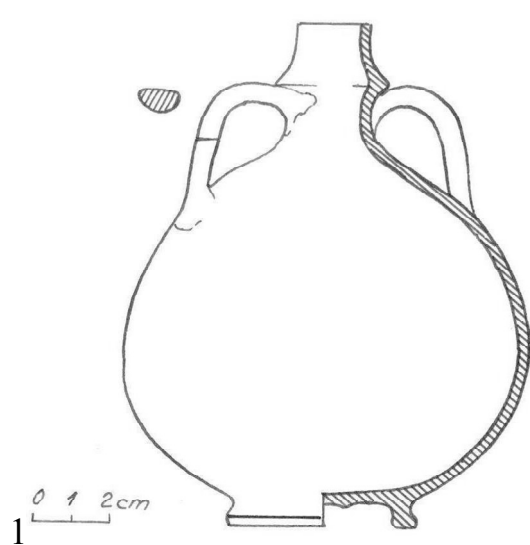


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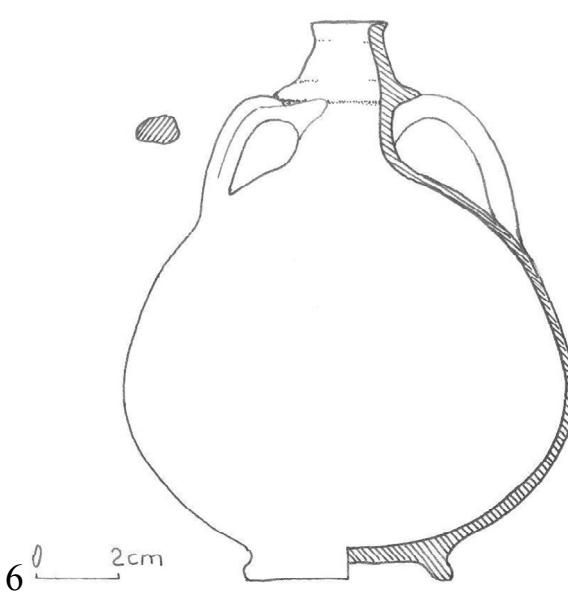
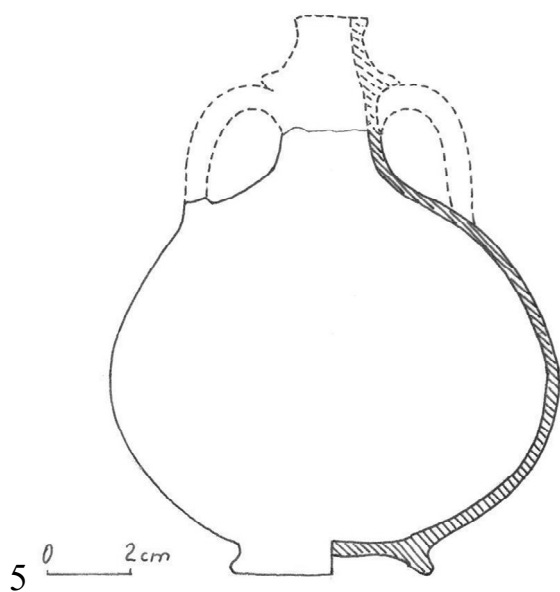
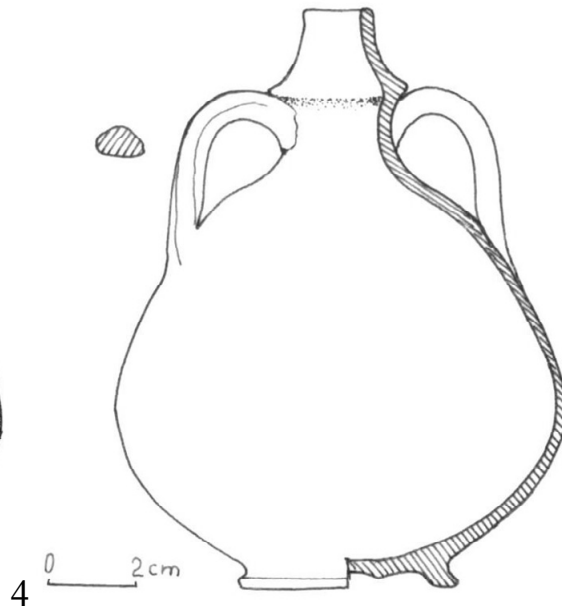
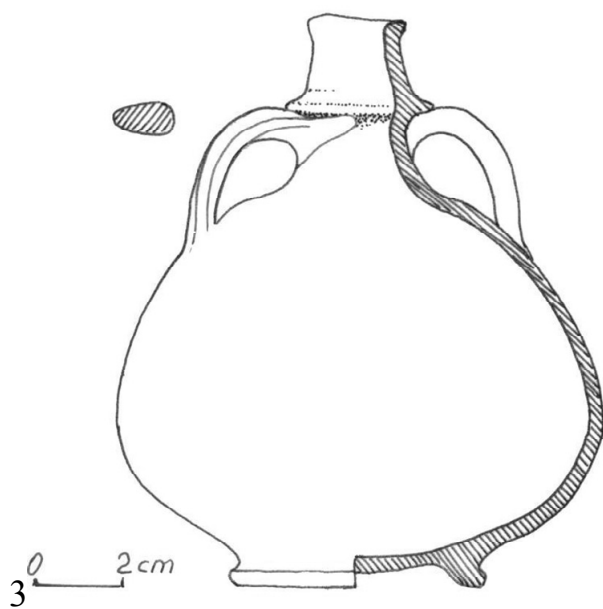
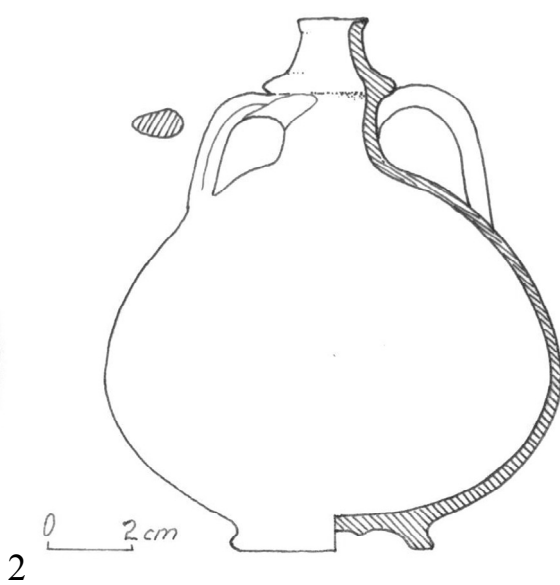
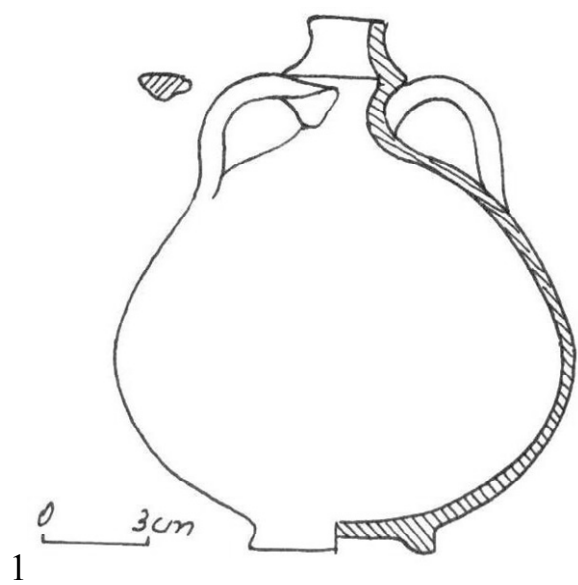


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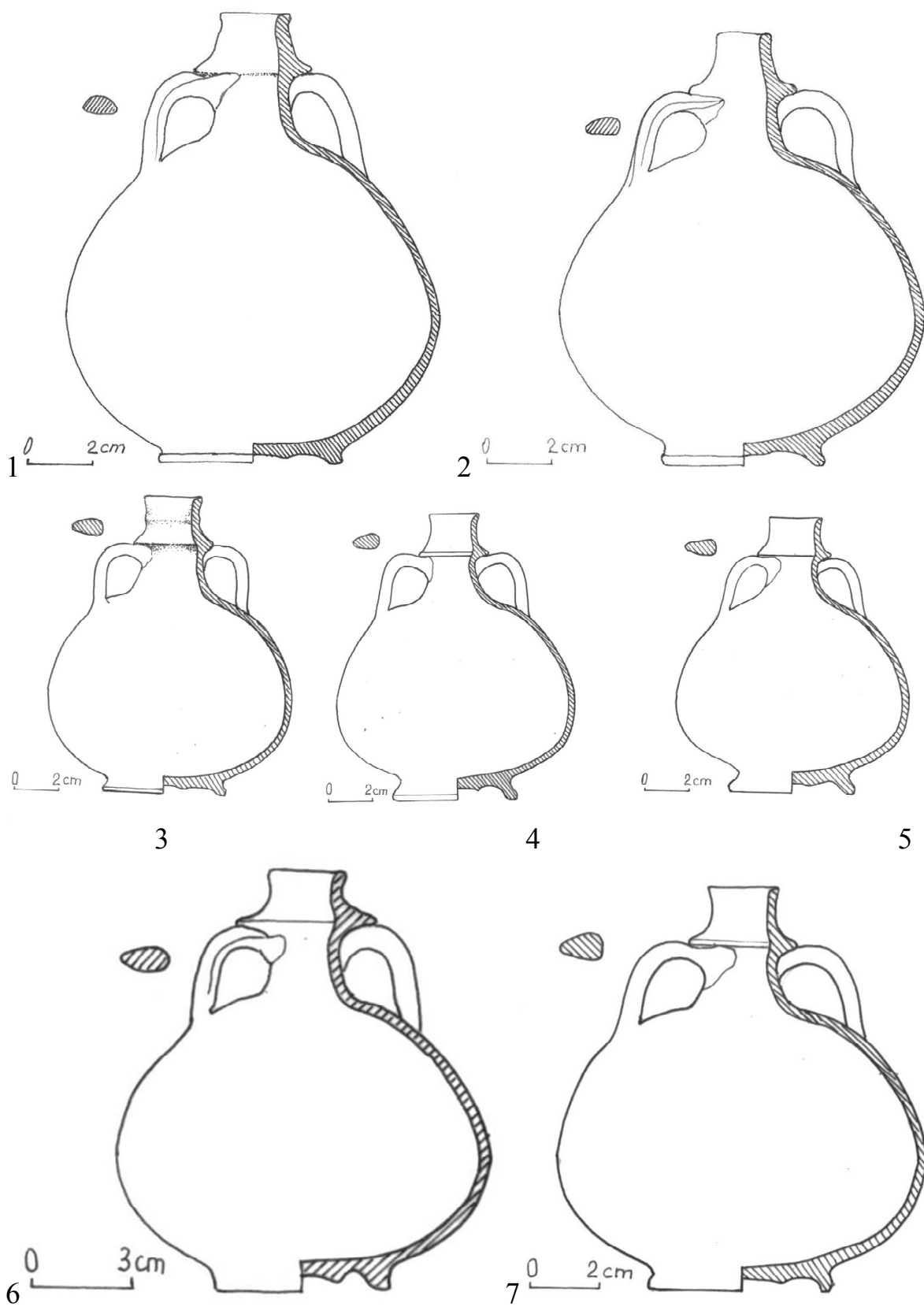
**Pl. CLII. One-handed pitchers**



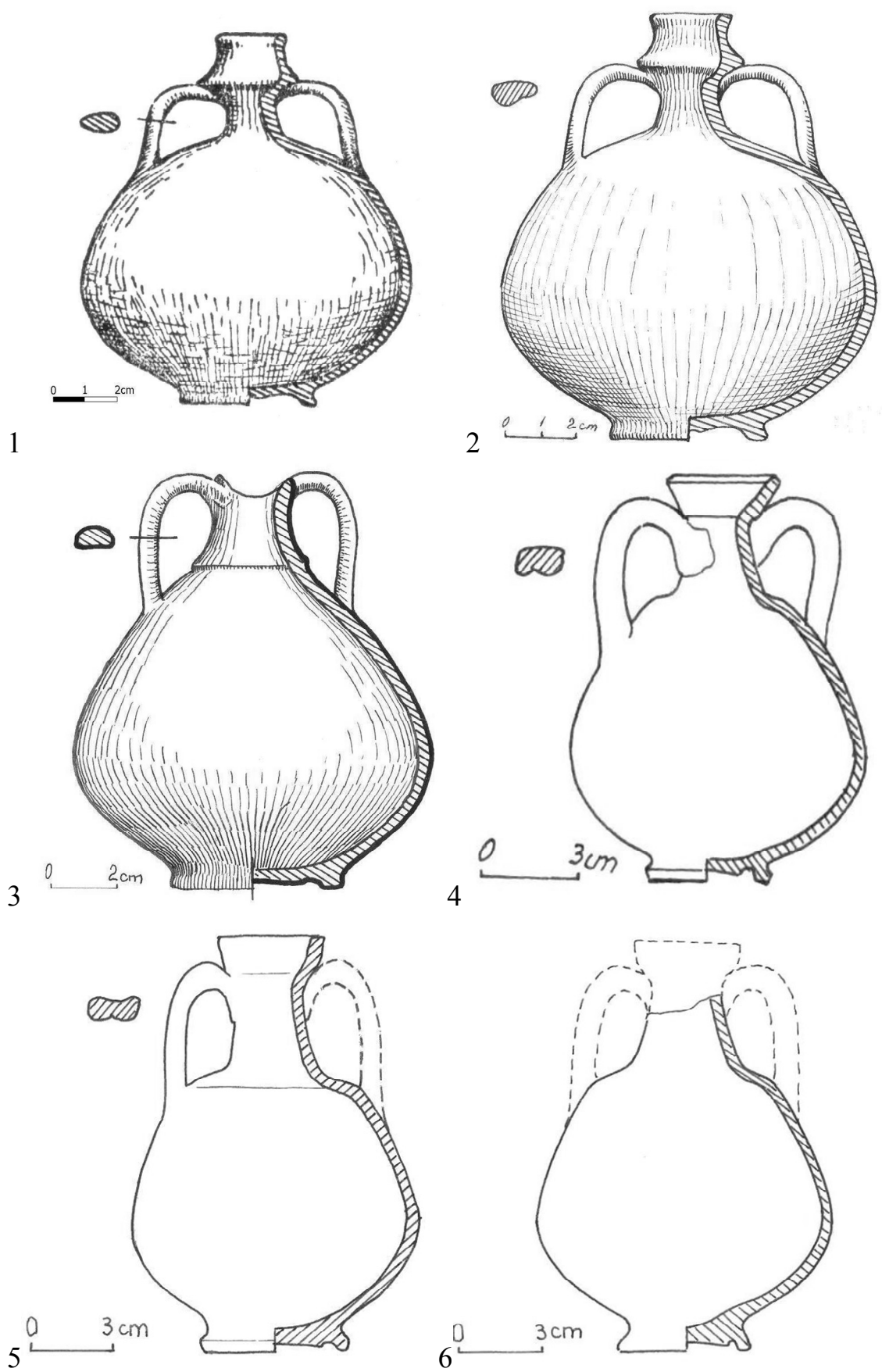
**Pl. CLIII. Two-handled pitchers**



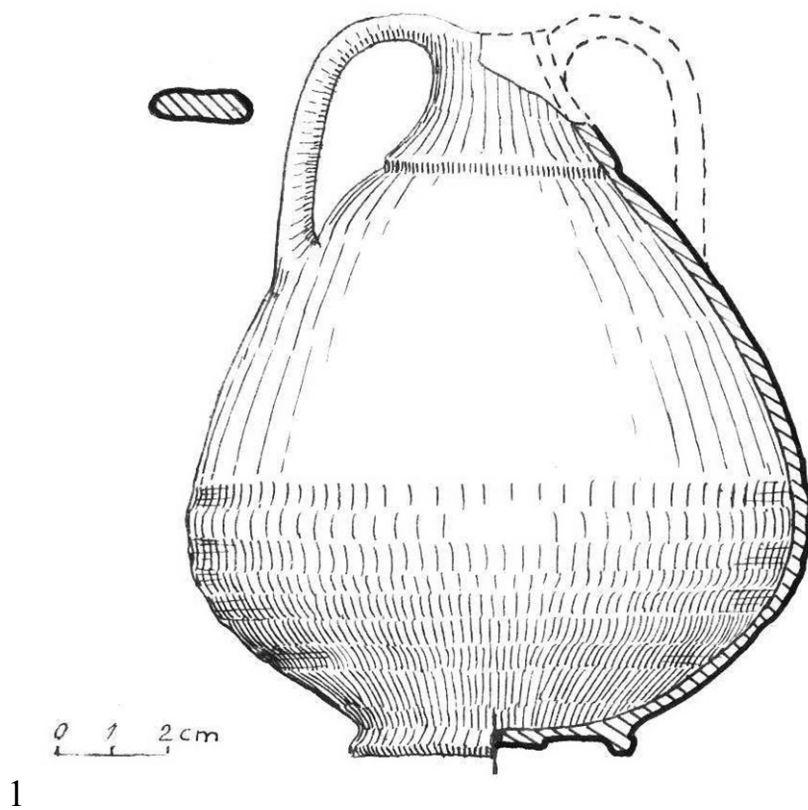
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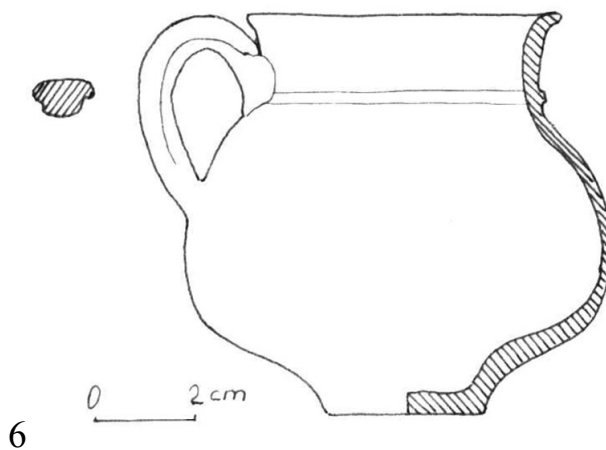
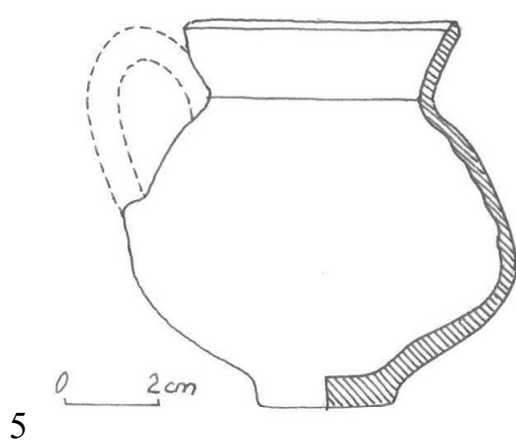
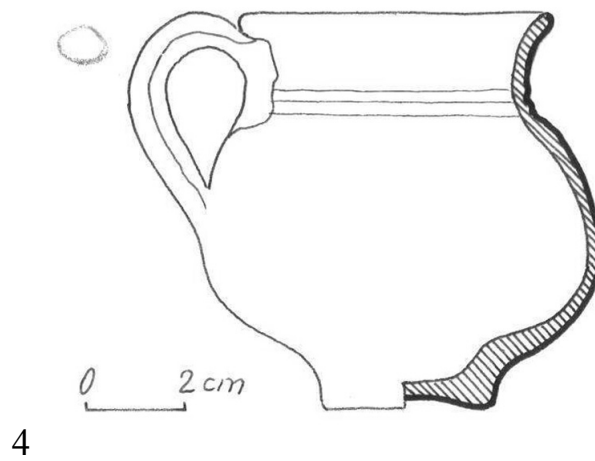
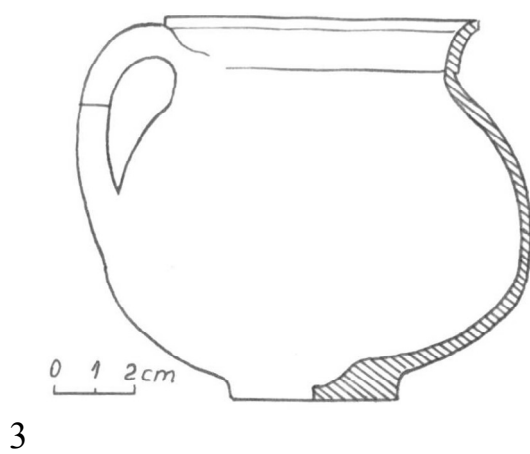
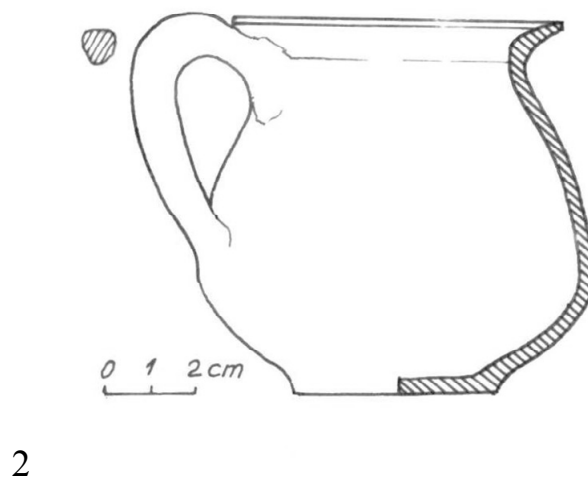
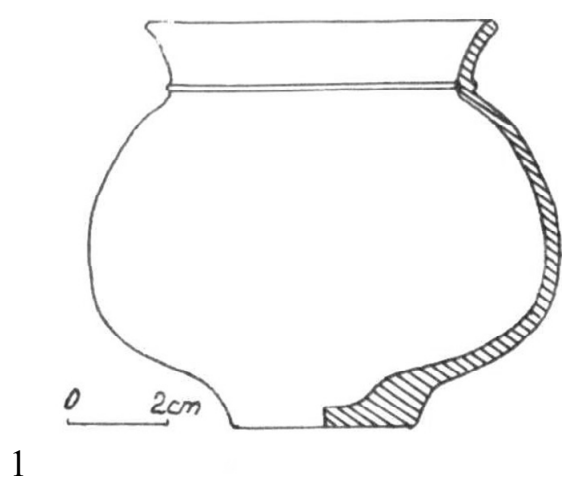
**Pl. CLV. Two-handled pitchers**



**Pl. CLVI. Two-handled pitchers**

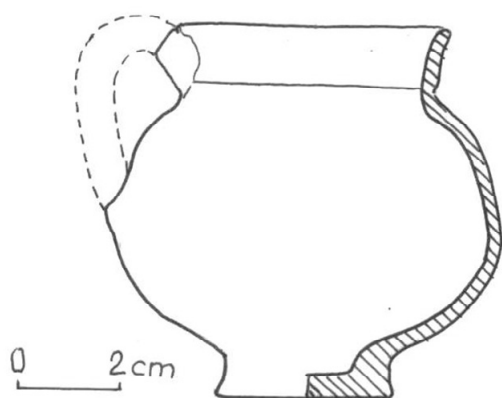


**Pl. CLVII. Two-handled pitchers**

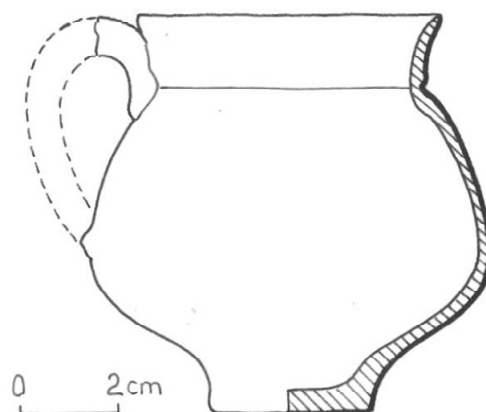


**Pl. CLVIII. One-handled cups**

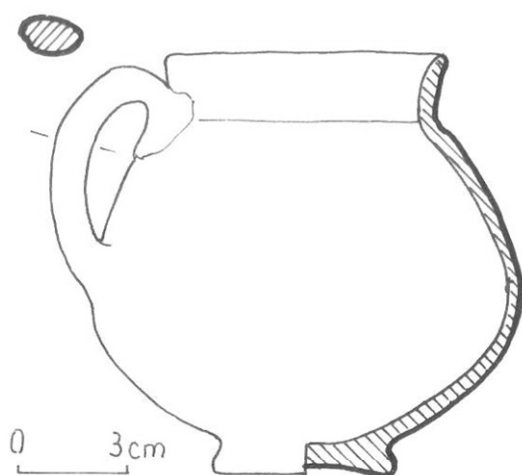




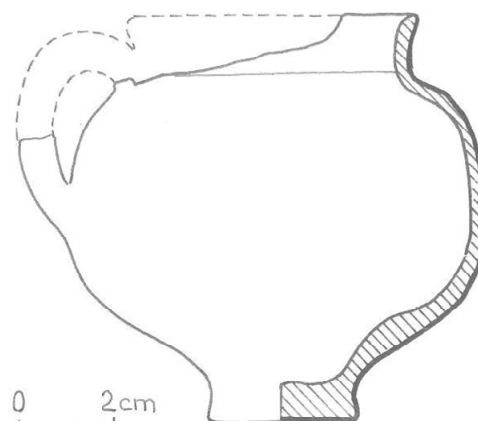
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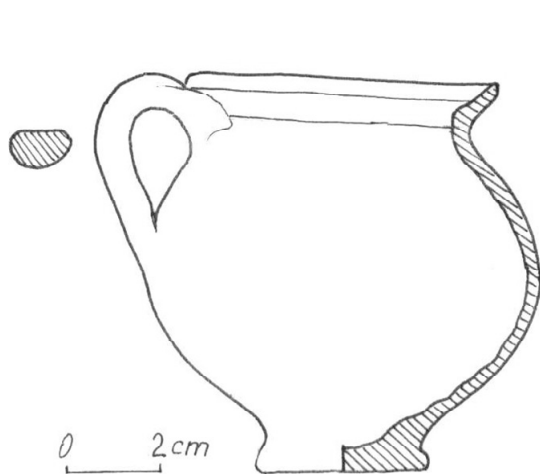
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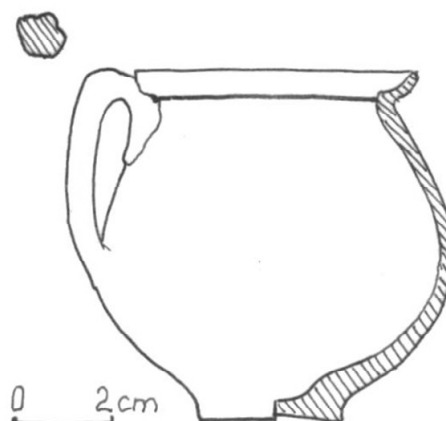
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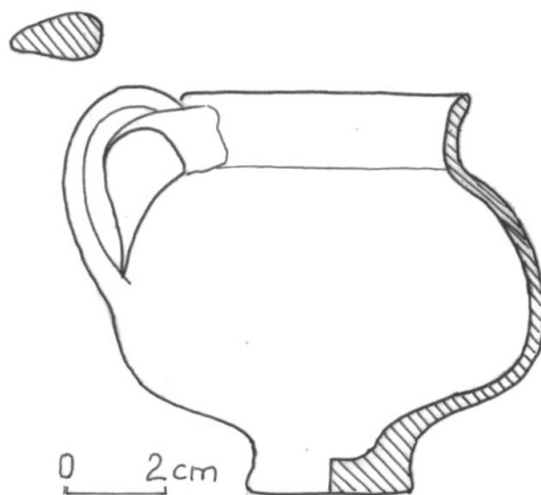


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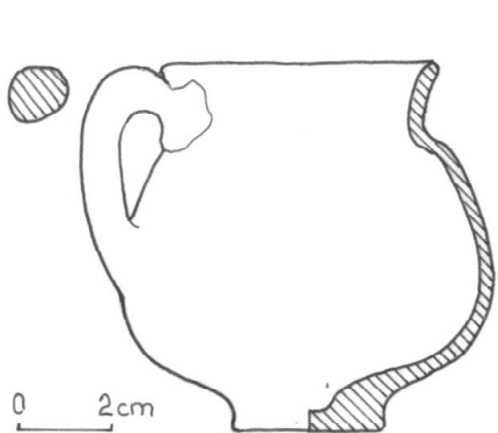


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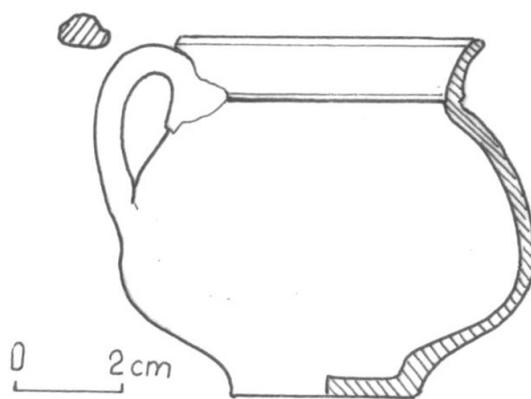
**Pl. CLIX. One-handled cups**



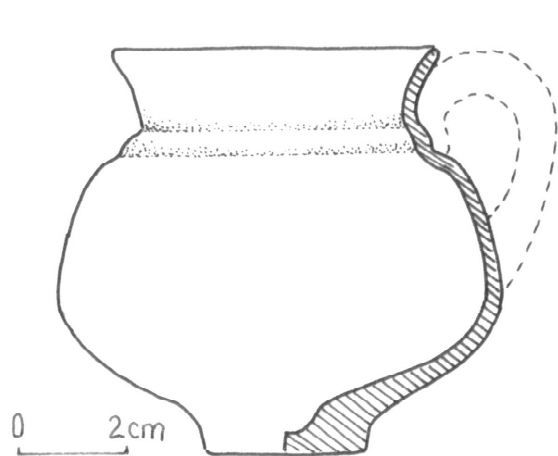
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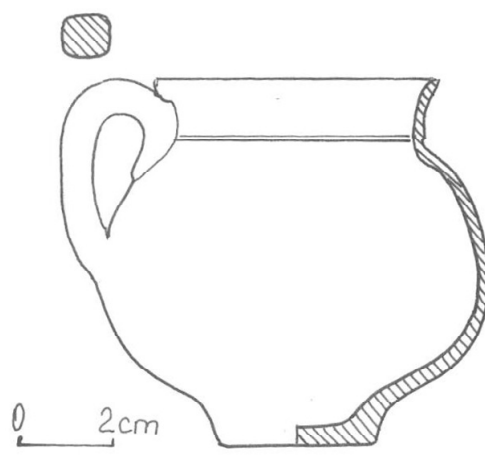
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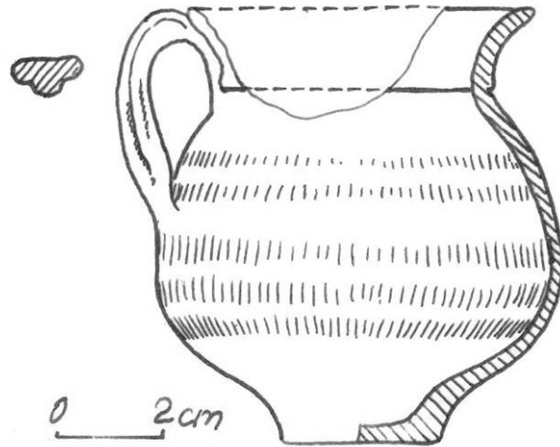


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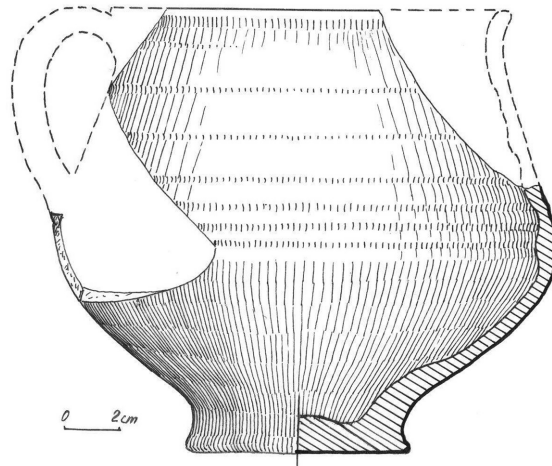


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**Pl. CLX. One-handed cups**



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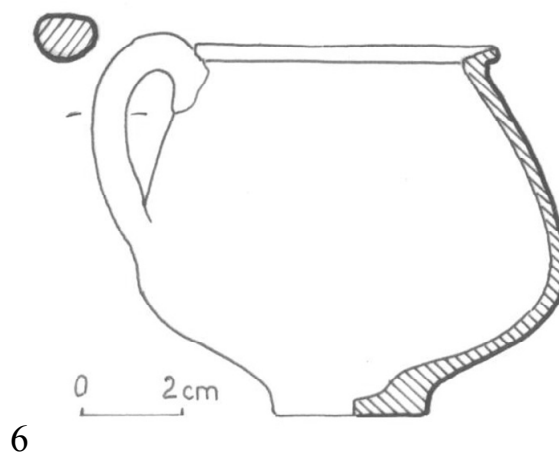
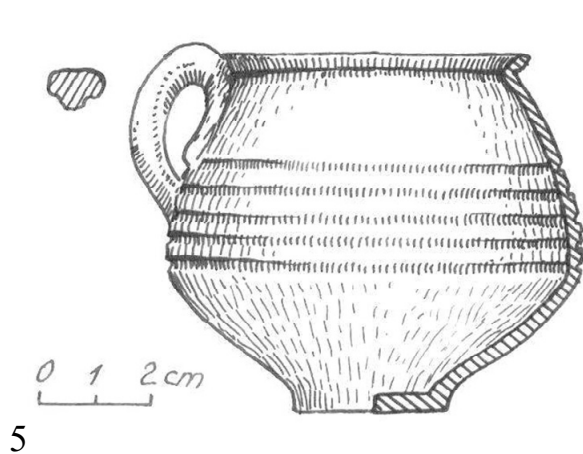
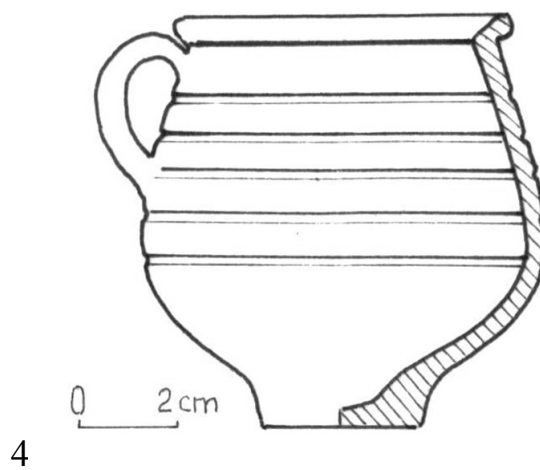
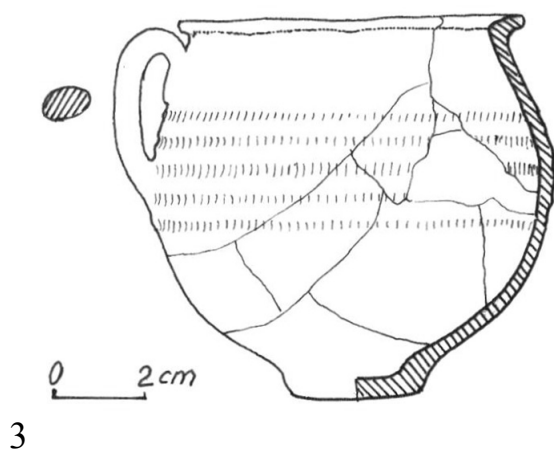
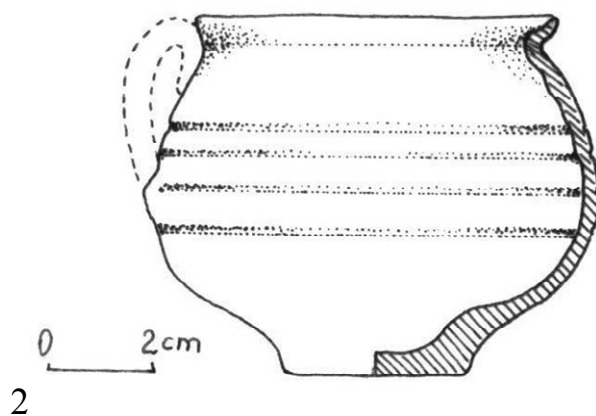
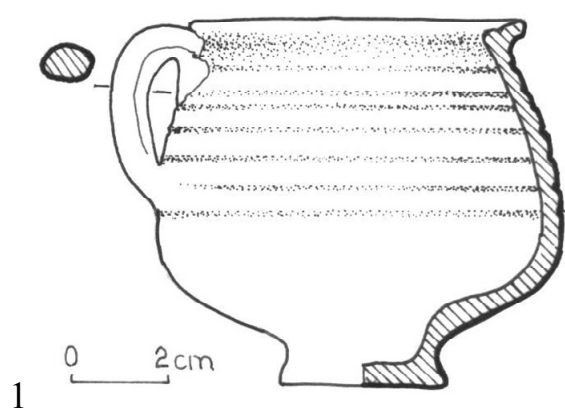


2



3

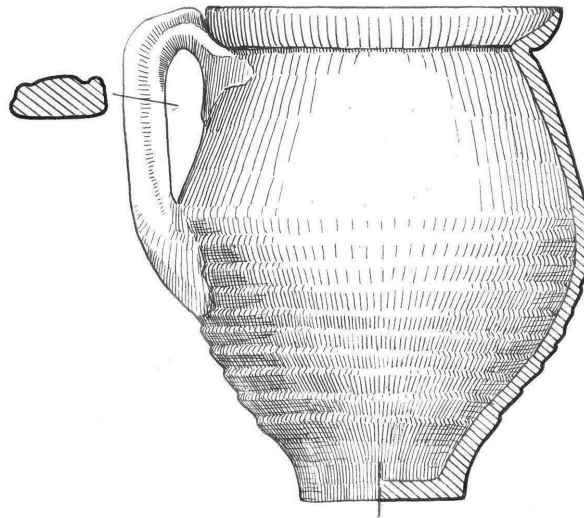
**Pl. CLXI. One-handled cups**



**Pl. CLXII. One-handled cups**



1

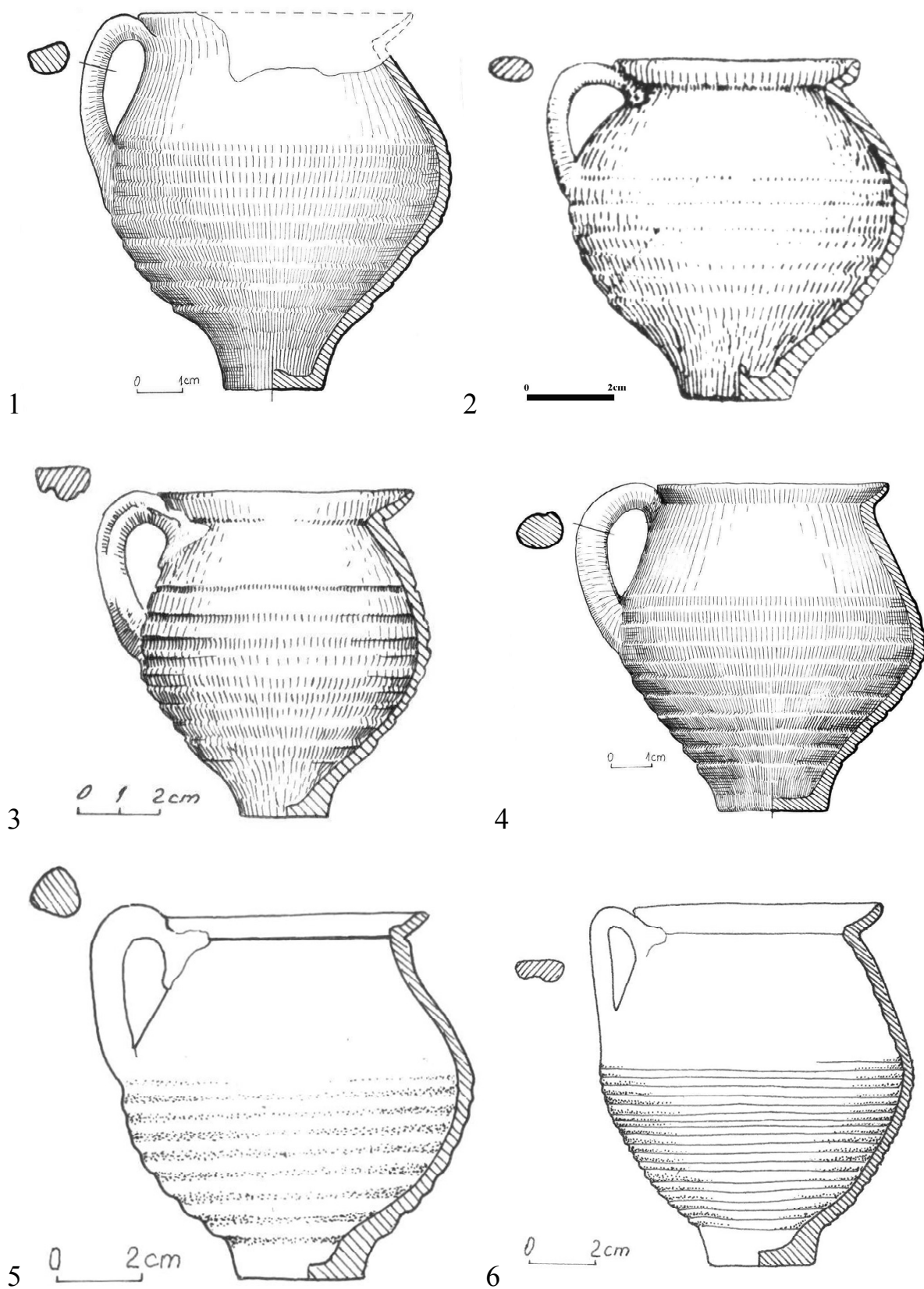


2



3

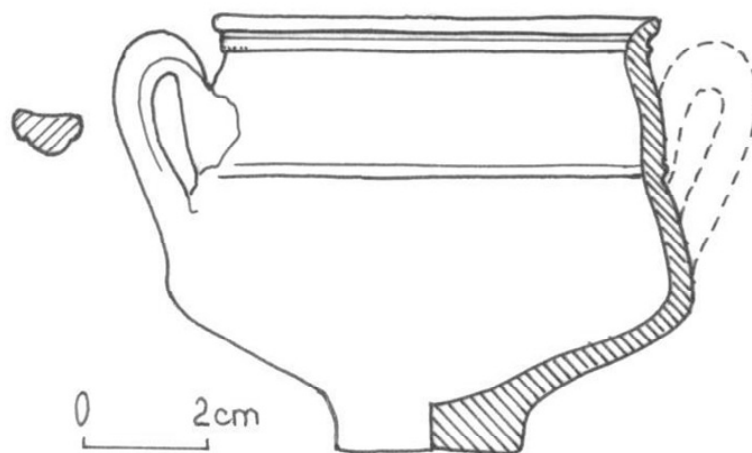
**Pl. CLXIII. One-handled cups**



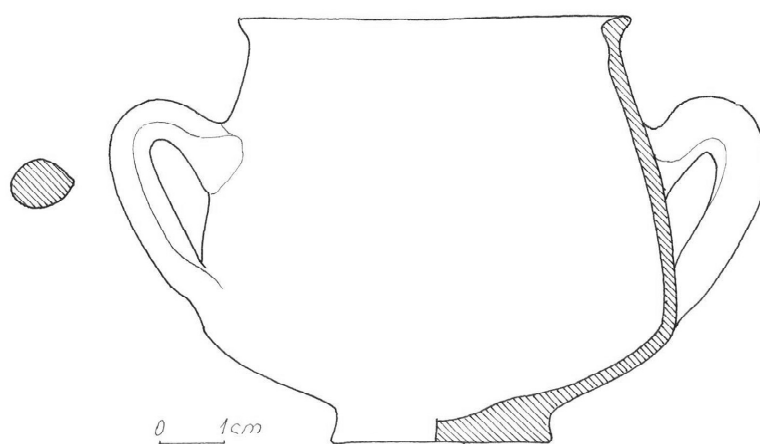
**Pl. CLXIV. One-handled cups**



1

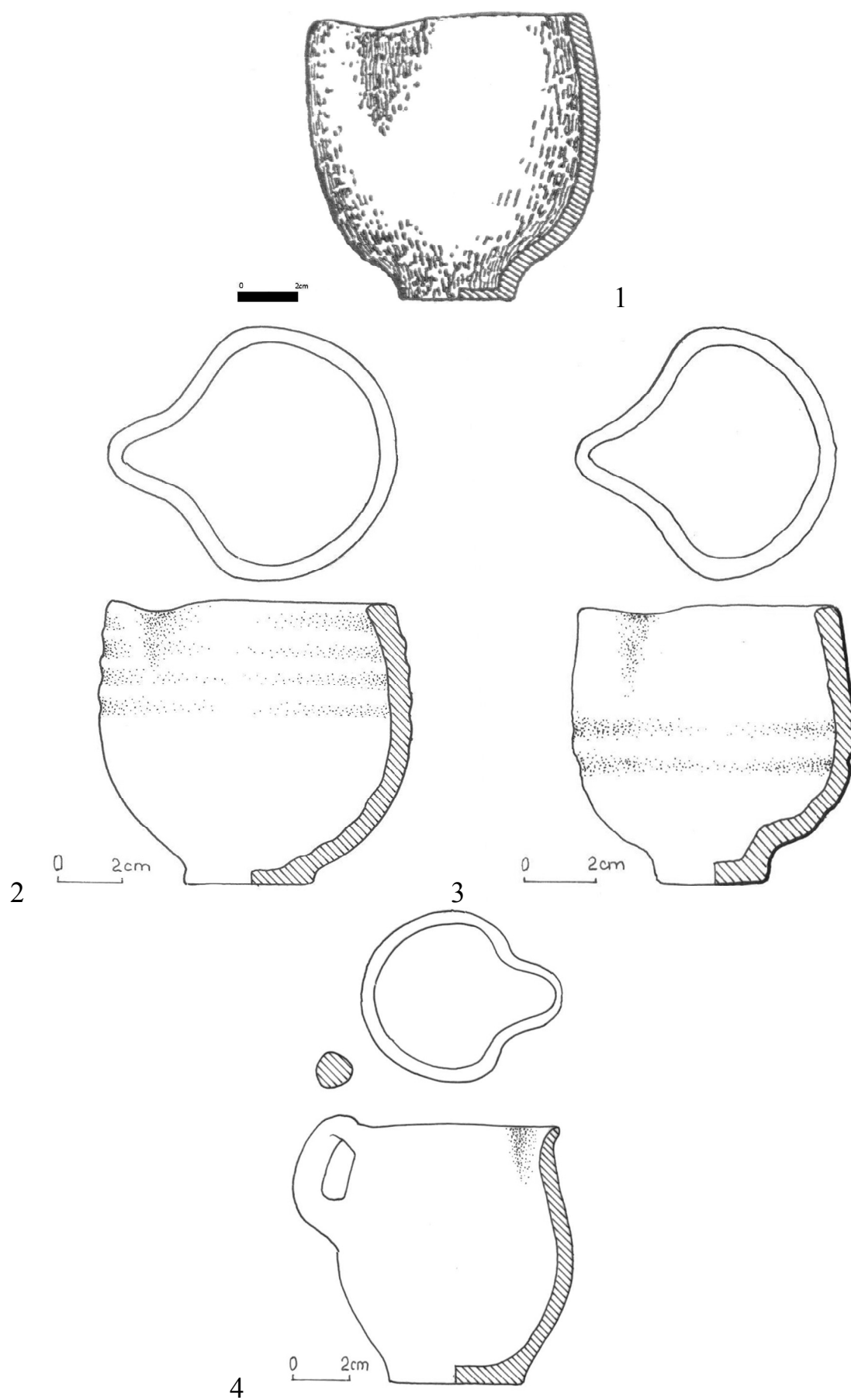


2



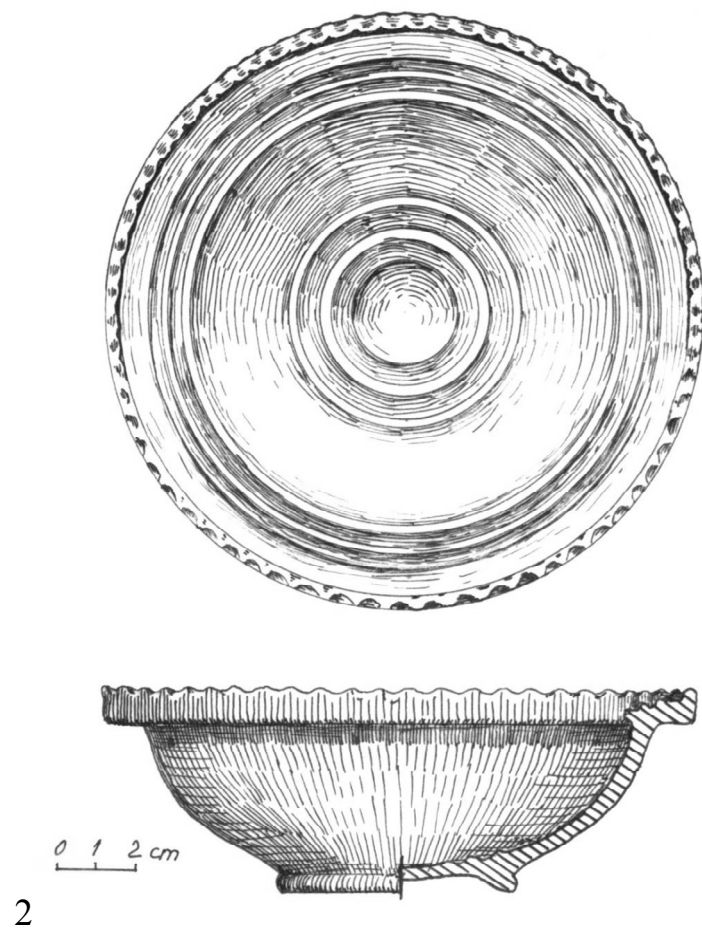
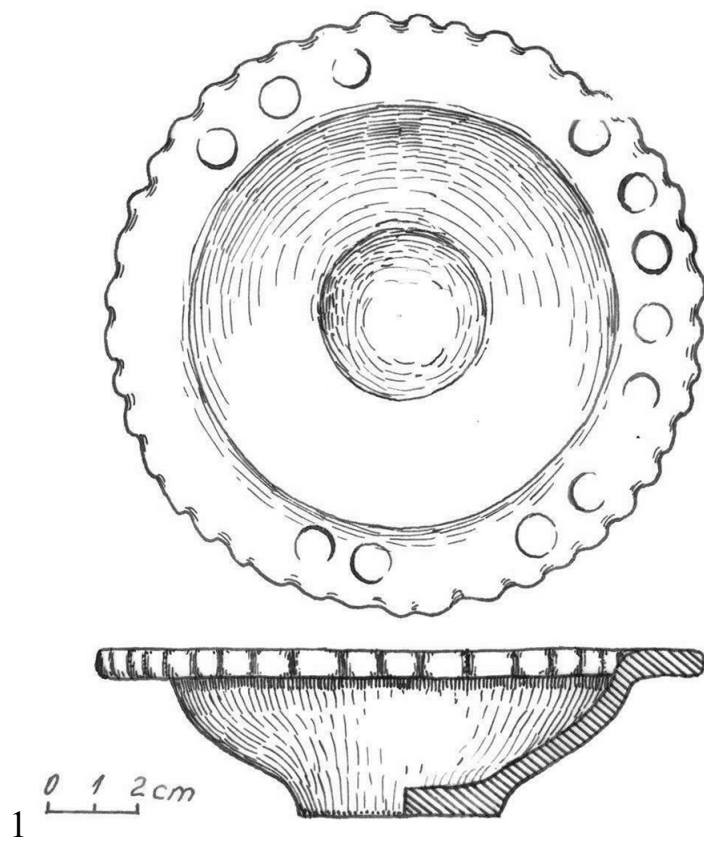
3

**Pl. CLXV. One-handled cup (1) and two-handled cups (2, 3)**

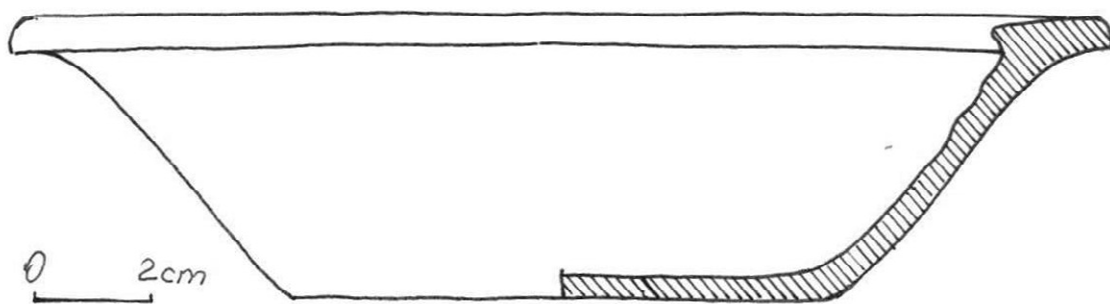


Pl. CLXVI. Melting-cups

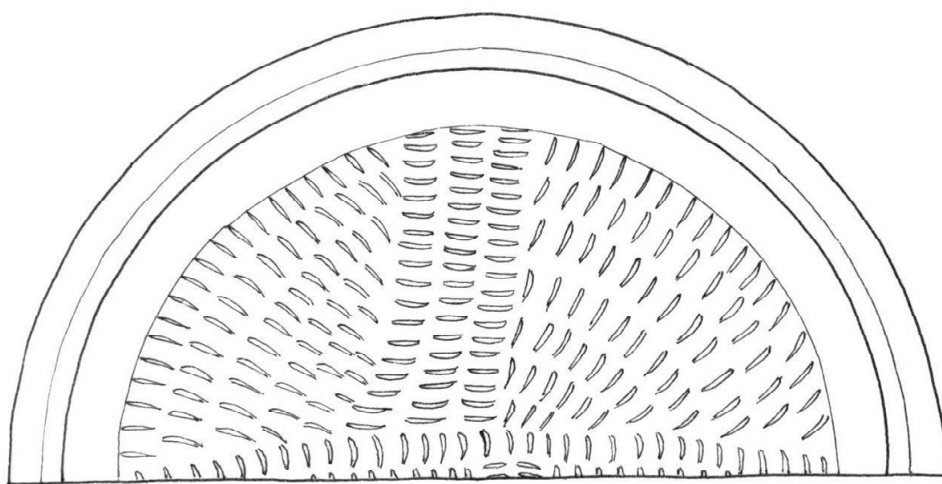




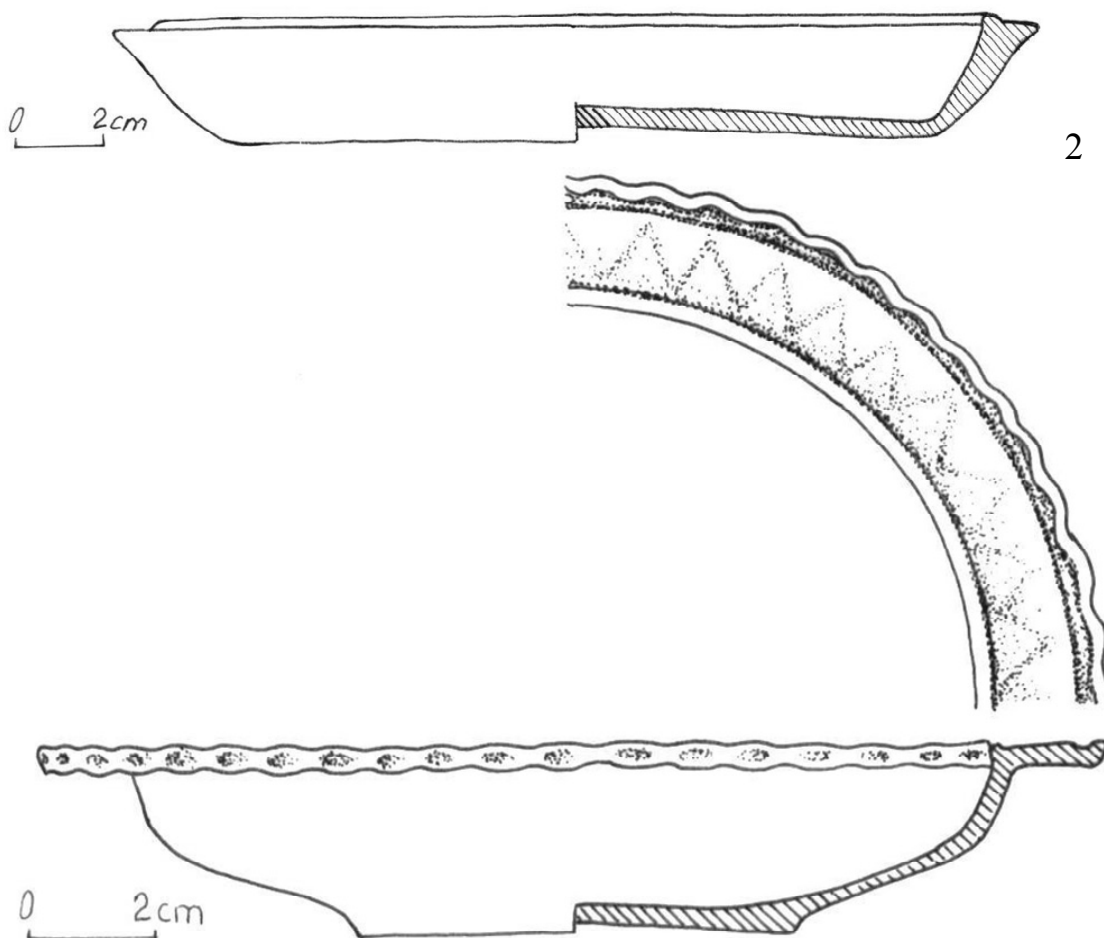
Pl. CLXVII. Dishes



1

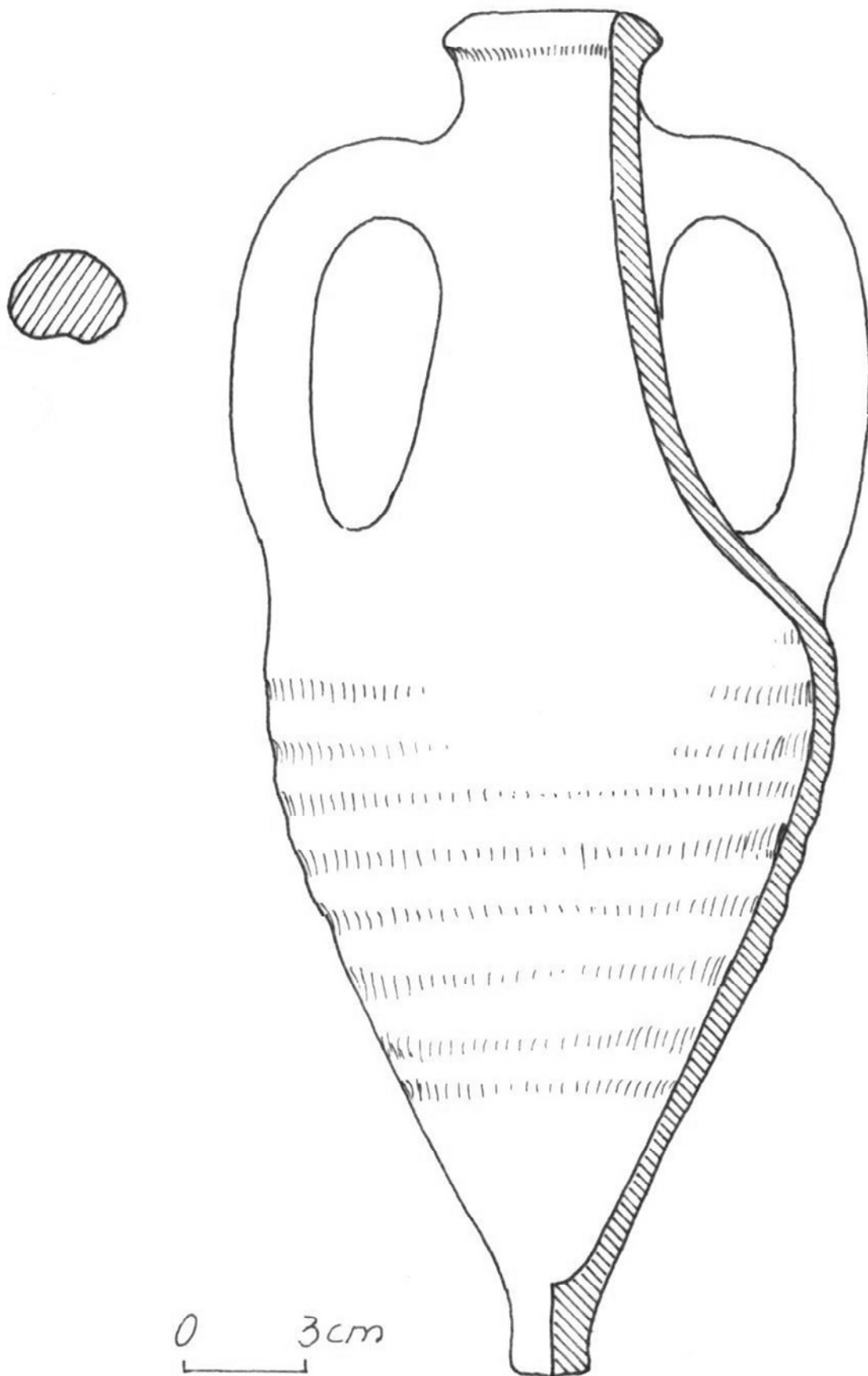


2

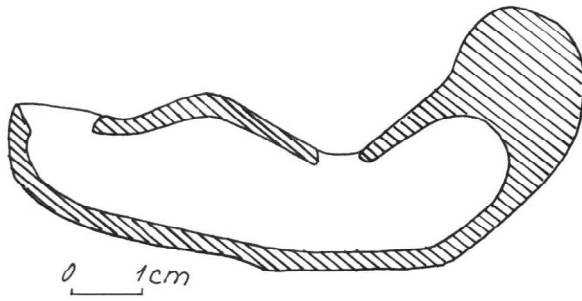
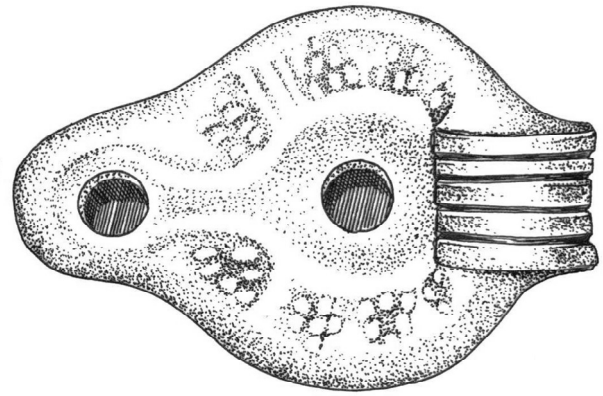
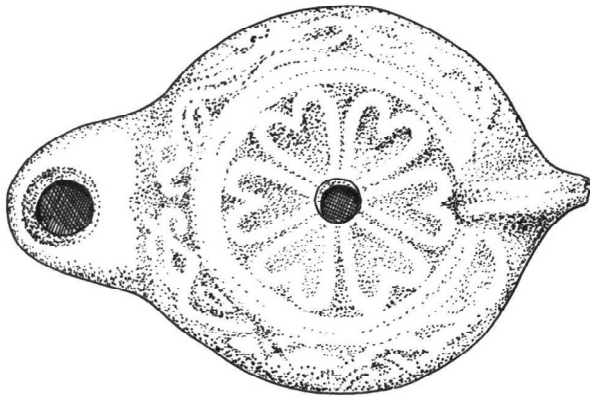


3

**Pl. CLXVIII. Dishes**

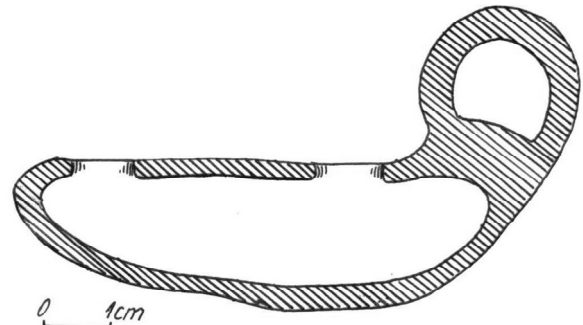


**Pl. CLXIX. Amphora**



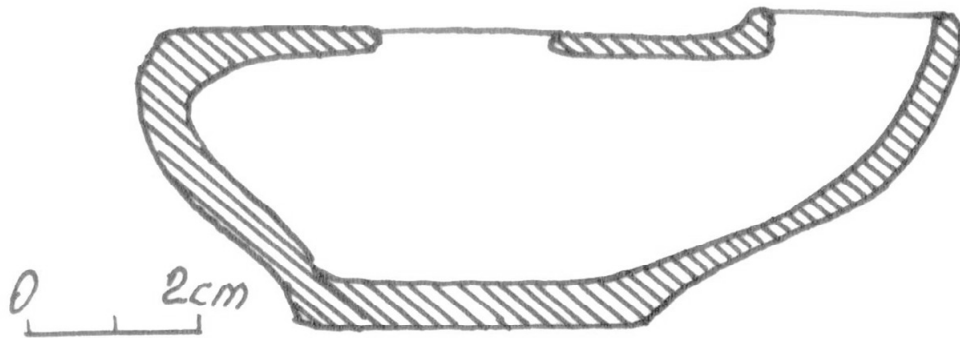
0 1cm

1



0 1cm

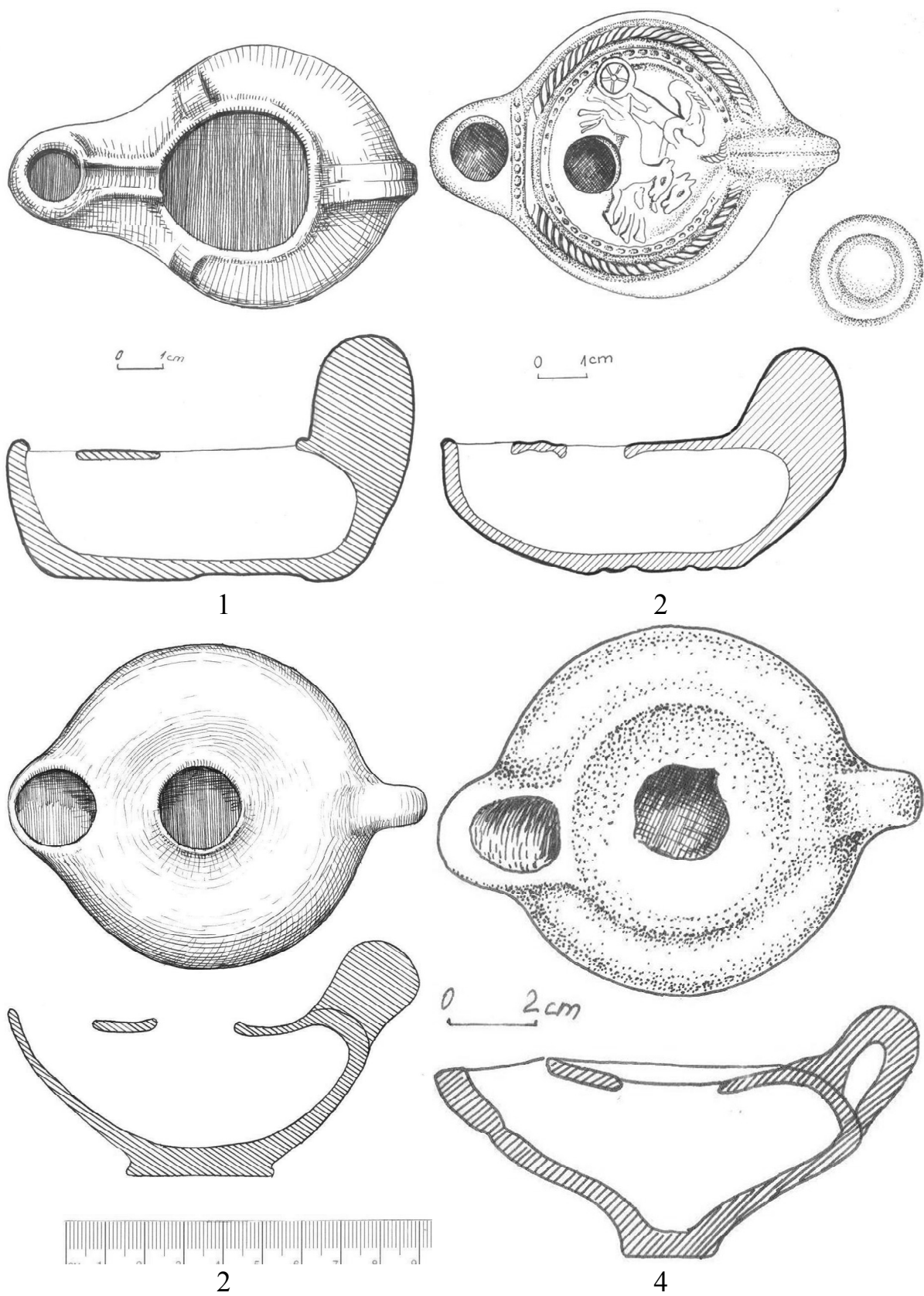
2



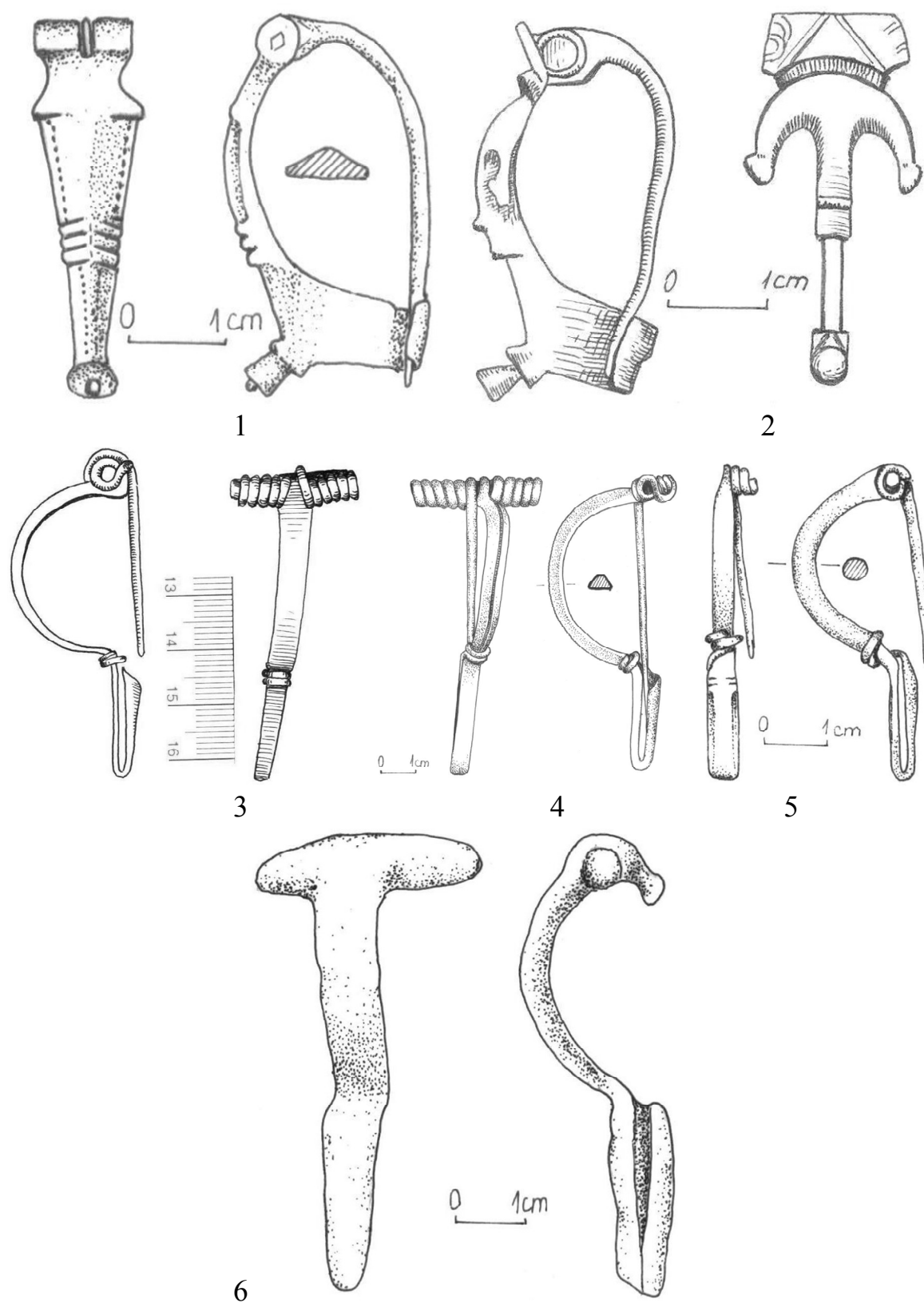
0 2cm

3

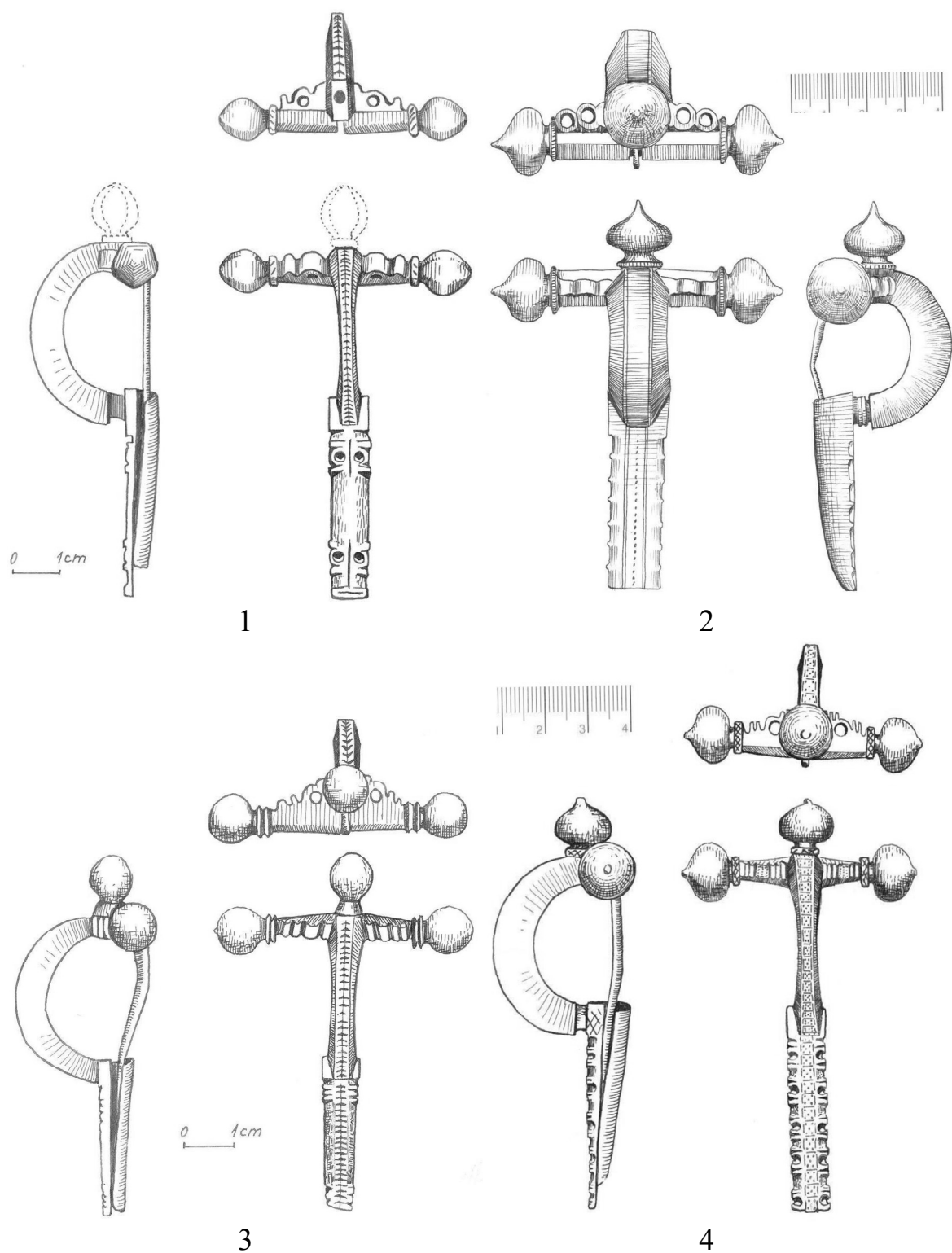
# **Pl. CLXX. Lamps**



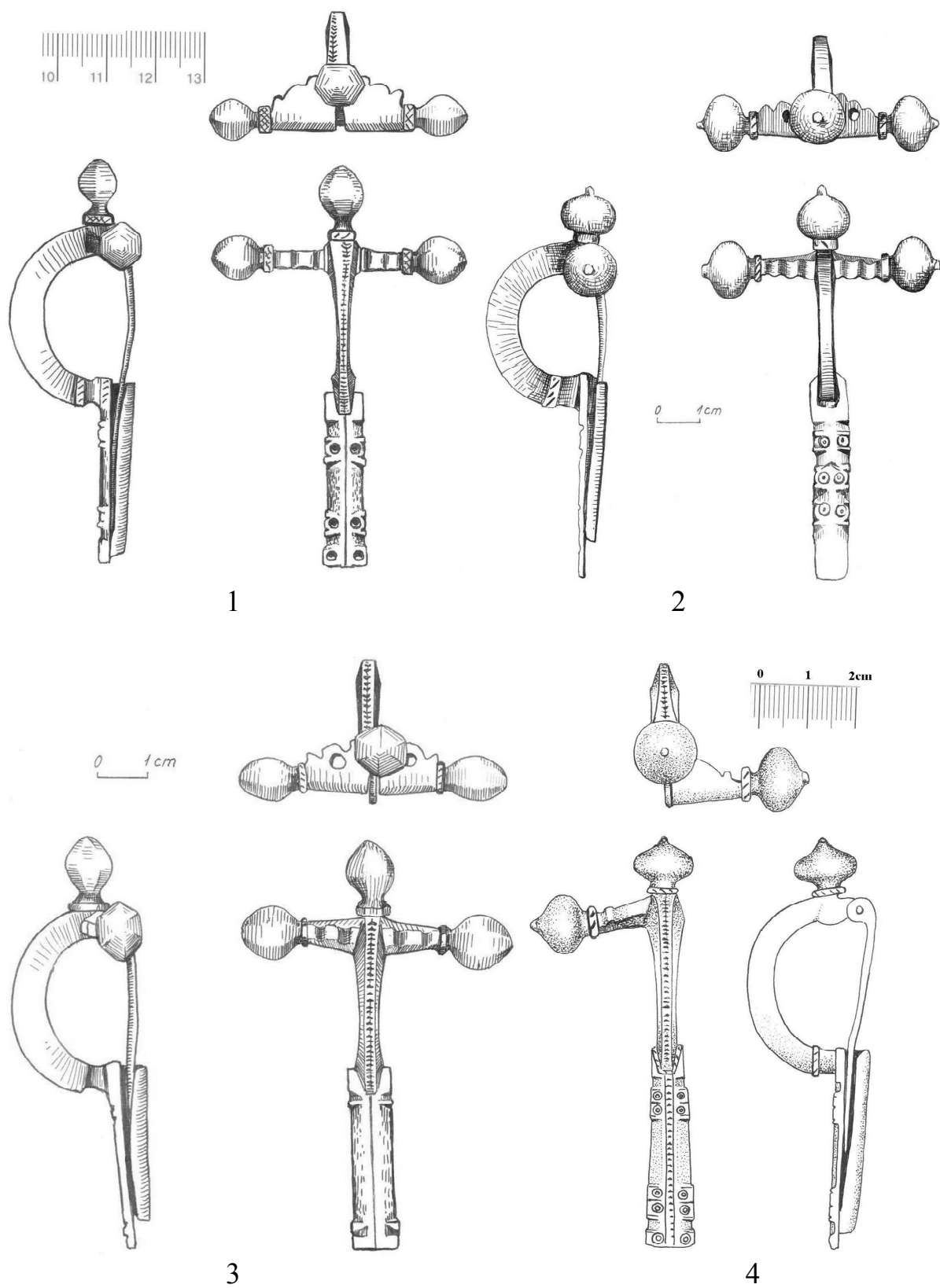
Pl. CLXXI. Lamps



**Pl. CLXXII. Fibulae**

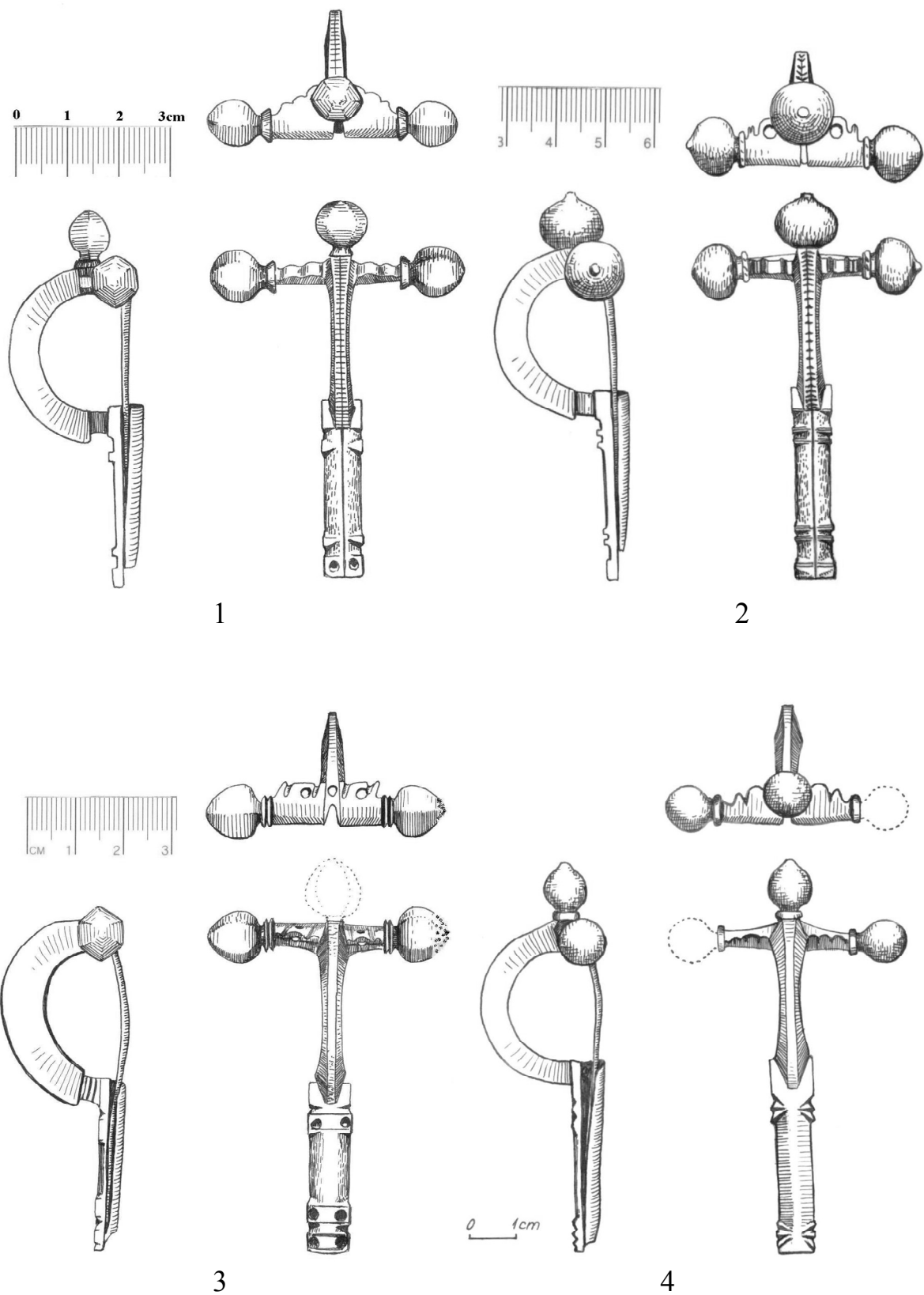


**Pl. CLXXIII. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs**

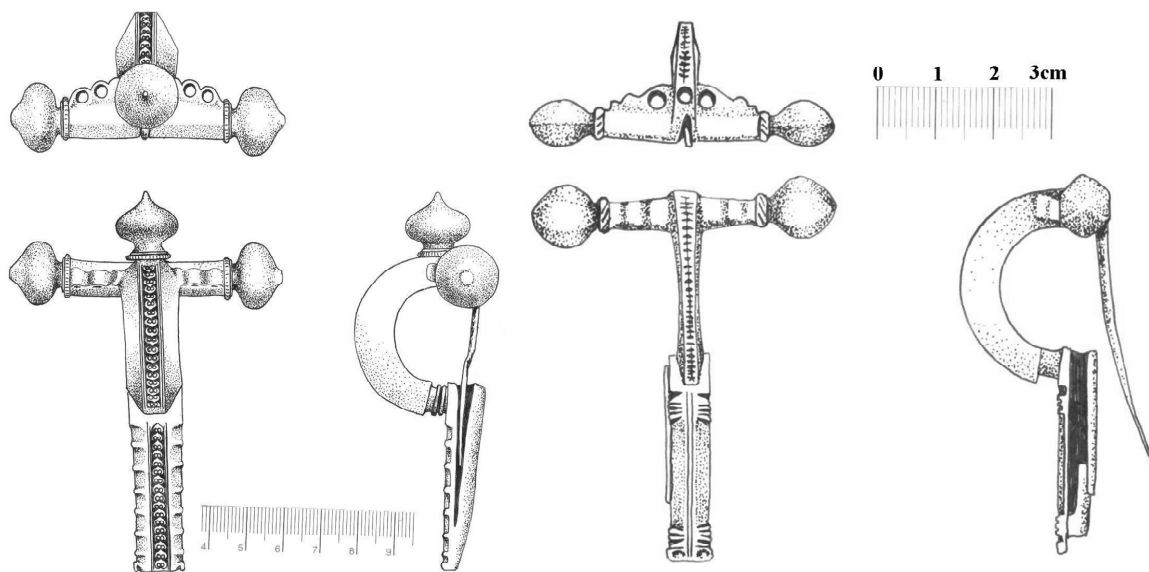


Pl. CLXXIV. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs



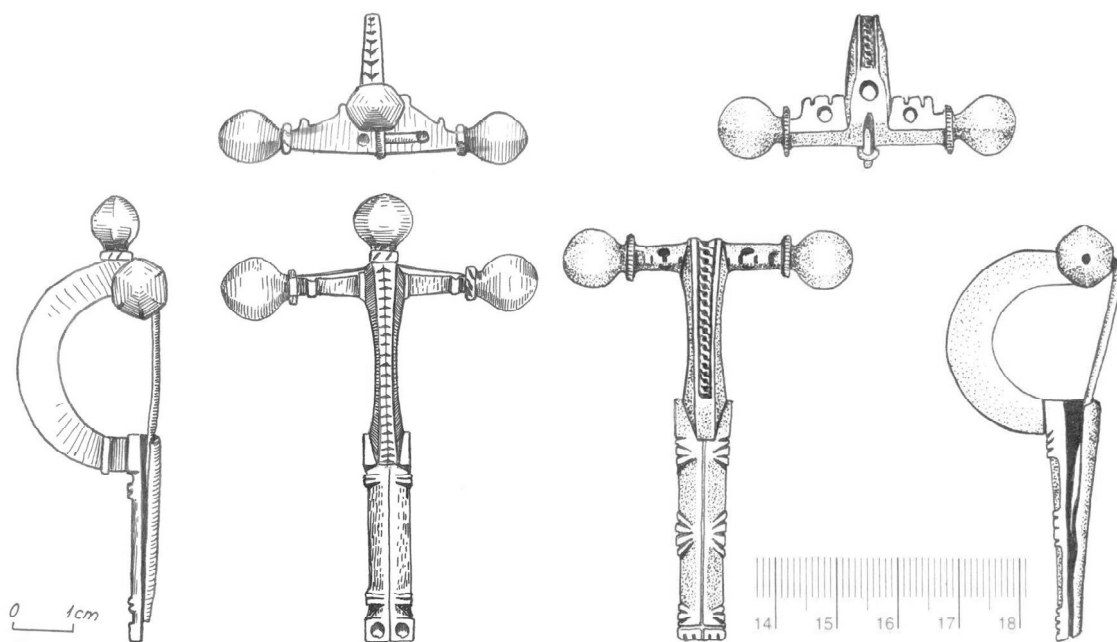


**Pl. CLXXV. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs**



1

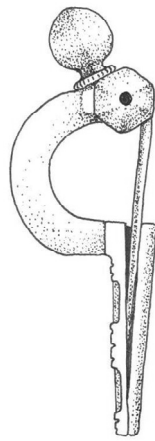
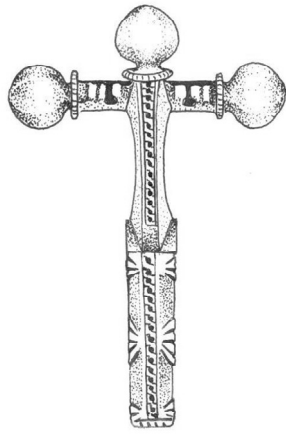
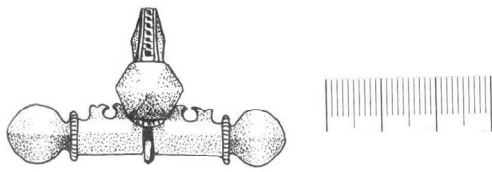
2



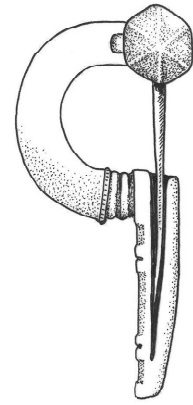
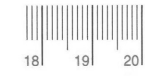
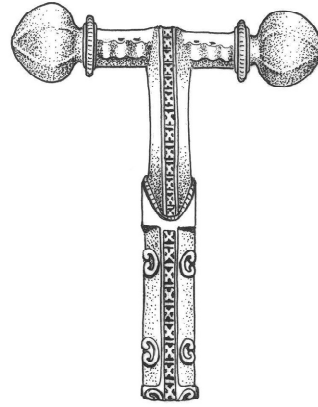
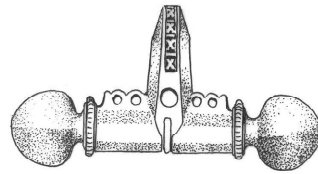
3

4

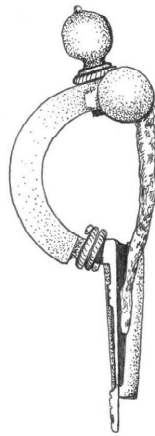
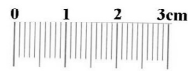
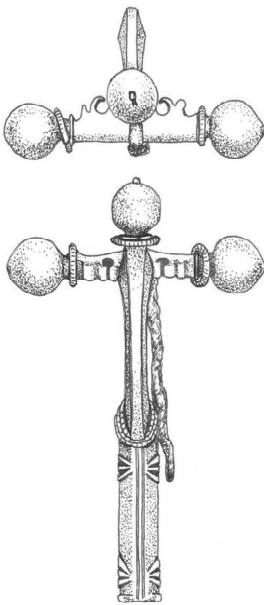
Pl. CLXXVI. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs



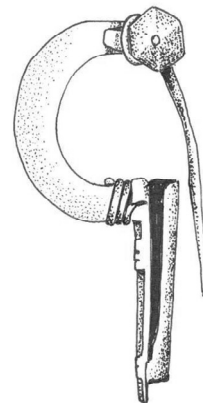
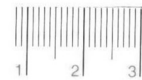
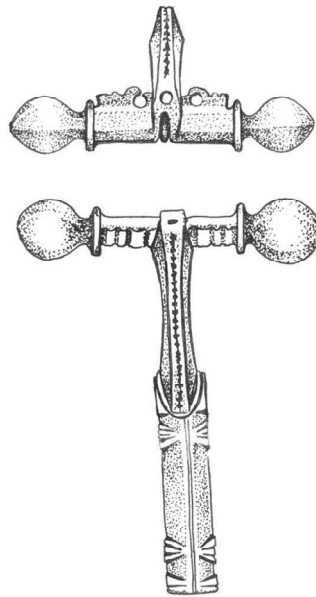
1



2

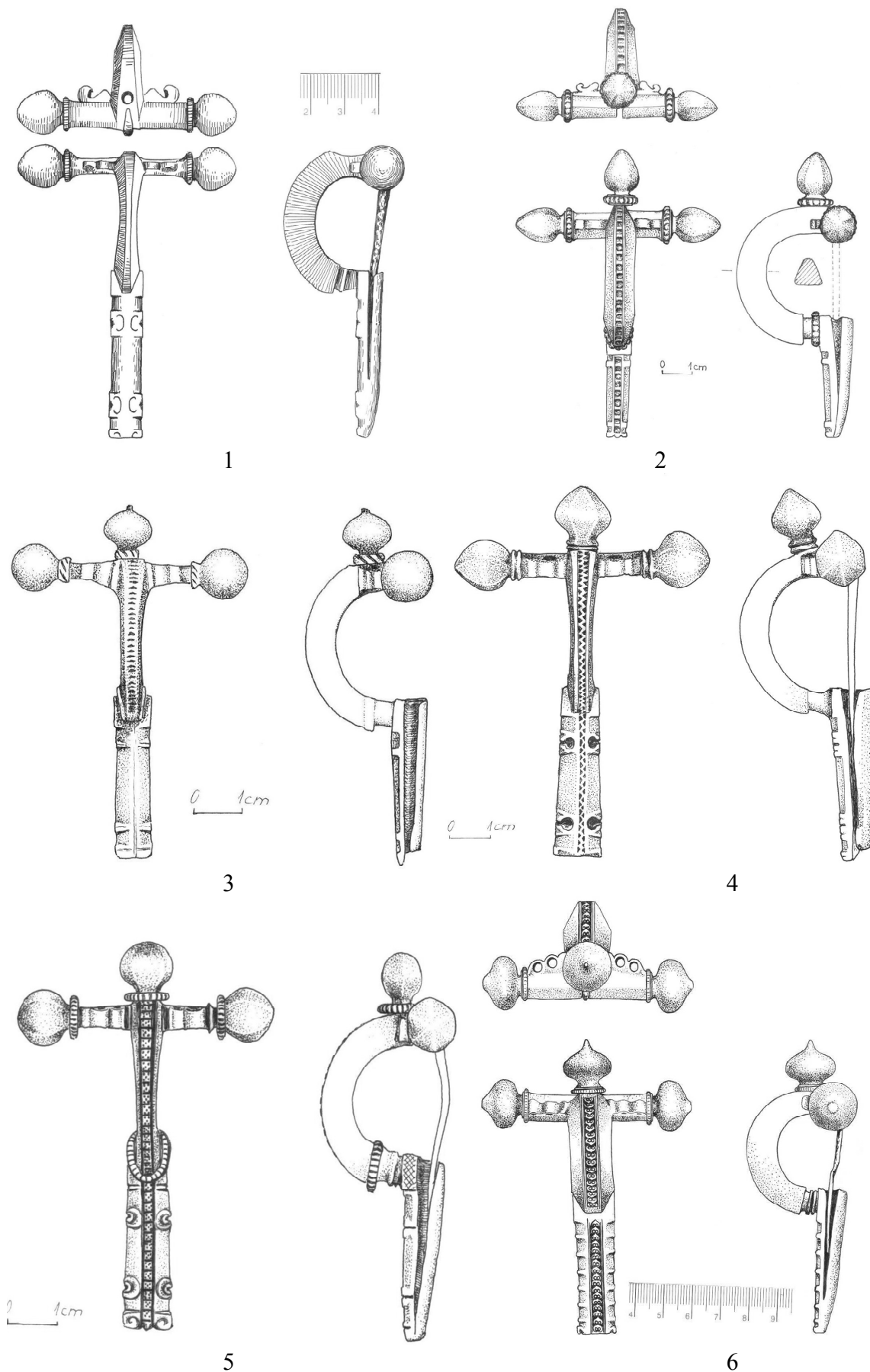


3

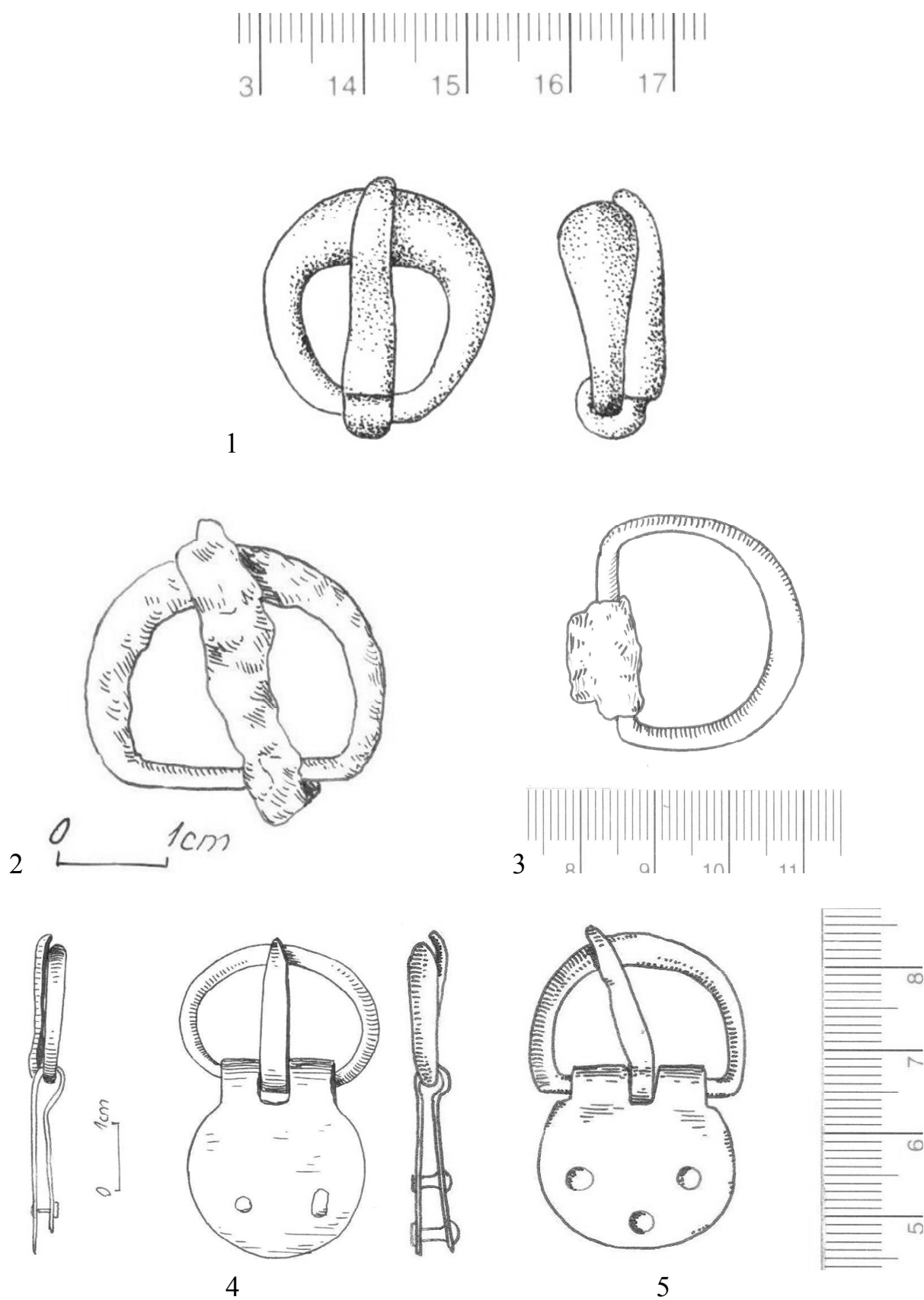


4

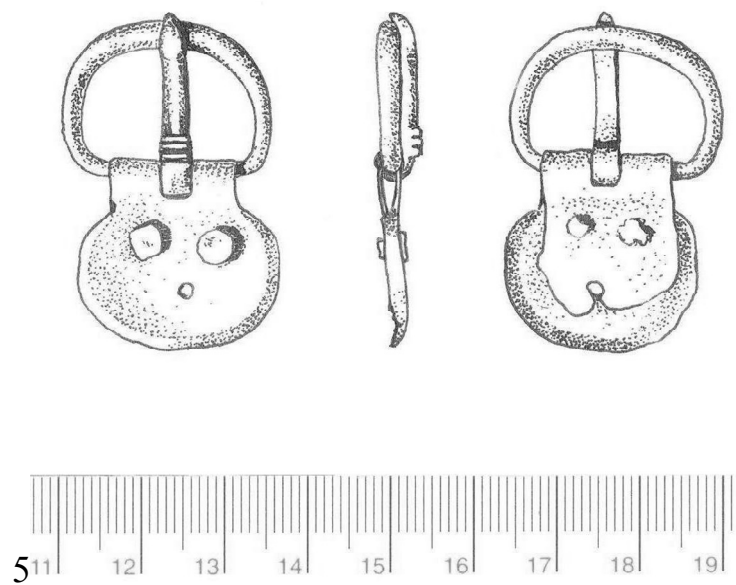
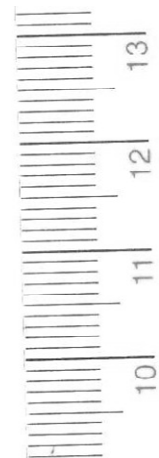
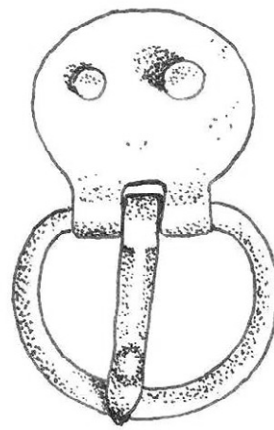
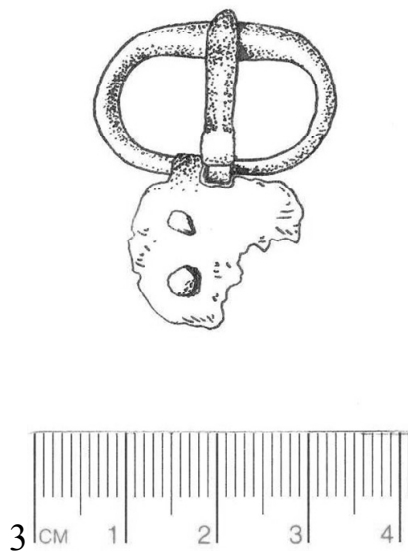
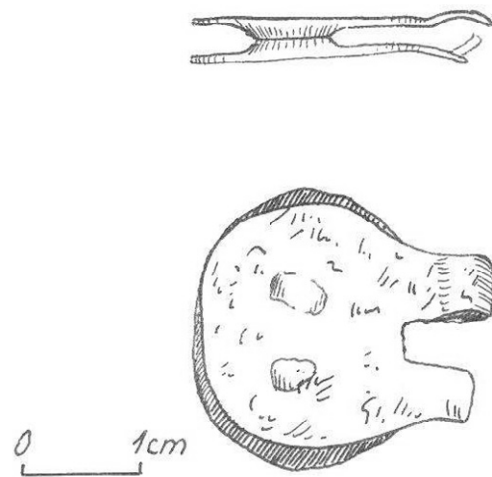
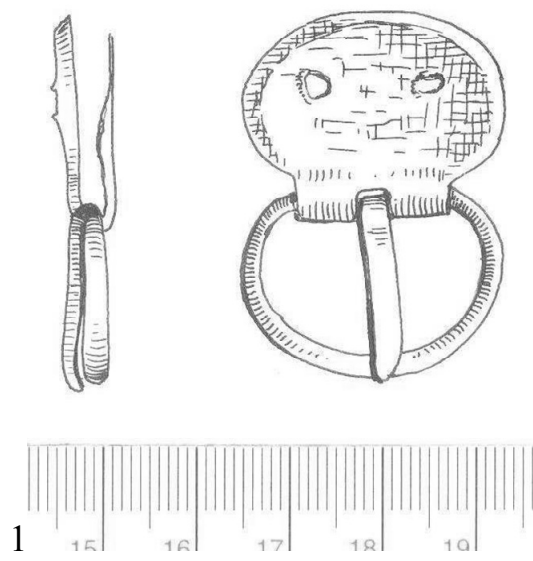
Pl. CLXXVII. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs



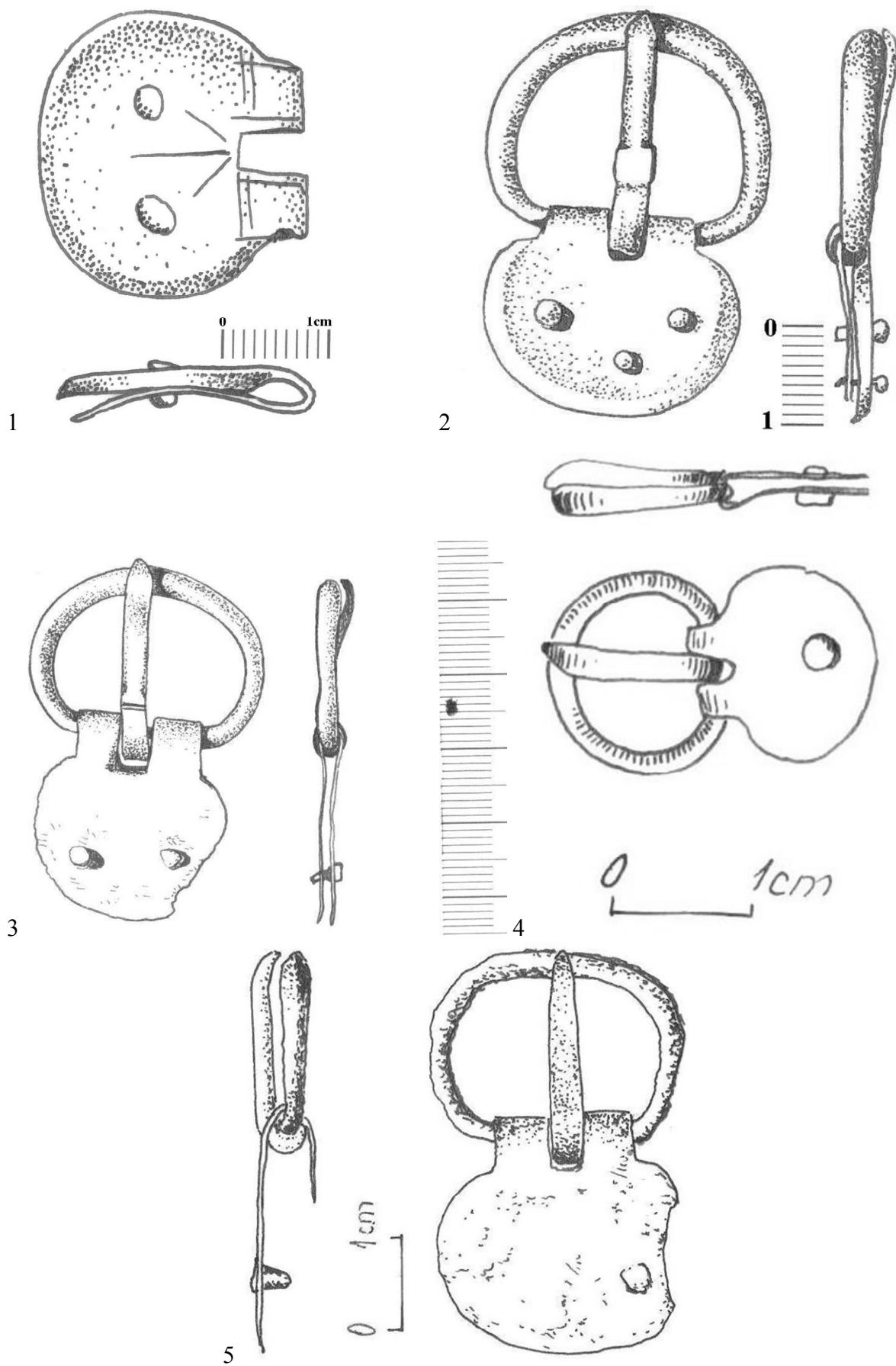
Pl. CLXXVIII. Fibulae with onion-shaped knobs



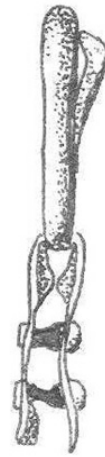
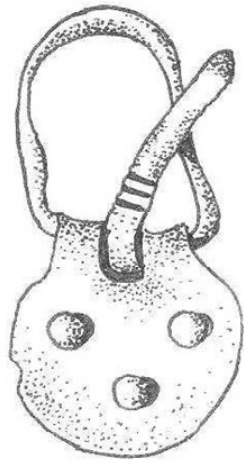
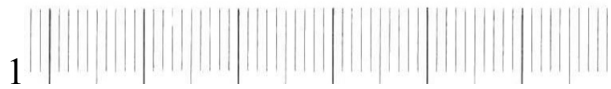
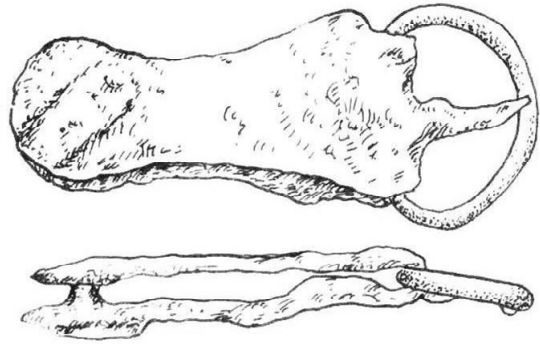
**Pl. CLXXIX. Buckles**



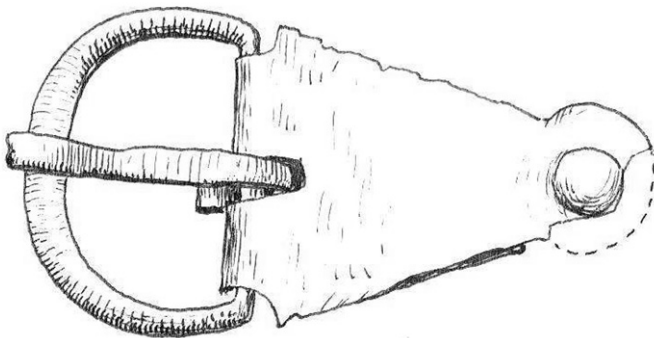
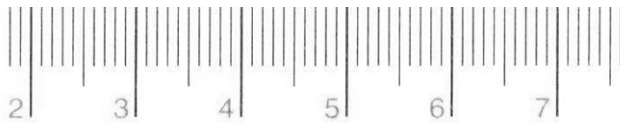
**Pl. CLXXX. Buckles**



Pl. CLXXXI. Buckles



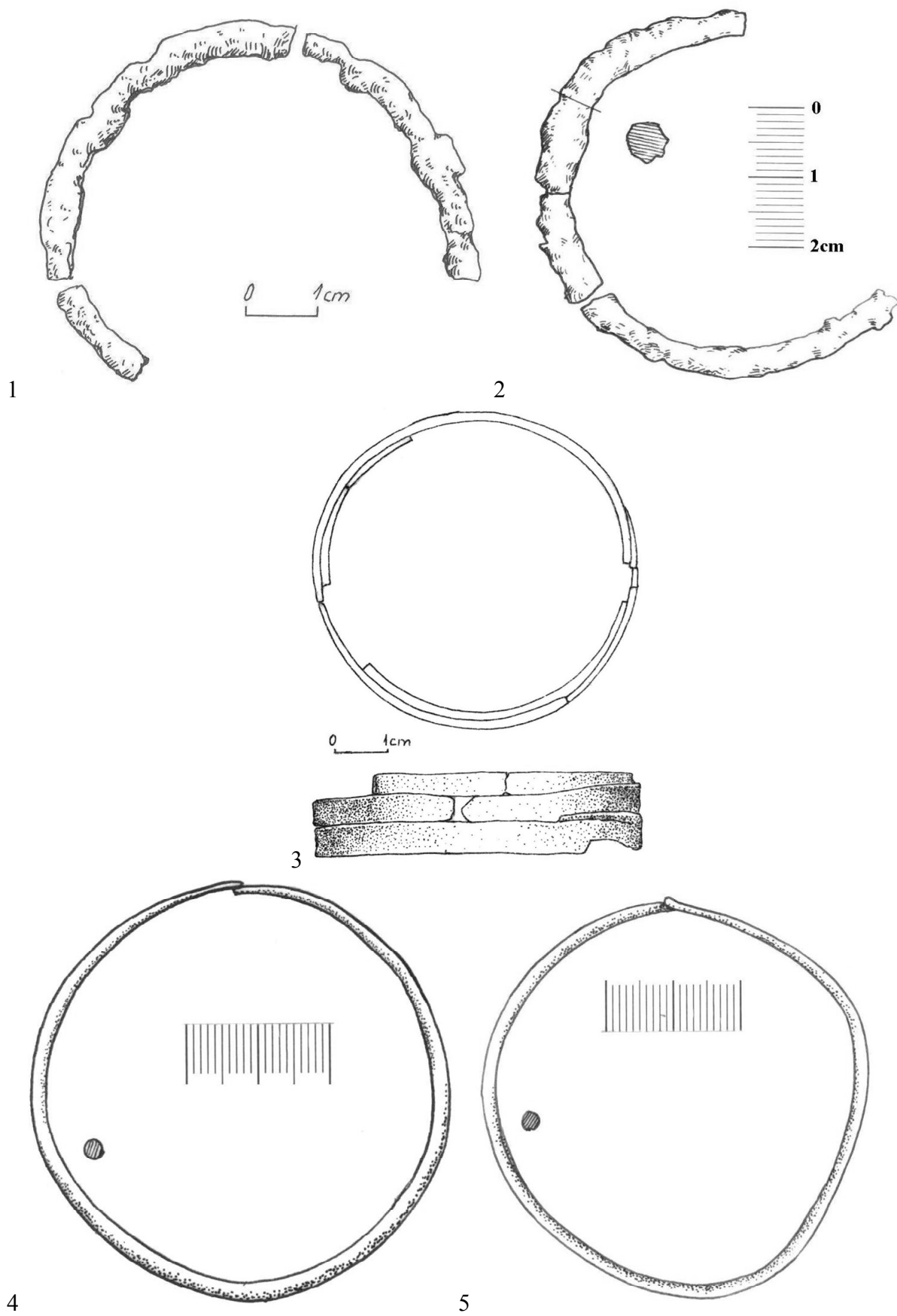
2



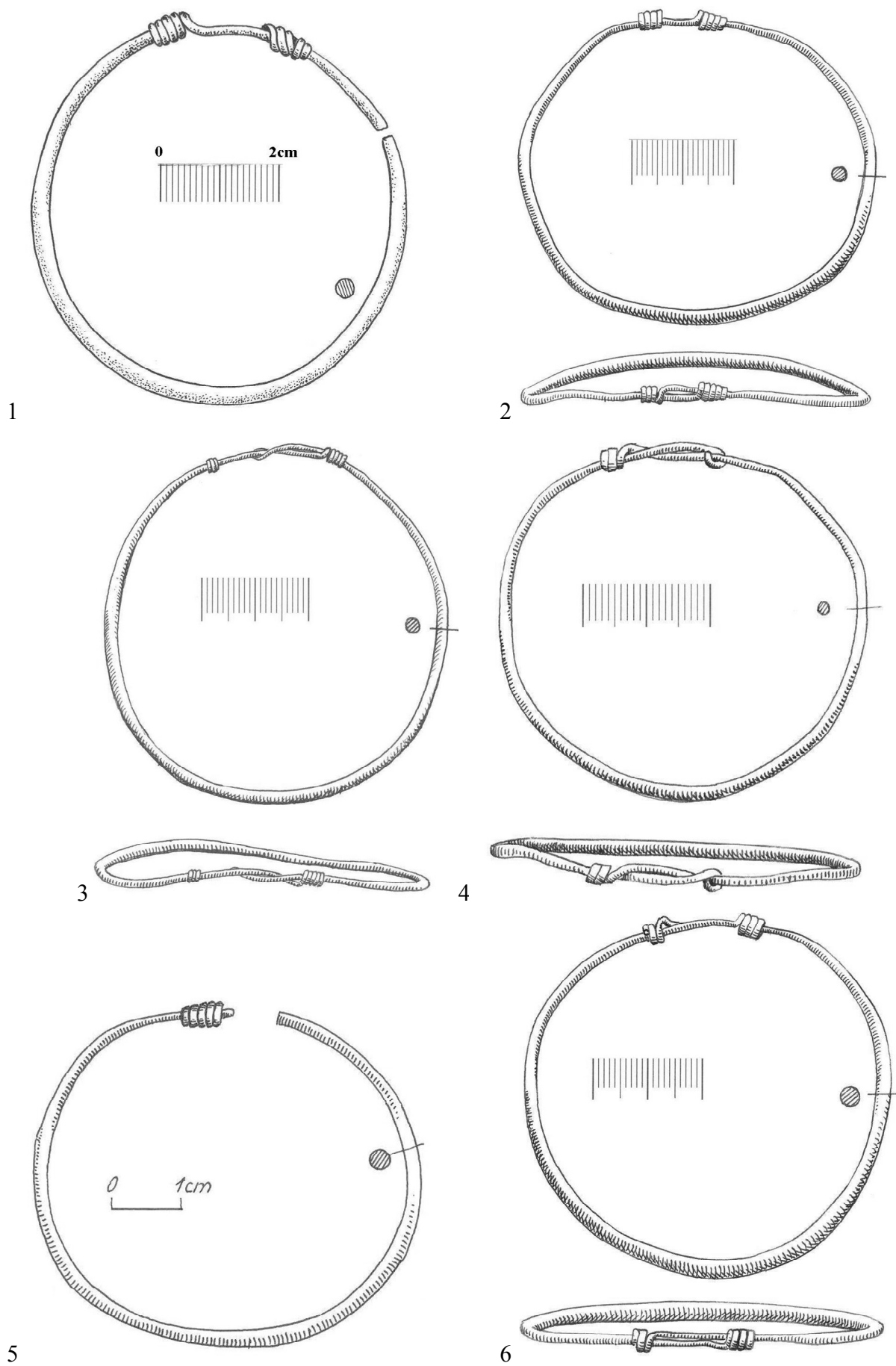
3

**Pl. CLXXXII. Buckles**

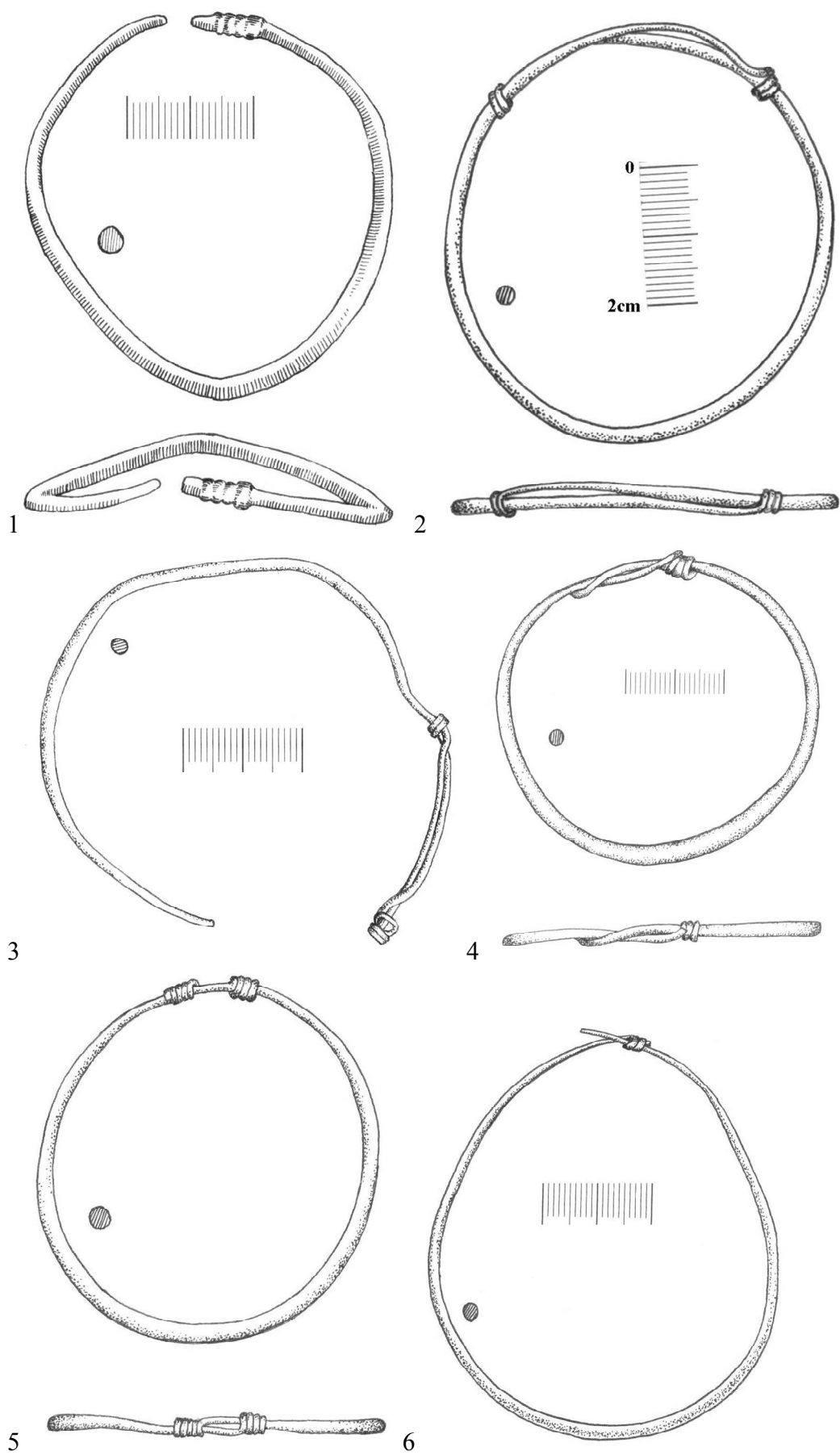




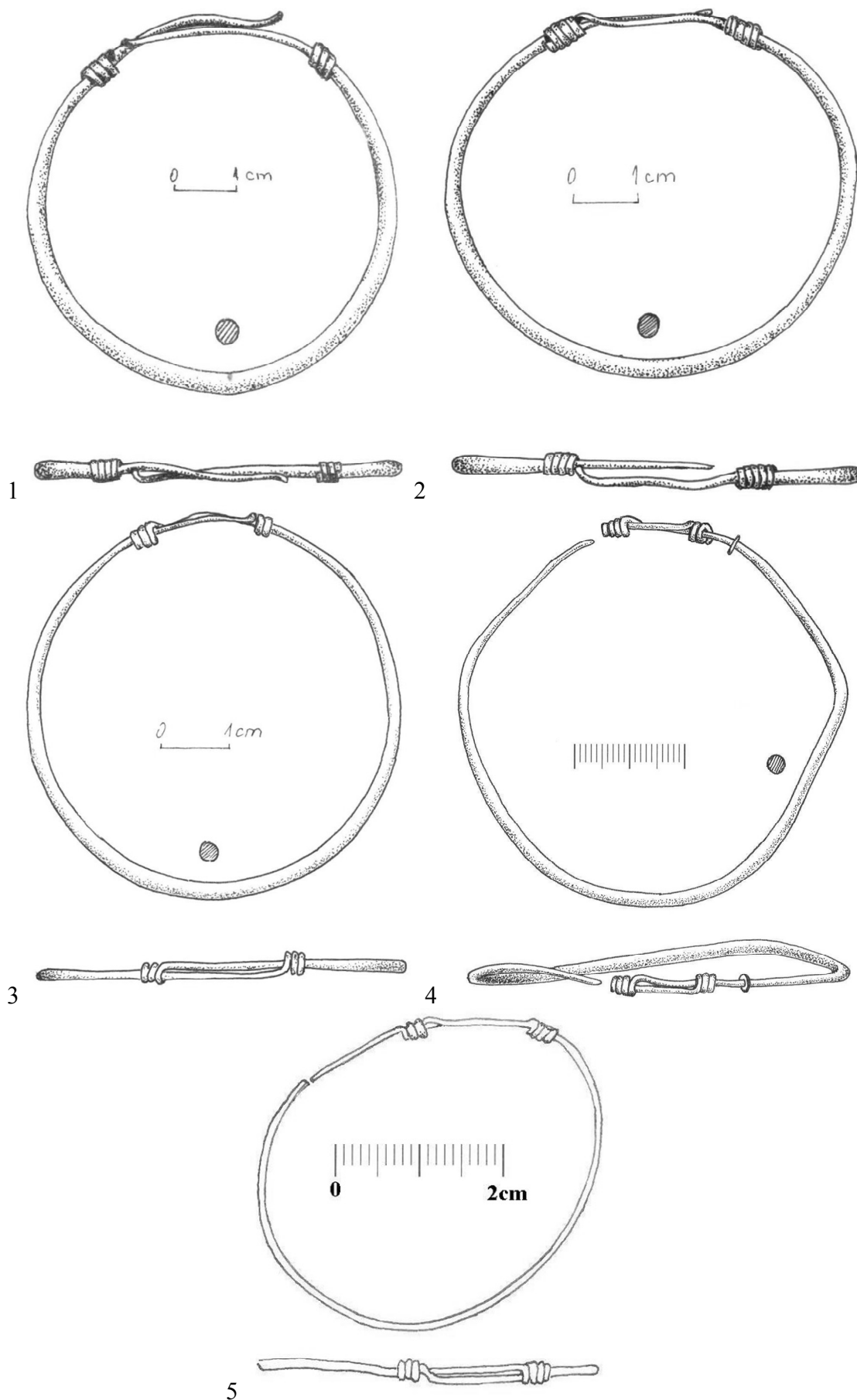
Pl. CLXXXIII. Bracelets of iron (1-2), bone (3) and silver (4-5)



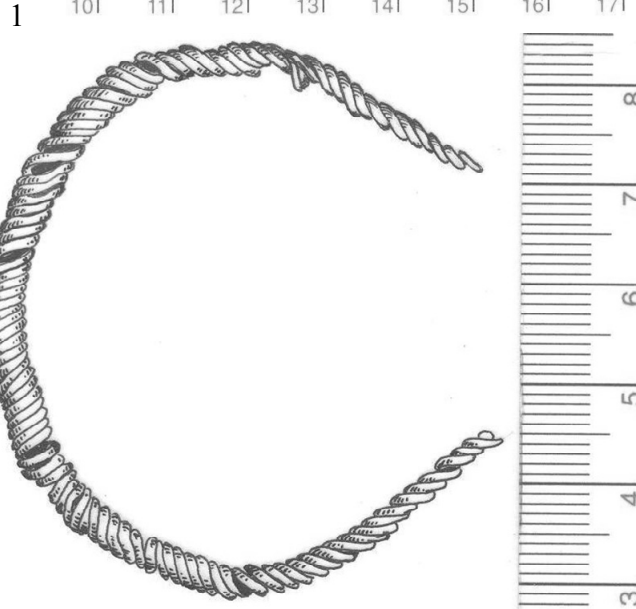
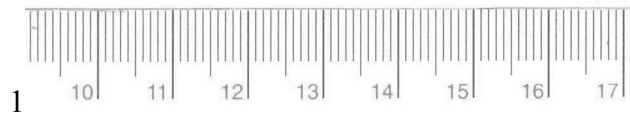
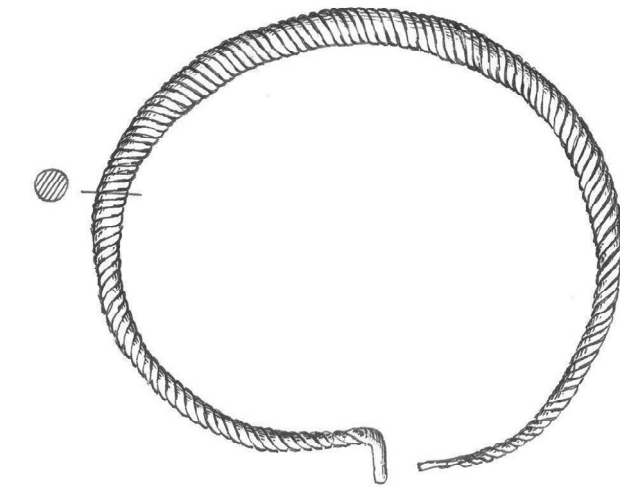
Pl. CLXXXIV. Bracelets of bronze, with wrapped ends



Pl. CLXXXV. Bracelets of bronze with wrapped ends



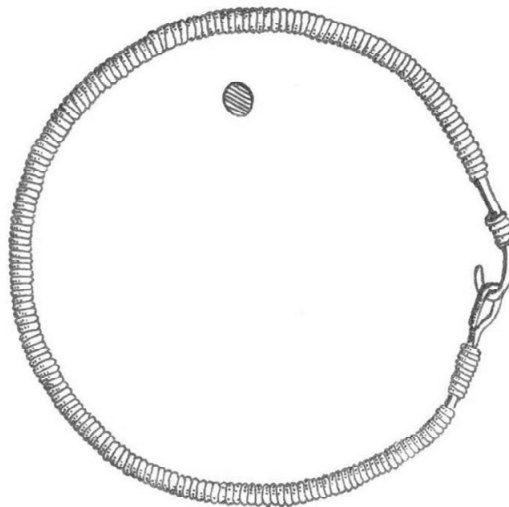
Pl. CLXXXVI. Bracelets of bronze with wrapped ends



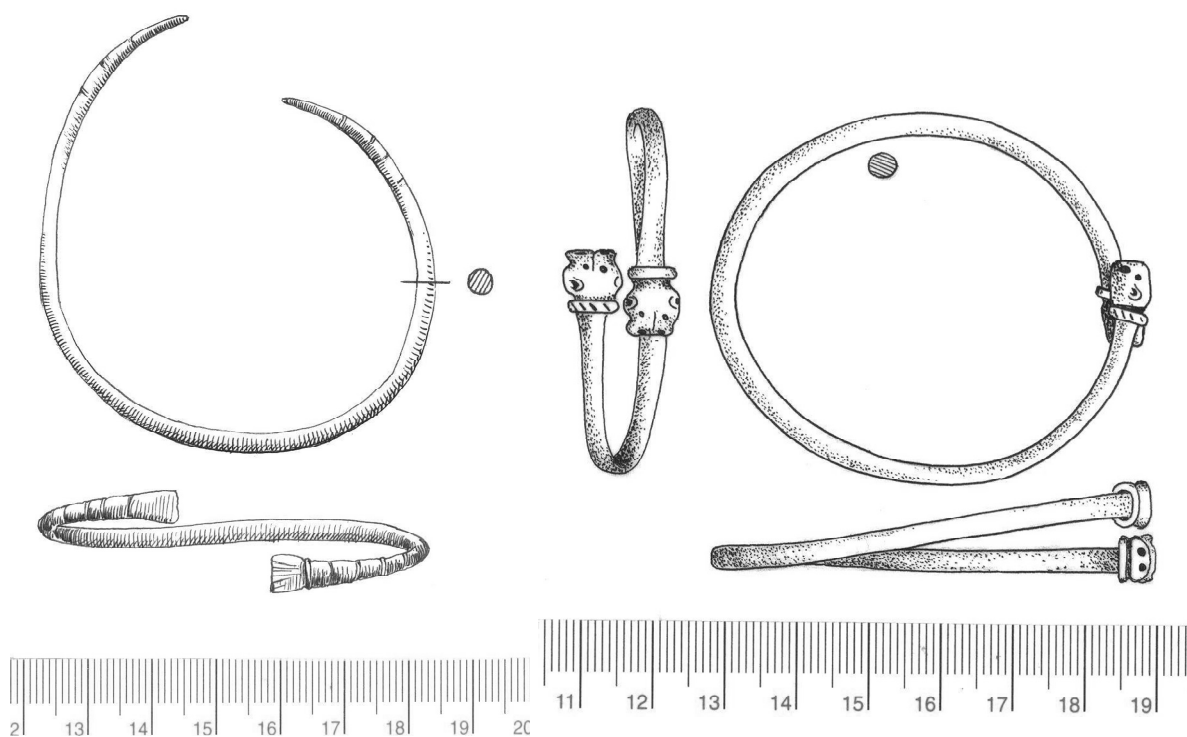
2



3

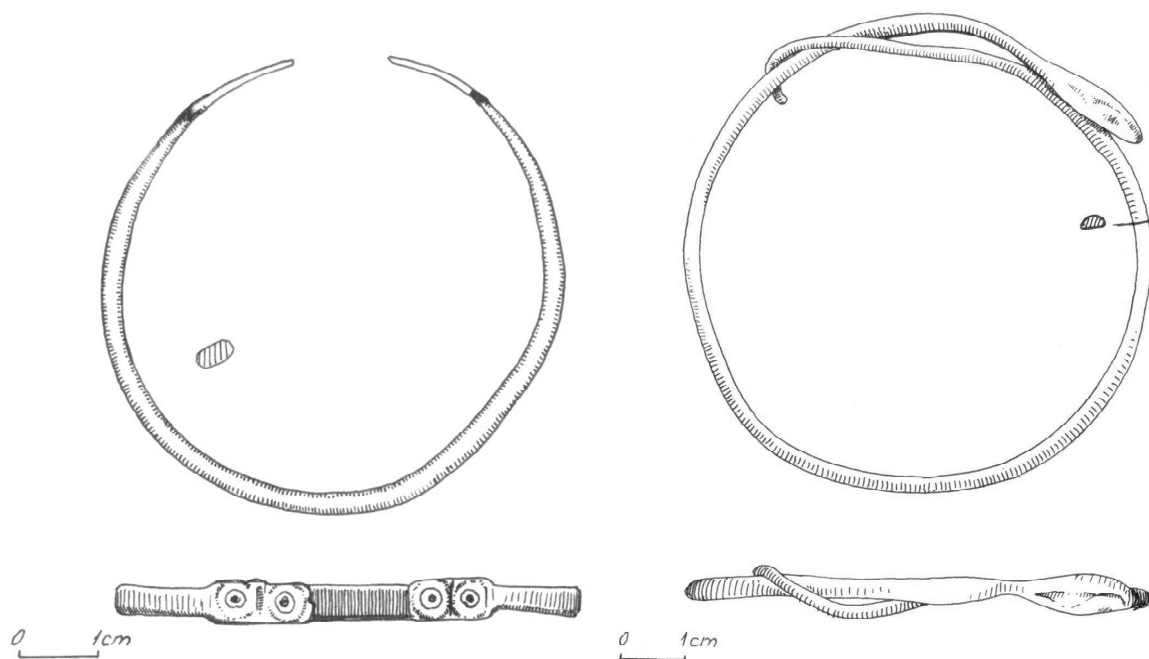


Pl. CLXXXVII. Bracelets of bronze made of twisted wires



1

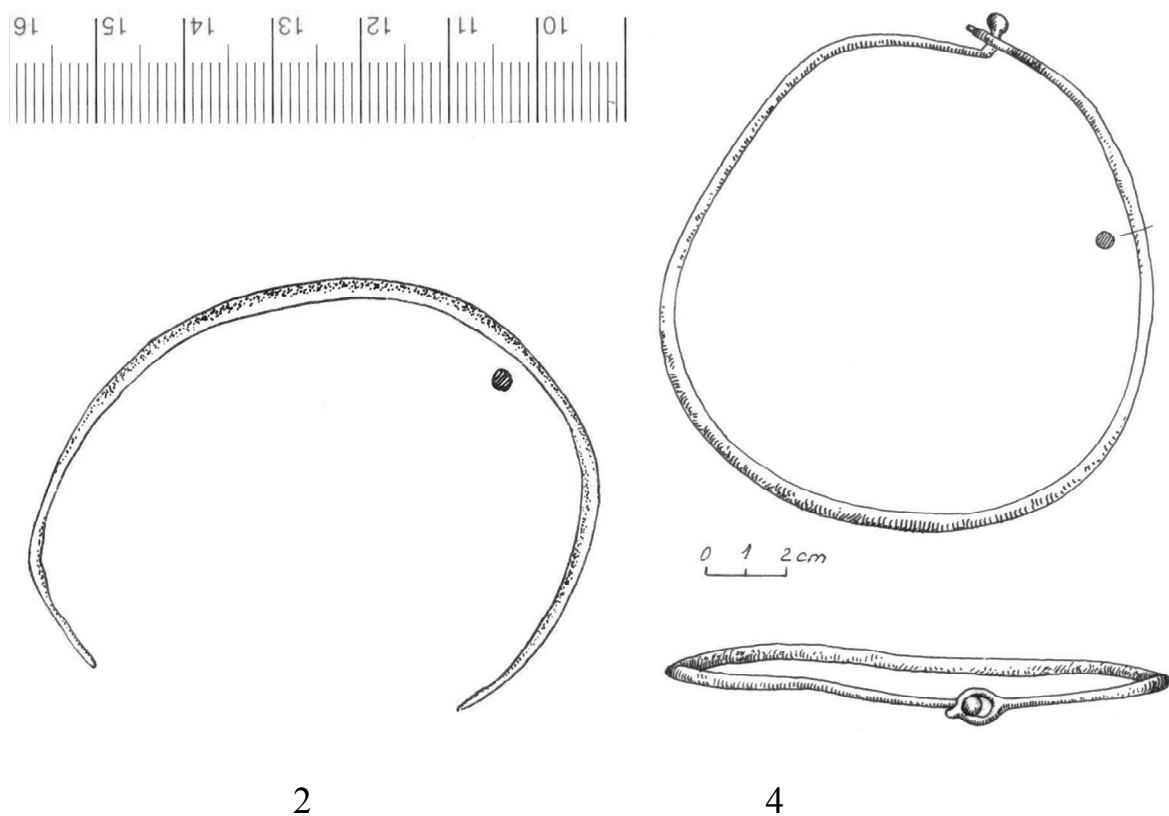
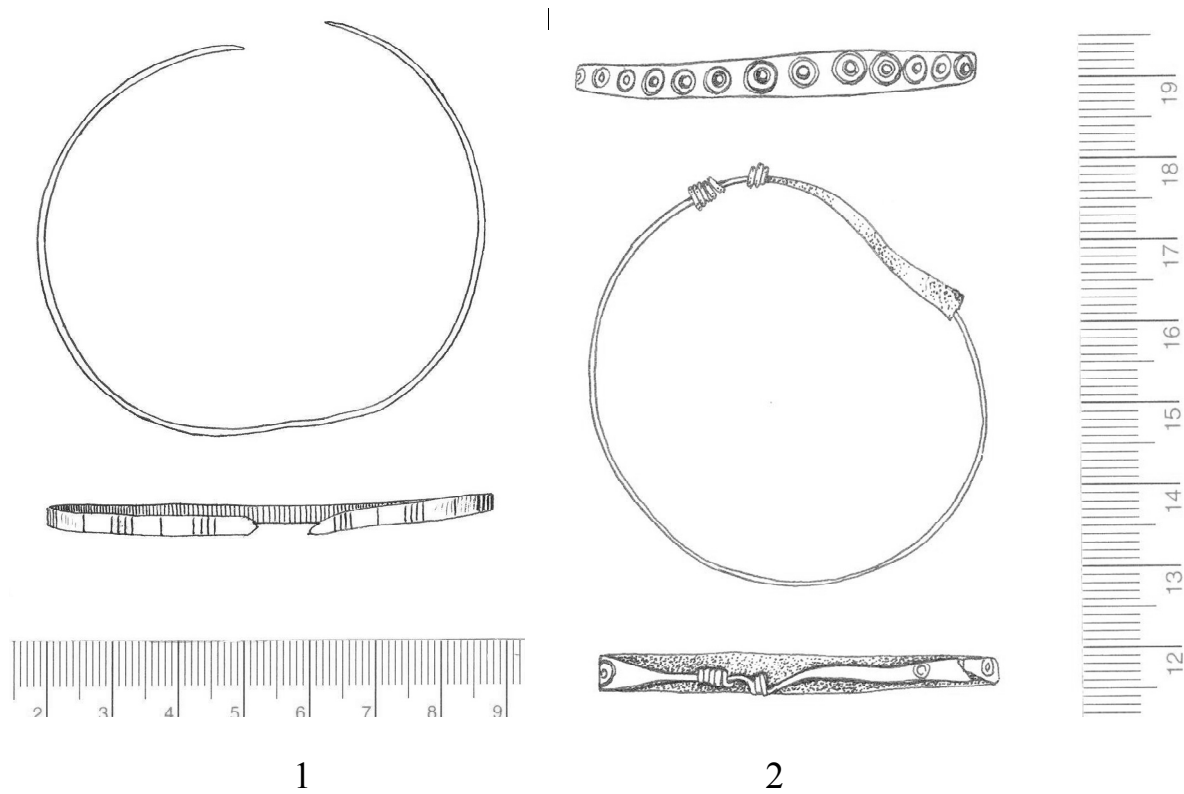
2



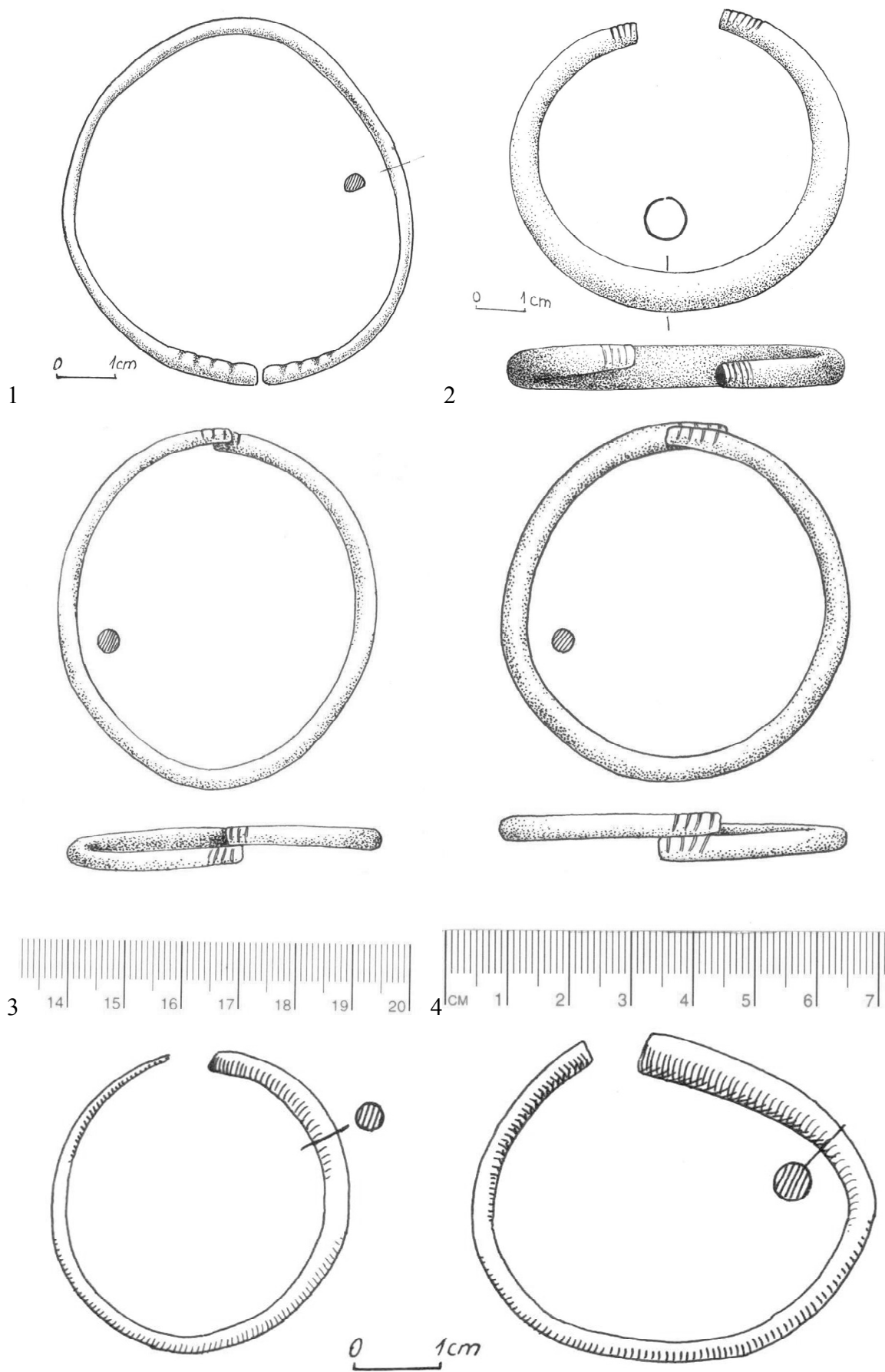
3

4

Pl. CLXXXVIII. Bracelets of bronze with snake ends.



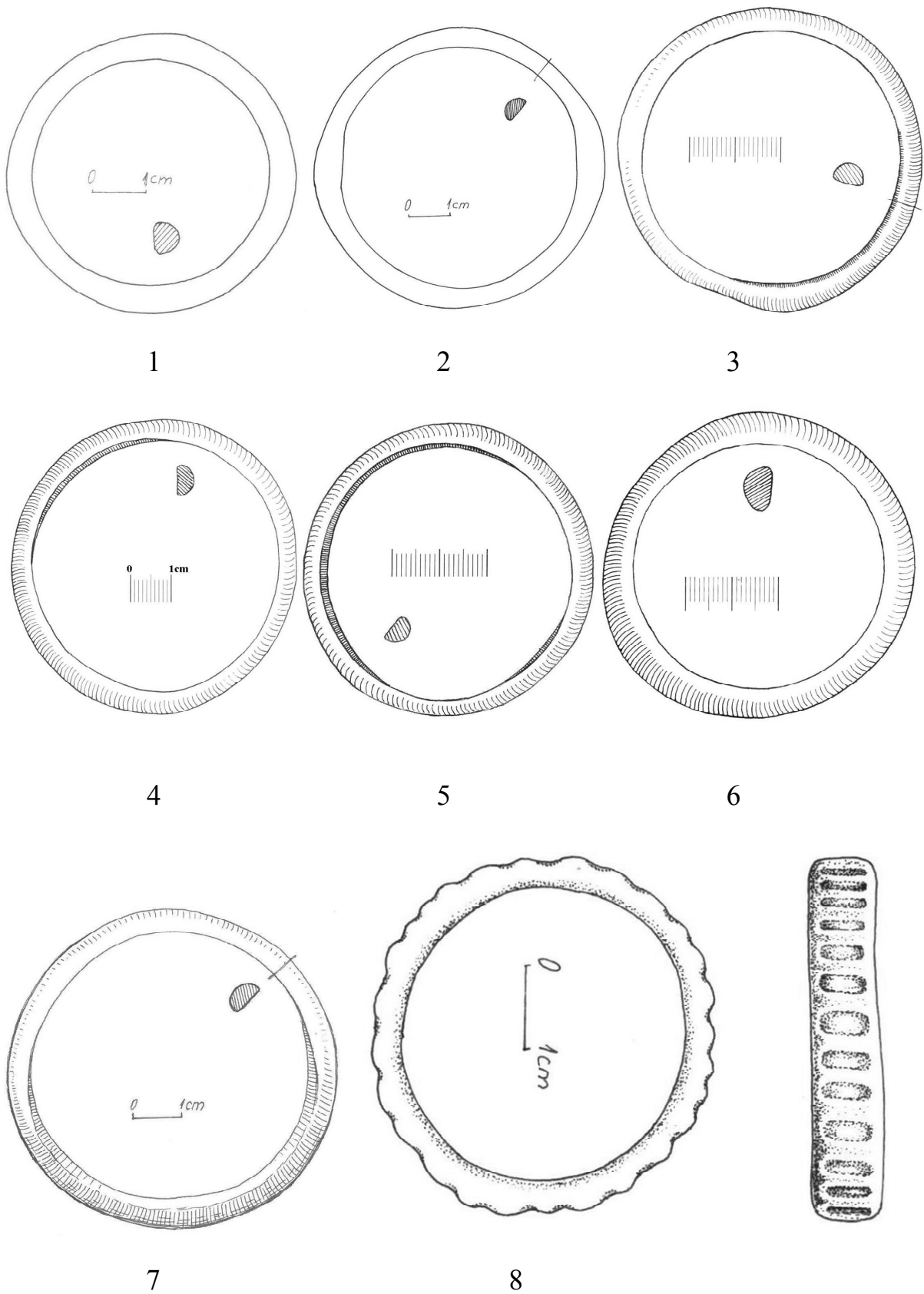
Pl. CLXXXIX. Bracelets of bronze, simple or adorned



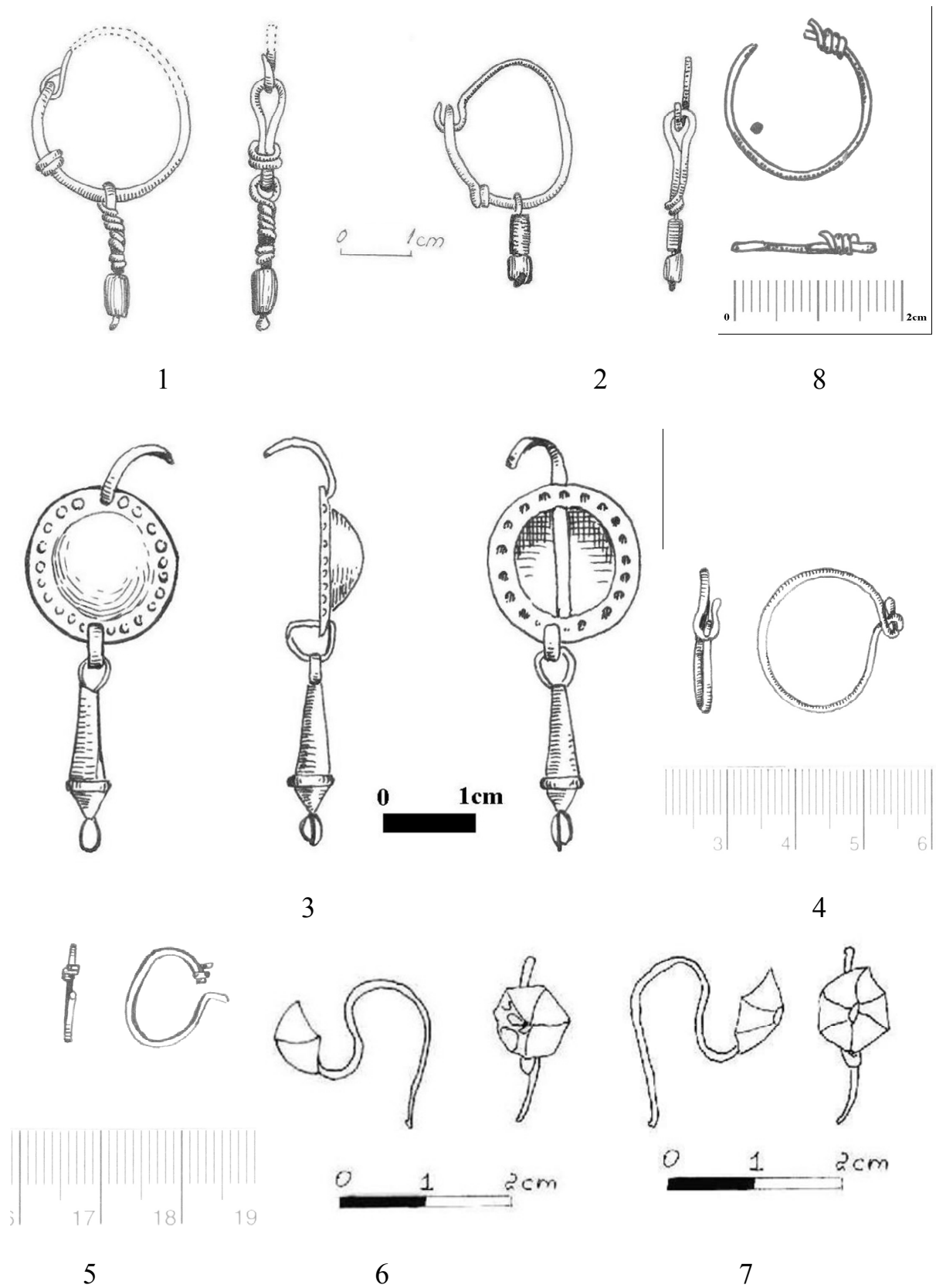
5-6

Pl. CXC. Bracelets with simple ends (5-6) sau adorned (1-4)

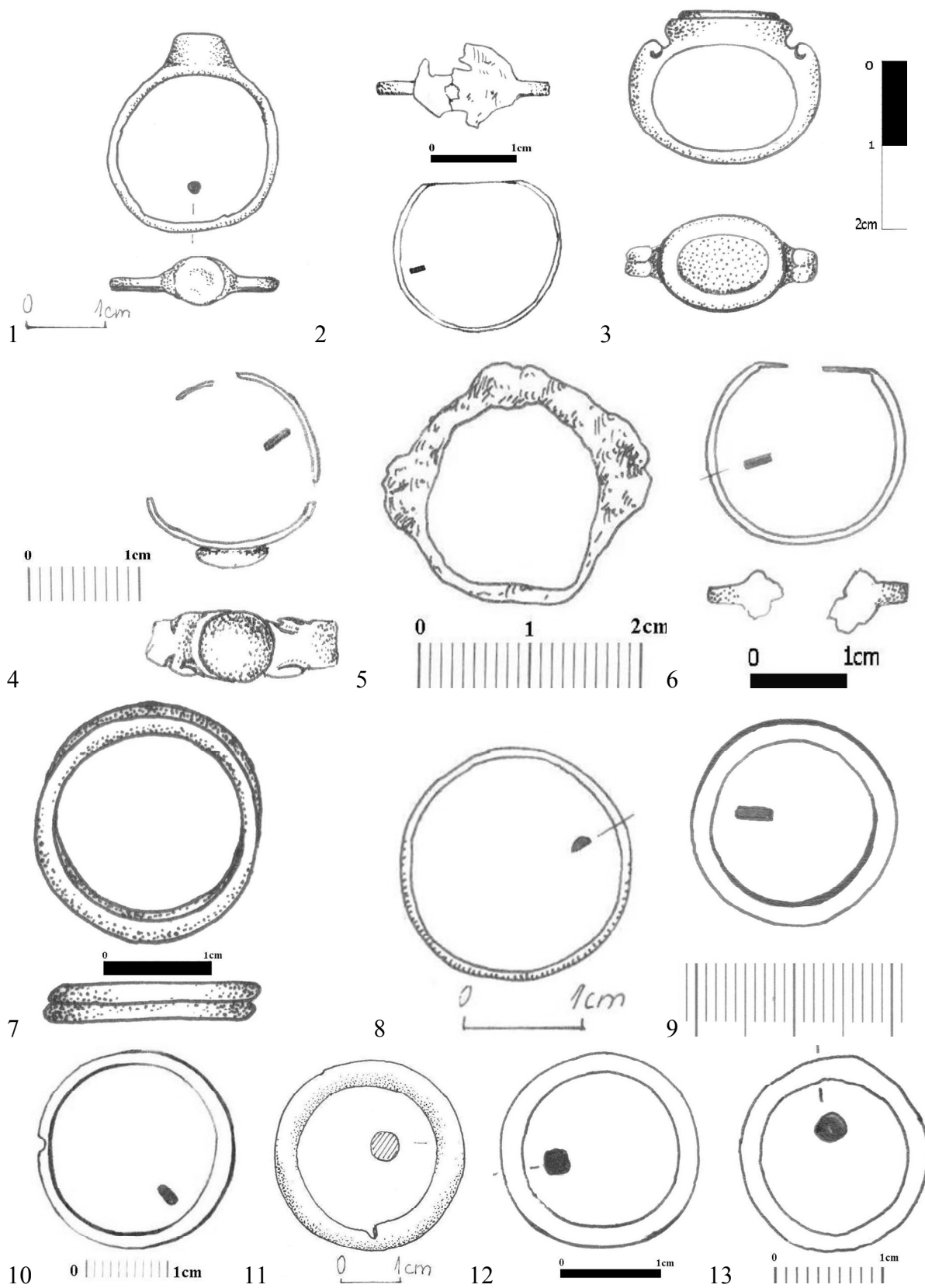




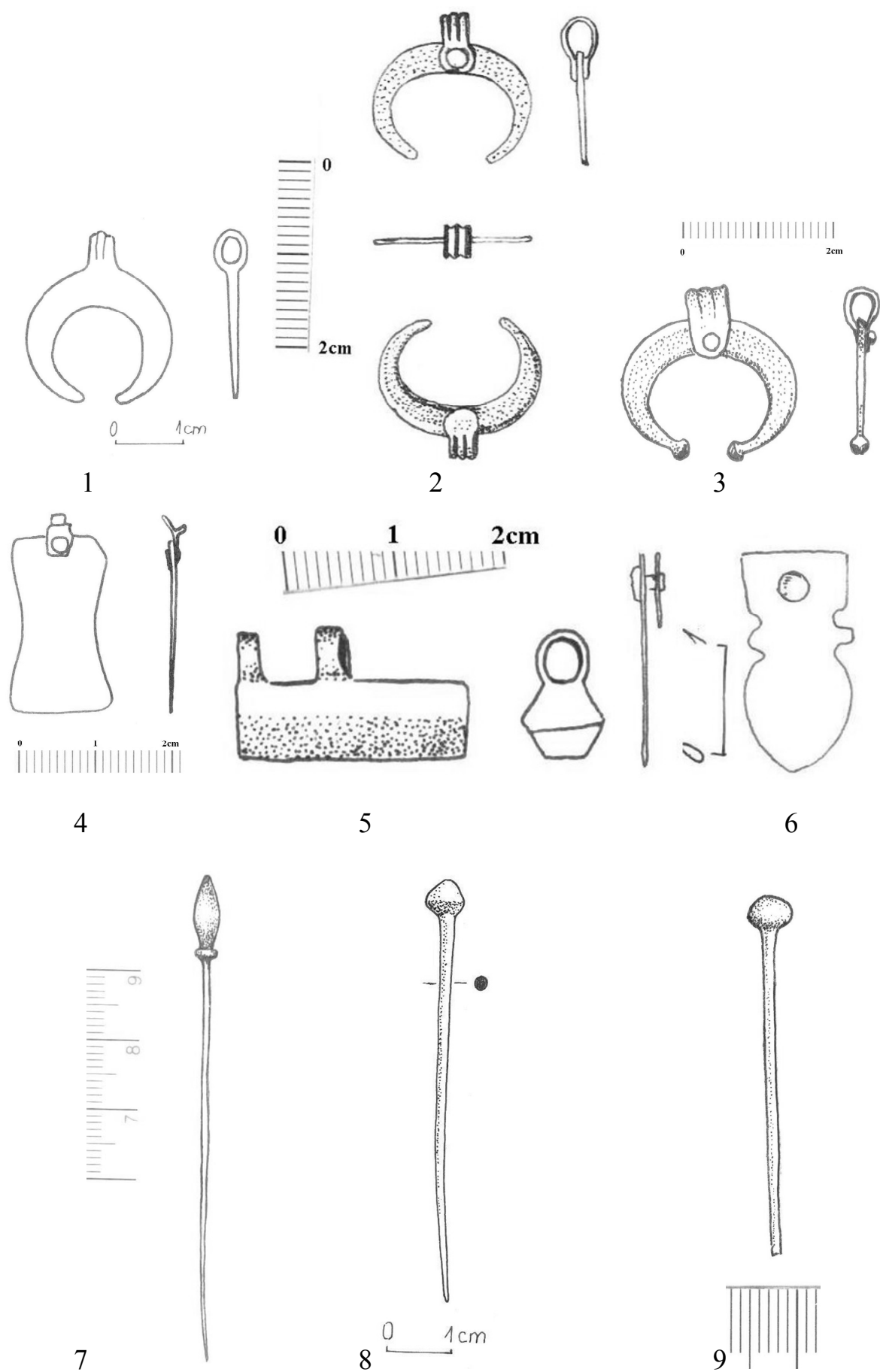
Pl. CXCI. Bracelets of glass



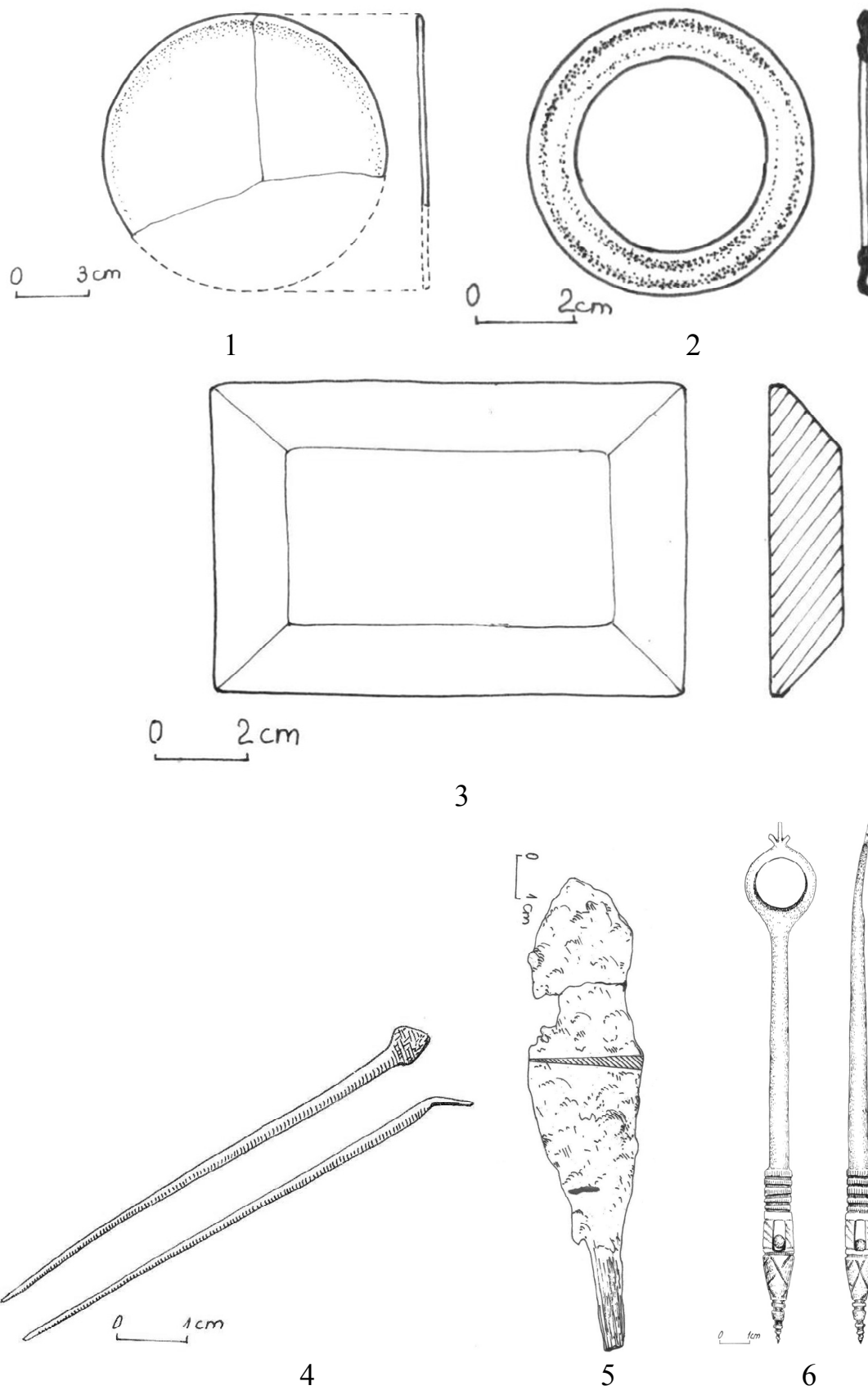
Pl. CXCII. Earrings of bronze (1-5, 8) and gold (6-7)



Pl. CXCIII. Rings

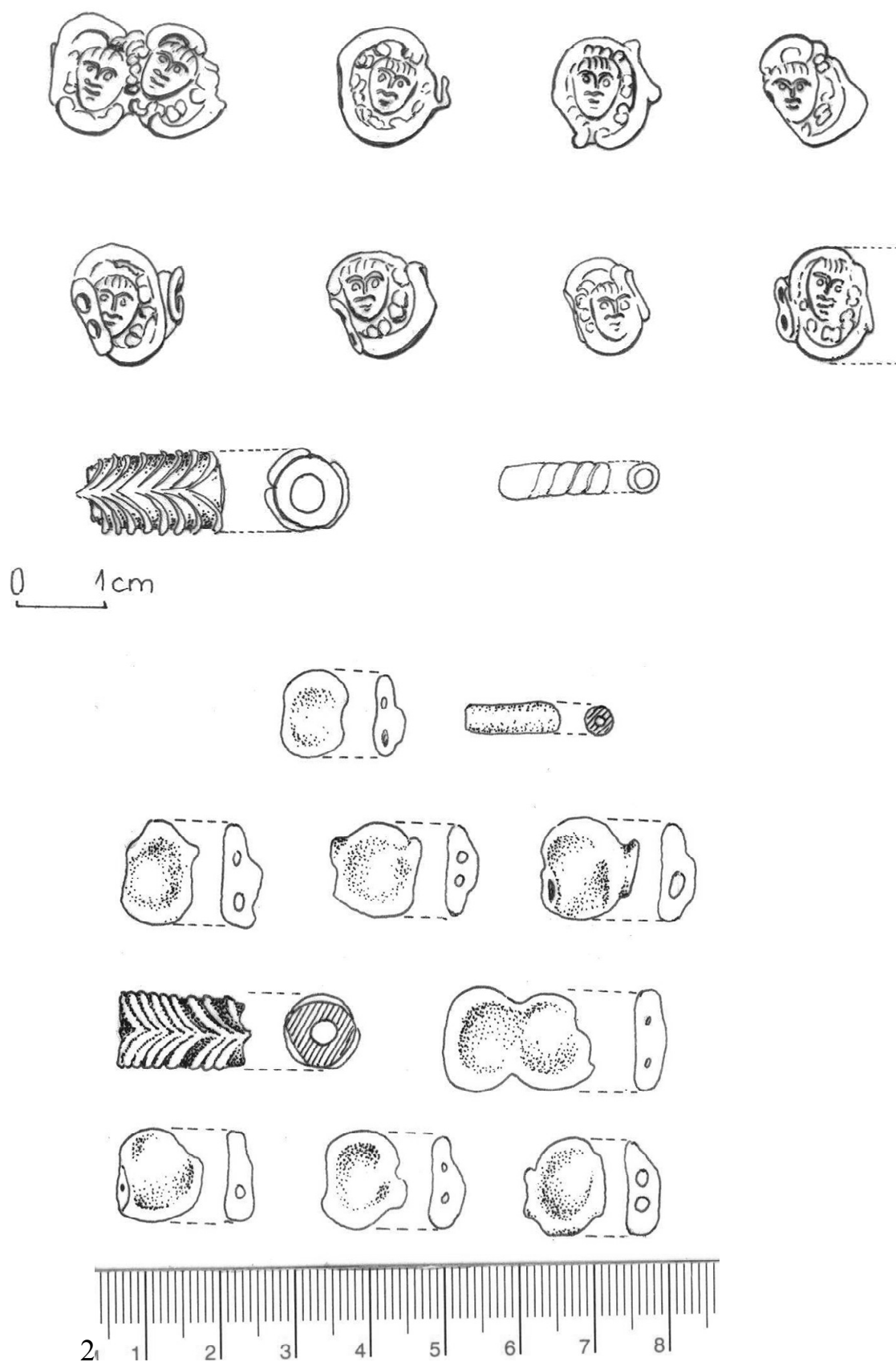


Pl. CXCIV. Silver pendants and hair pins

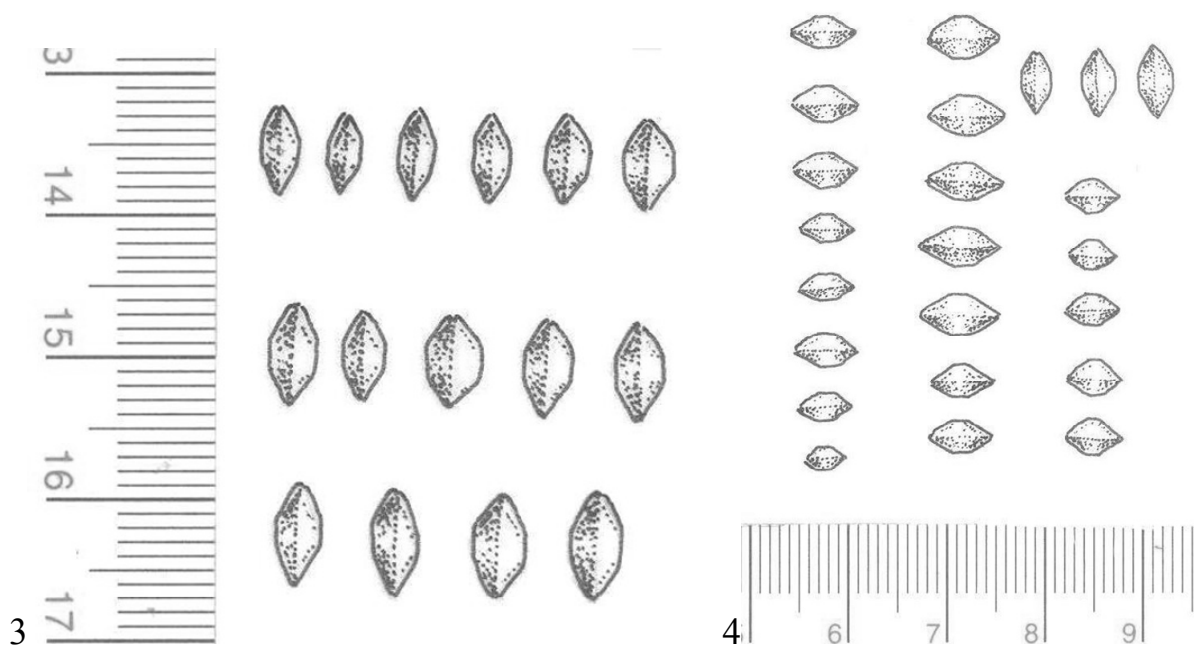
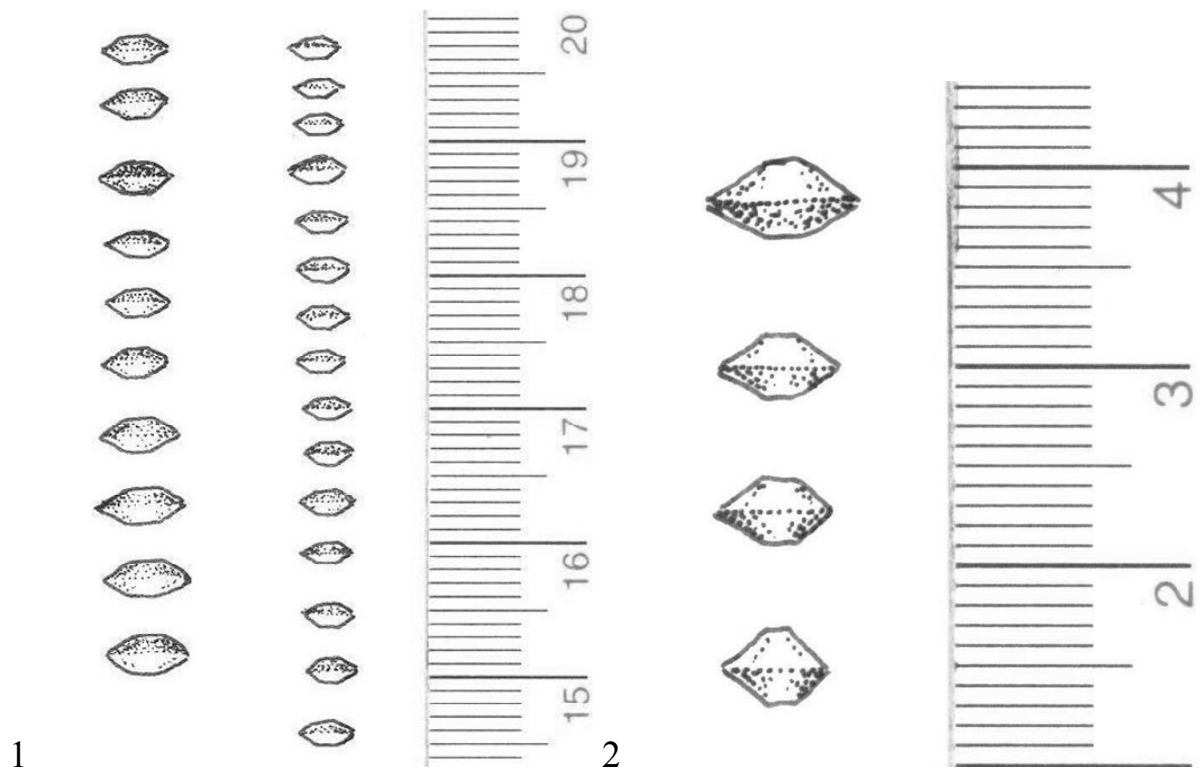


Pl. CXCIV. Mirrors (1-2), medical instruments (3-4),  
iron knives (5) and a bone stylus (6)

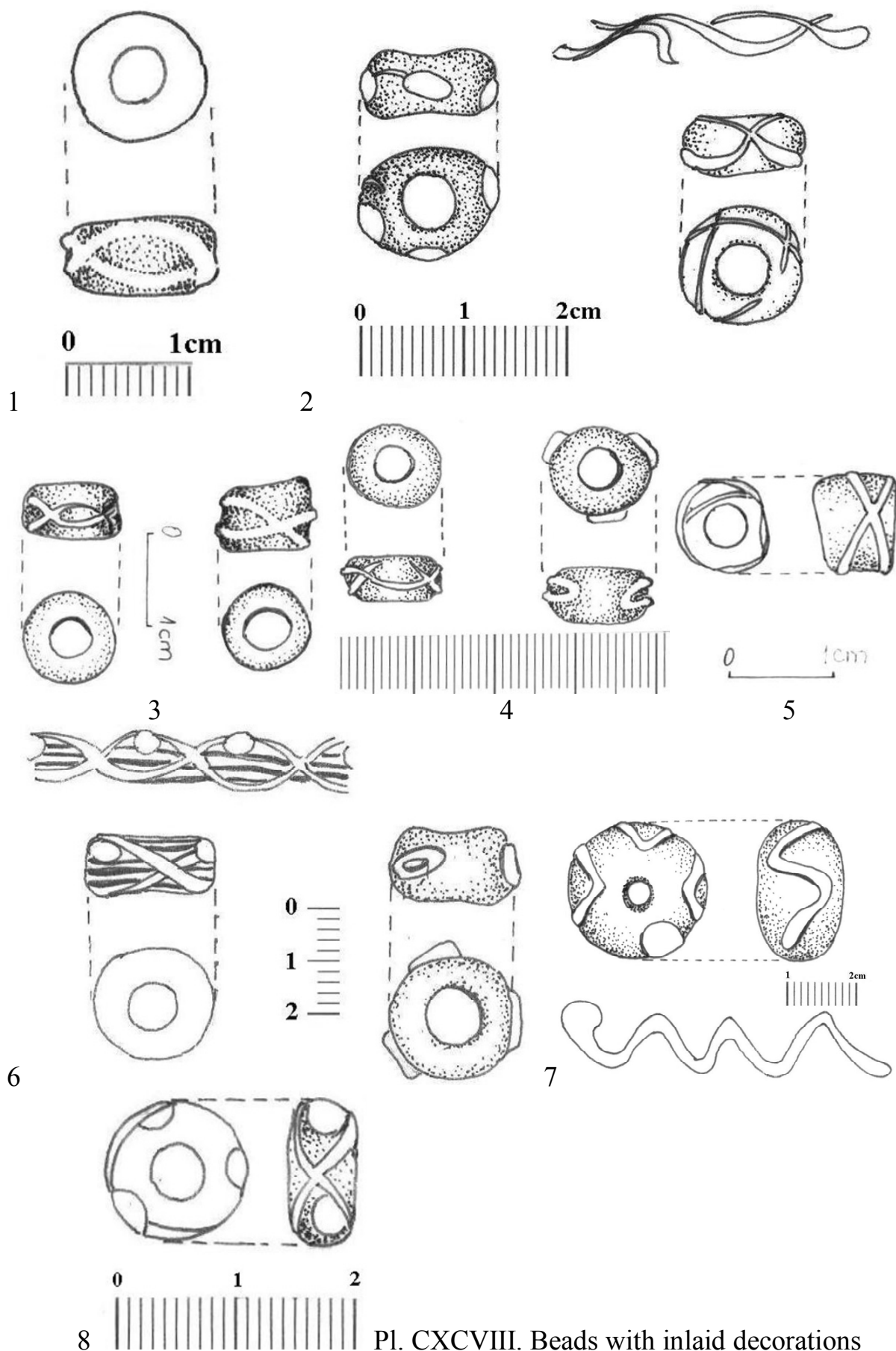
1



Pl. CXCVI. Beads with human representations: 1-front view, 2-back view; tubular beads of glass

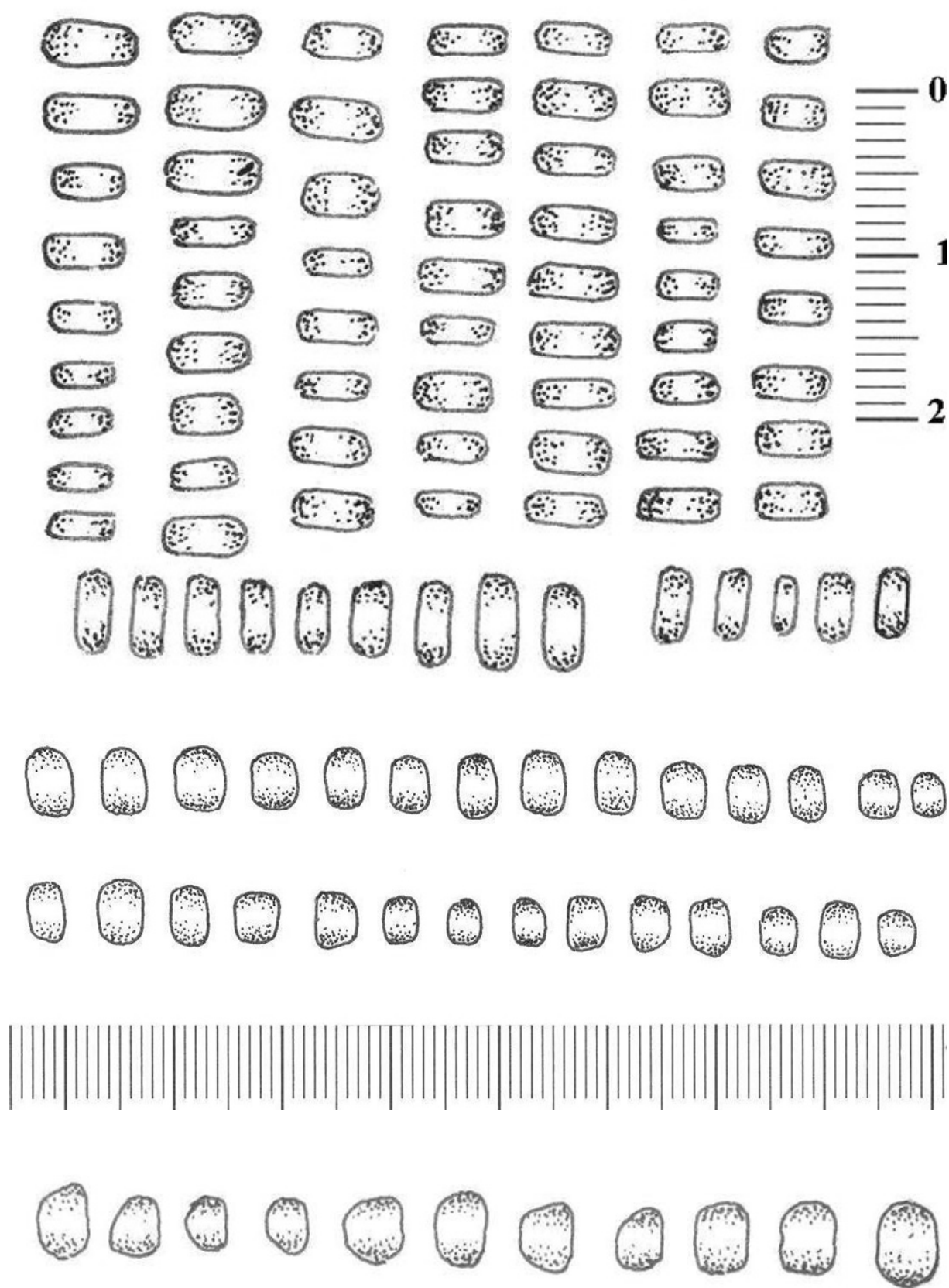


Pl. CXC VII. Beads of truncated-cone shape

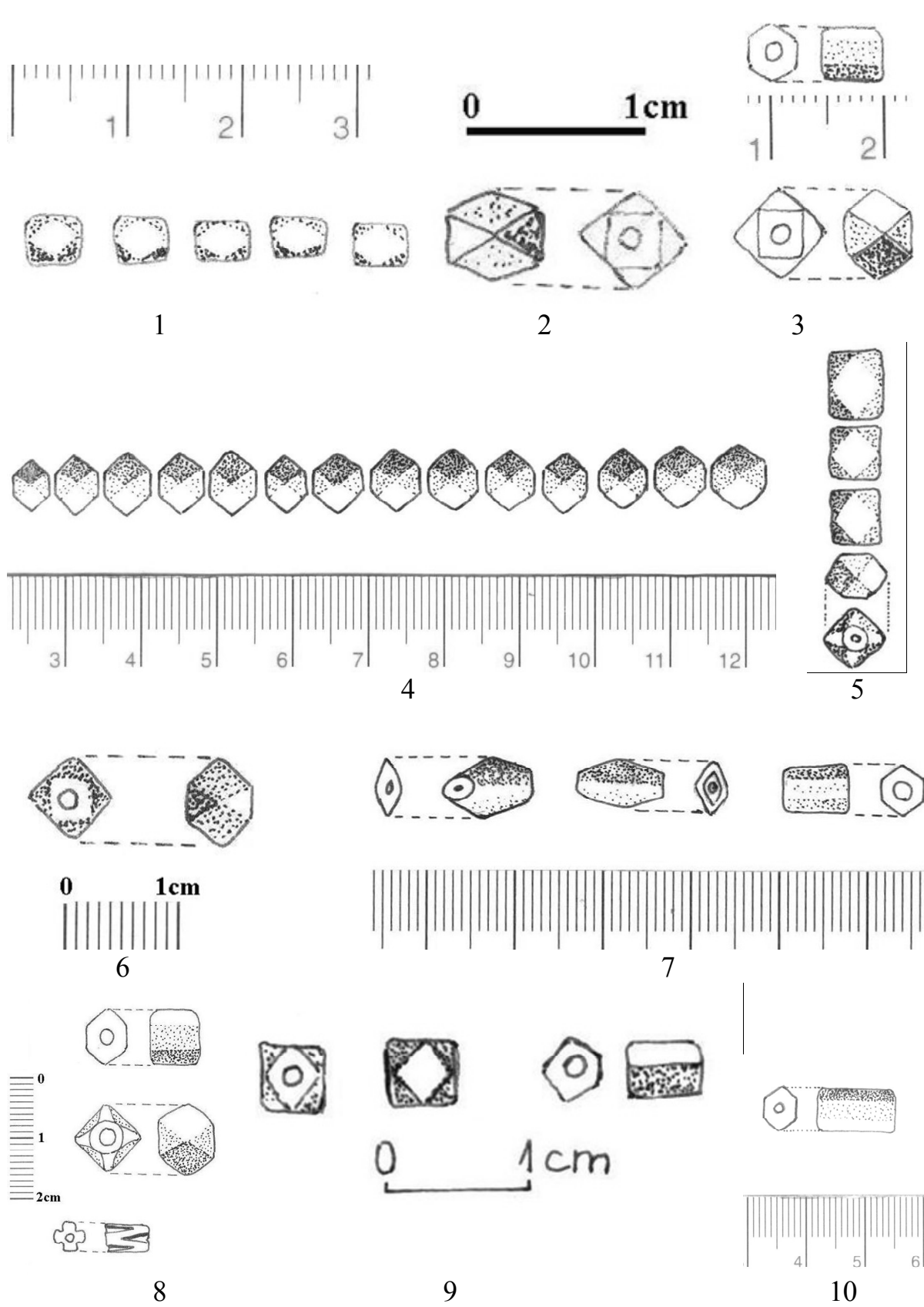


Pl. CXC VIII. Beads with inlaid decorations

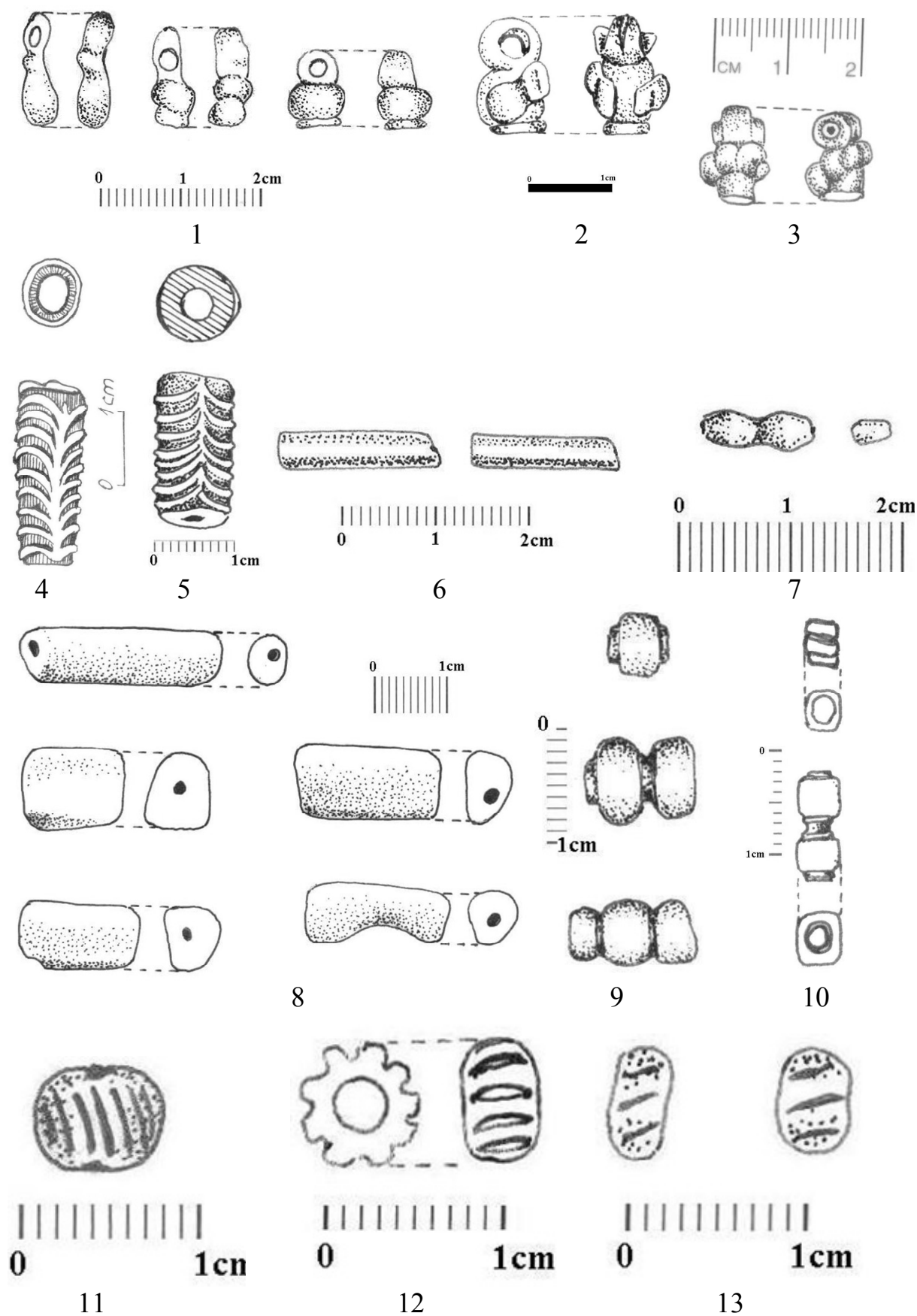




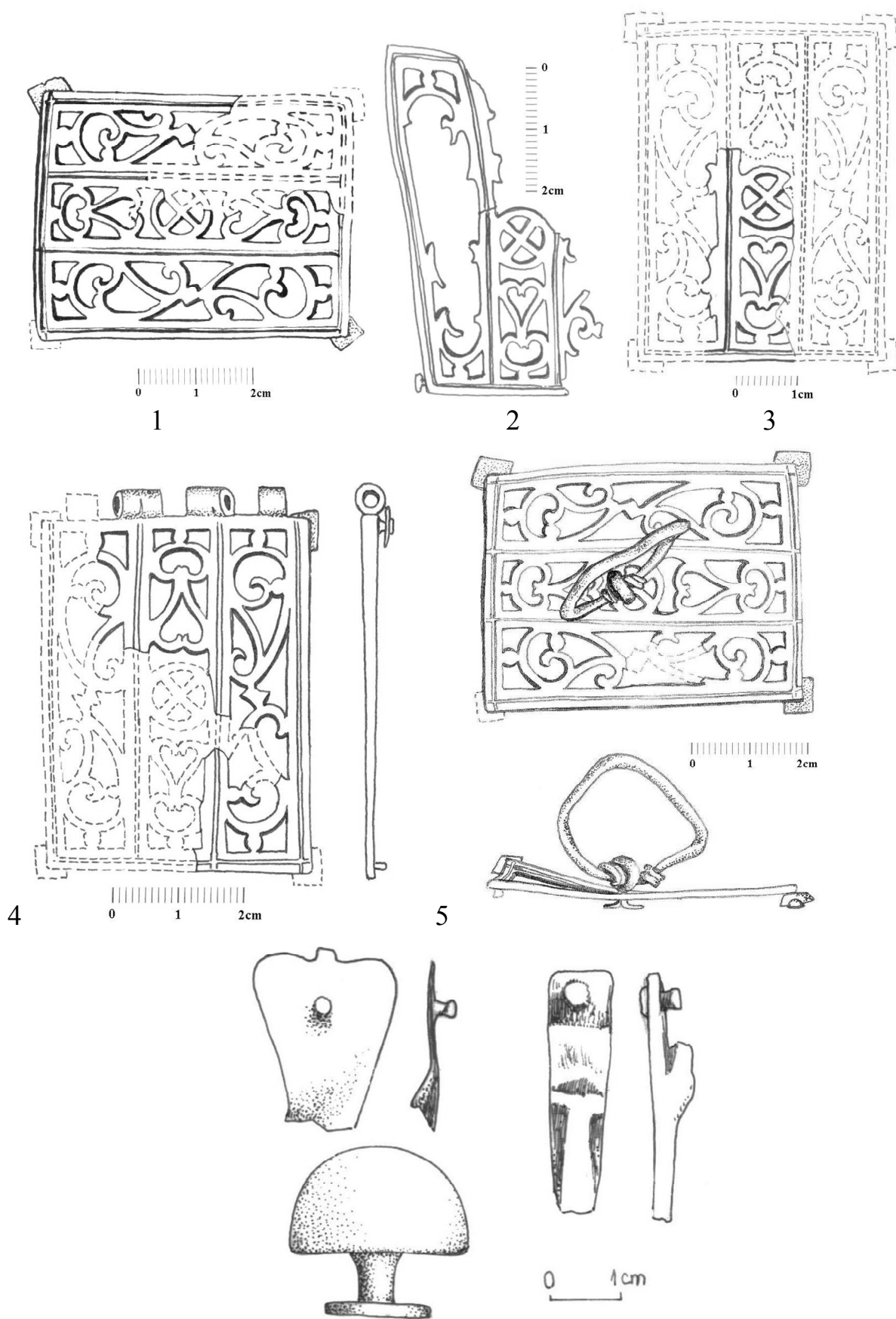
Pl. CXCIX. Spherical beads



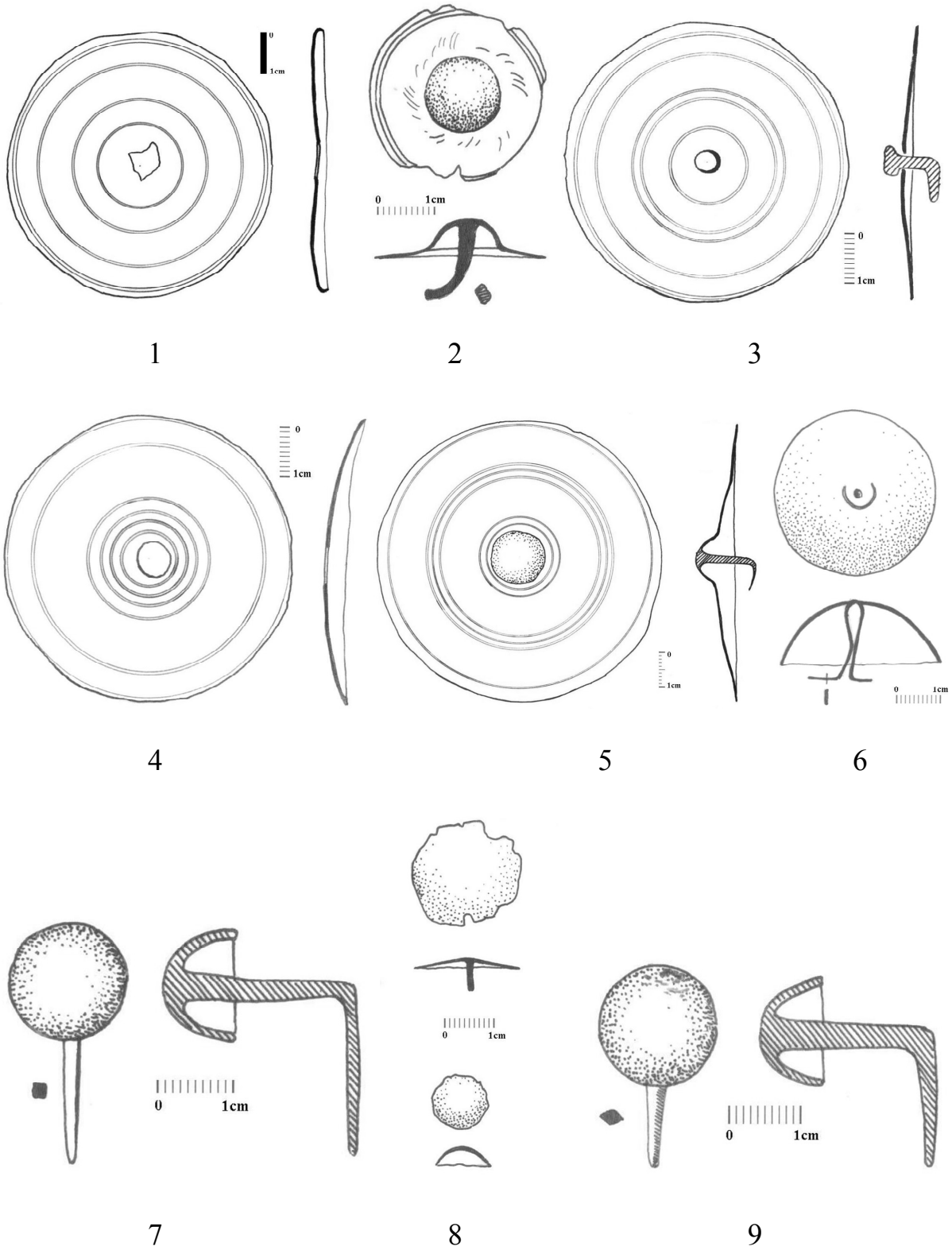
Pl. CC. Polyhedral beads



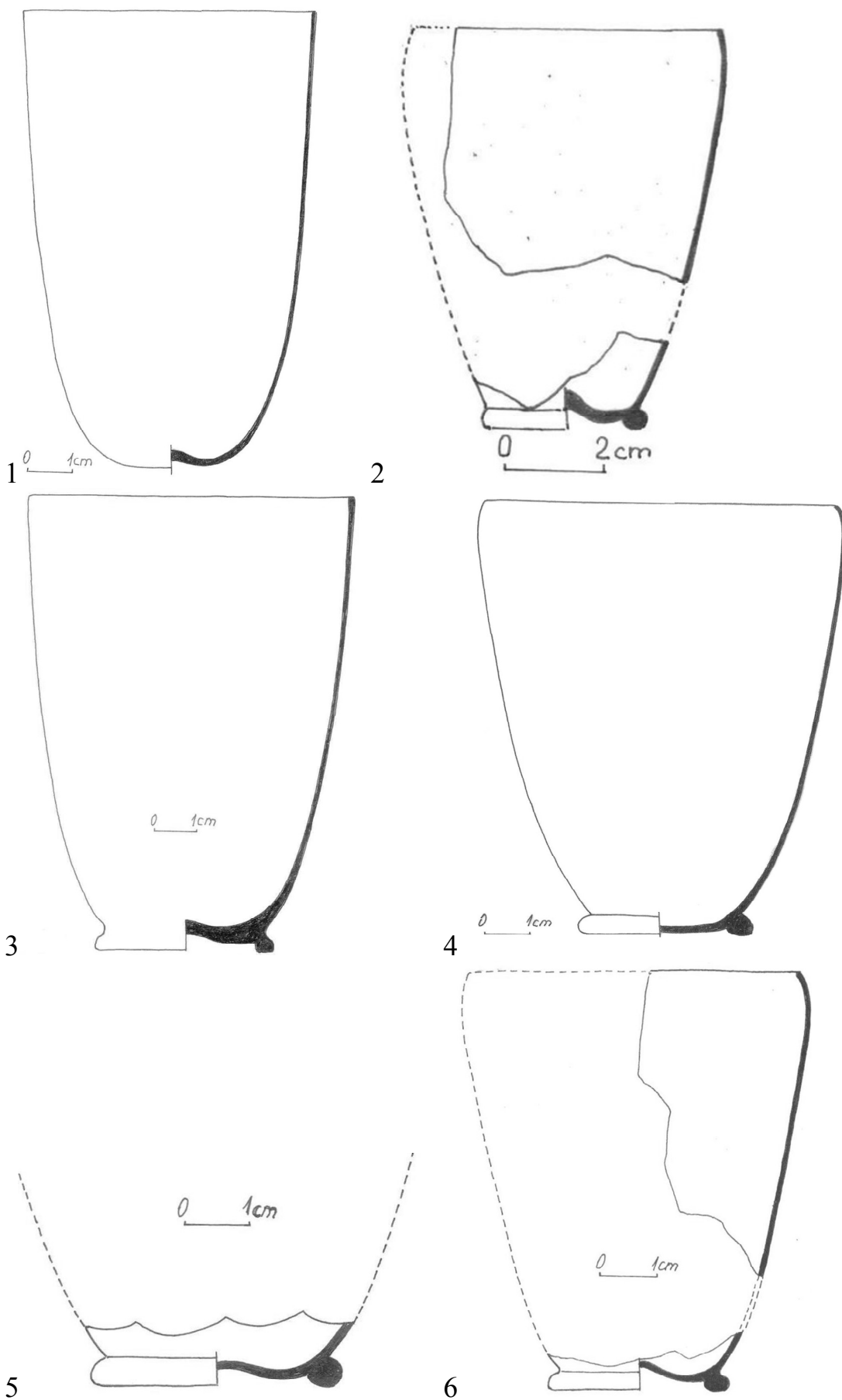
Pl. CCI. Beads of amber (1-3), of tubular shape (4-6, 8),  
twined (7, 9-10) and with grooved surface (11-13)



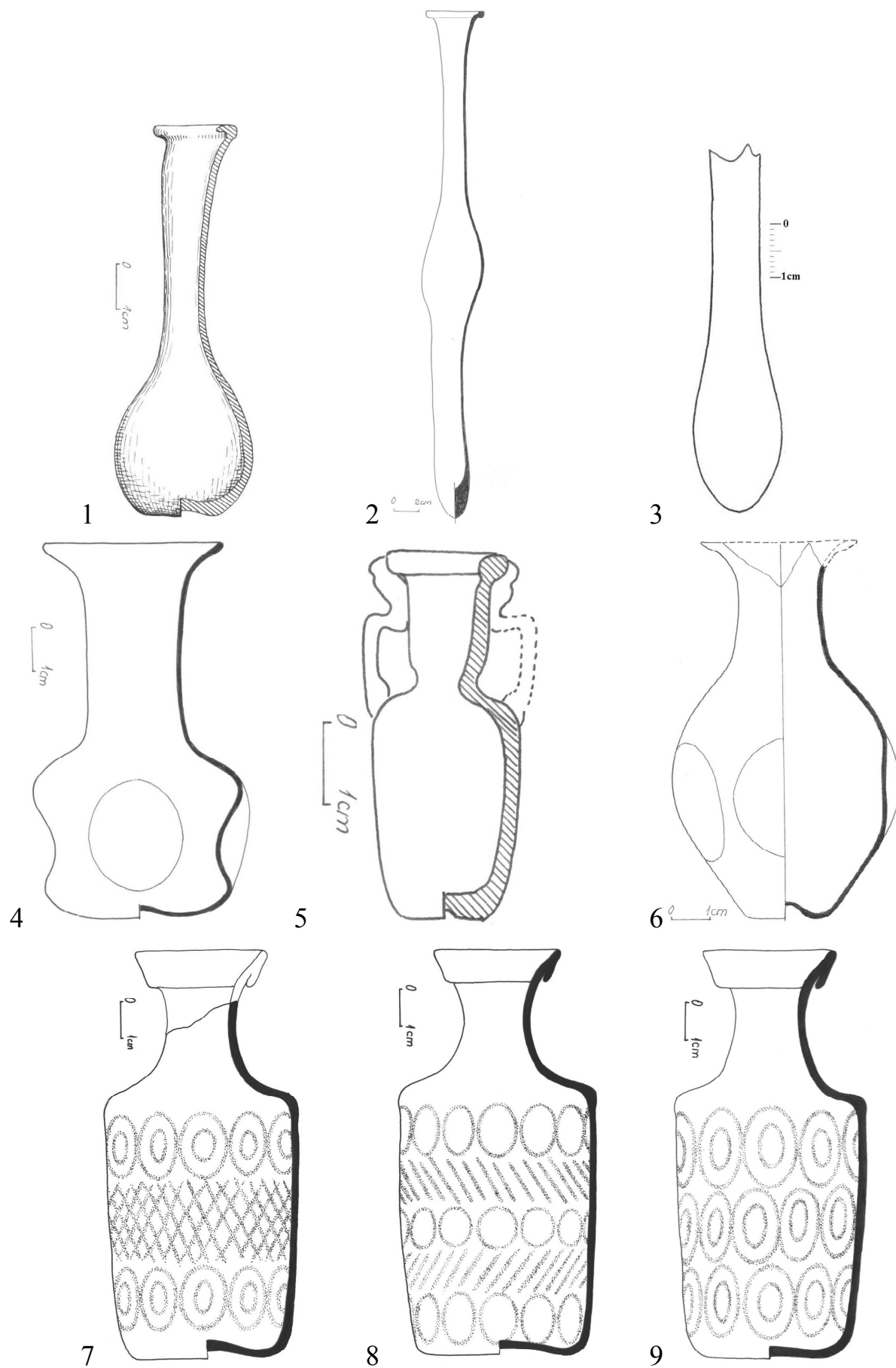
6  
Pl. CCII. Pieces of military equipment



Pl. CCIII. Pieces of military equipment



Pl. CCIV. Glass tumblers



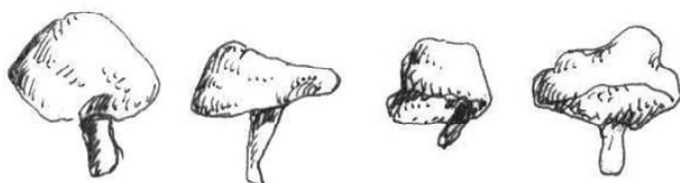
Pl. CCV. Glass vessels



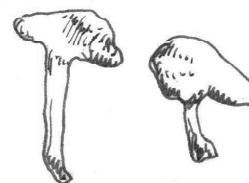
1



2



3



4



5



6



7



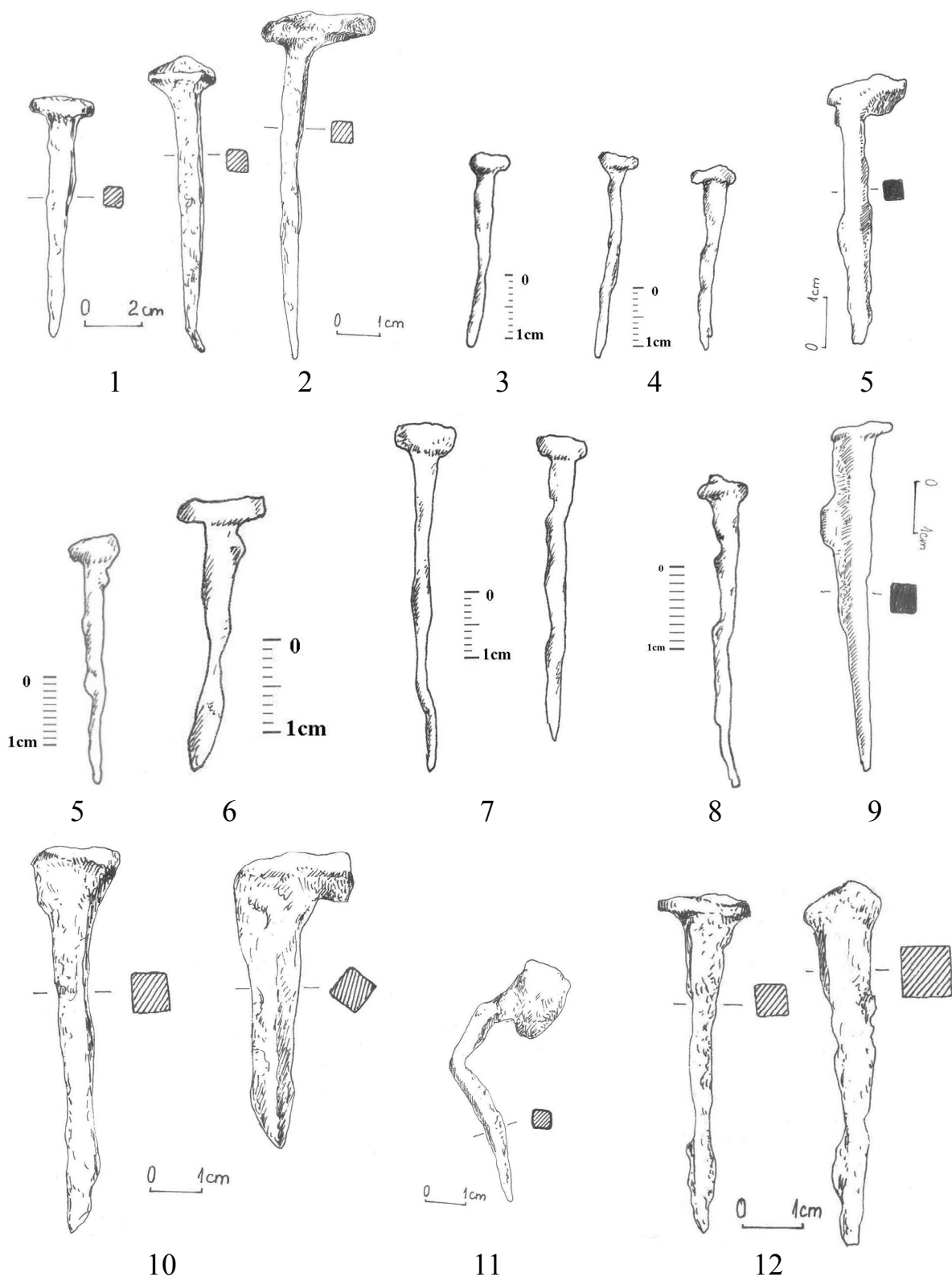
8



9

Pl. CCVI. Iron-nails for footwear

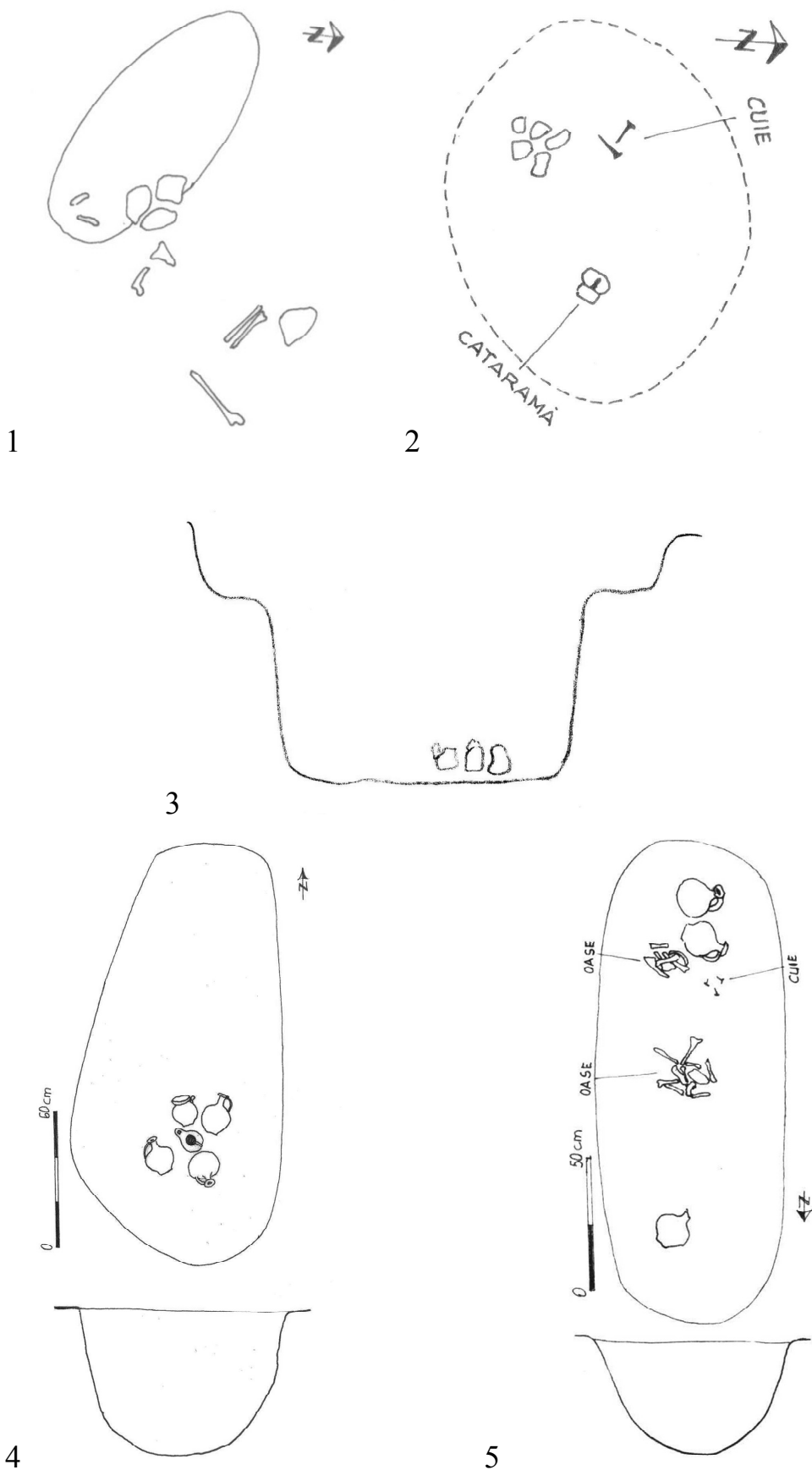




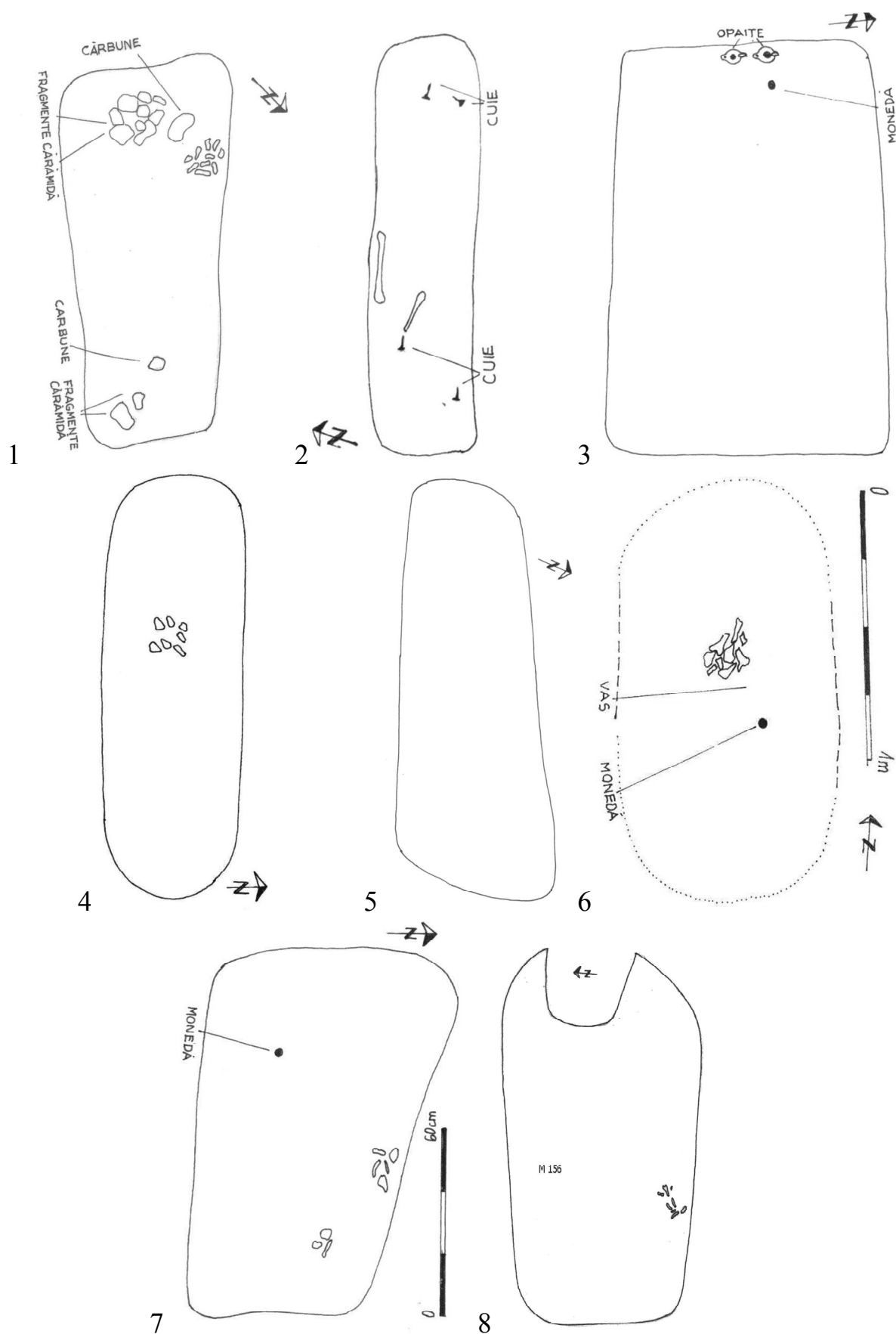
Pl. CCVII. Iron nails



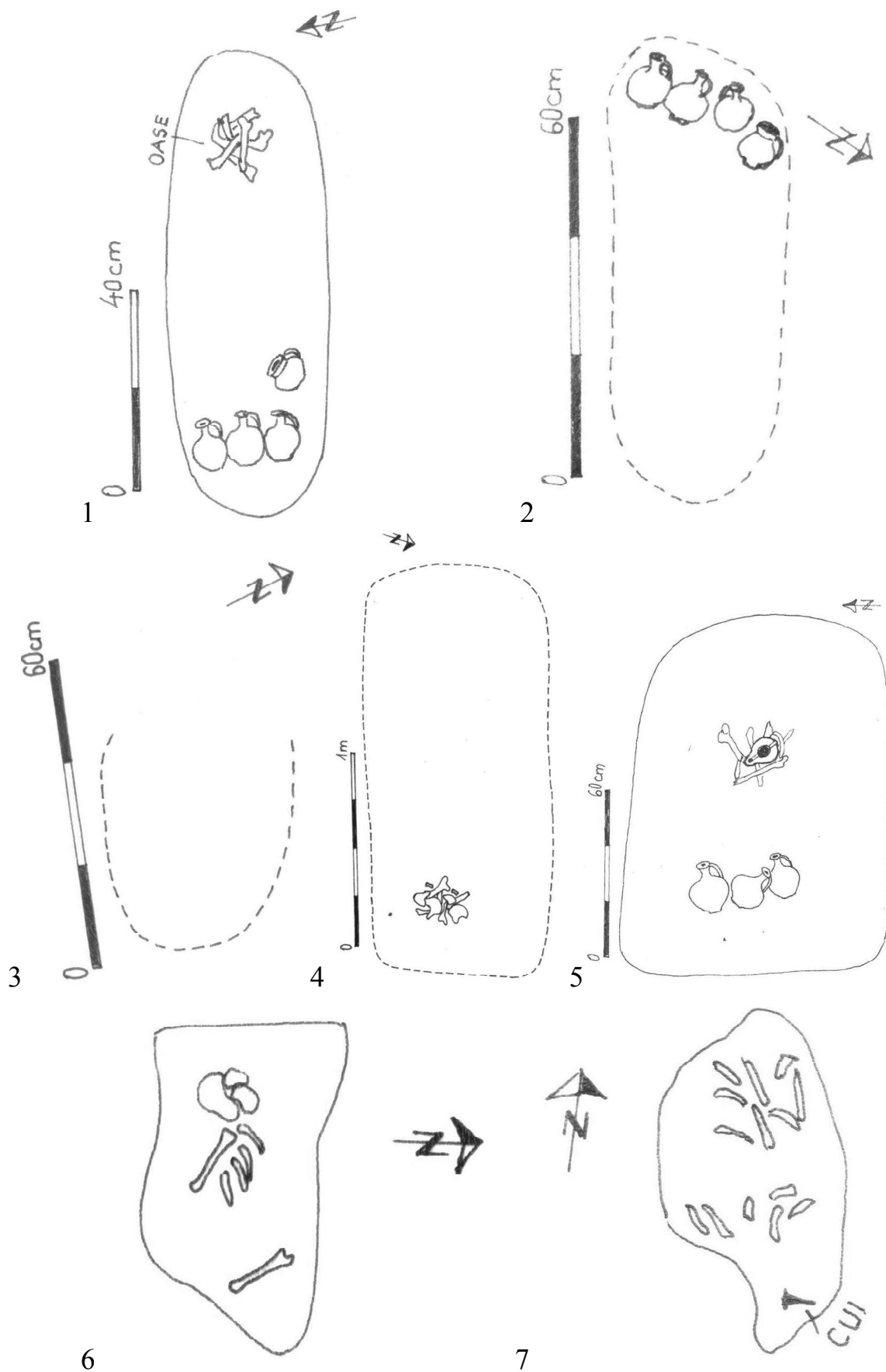
Pl. CCVIII. Iron nails



Pl. CCIX. Cremation graves in oval pits (1-2),  
in "stepped pit" (3) and pits of rectangular shape with rounded corners(4-5).

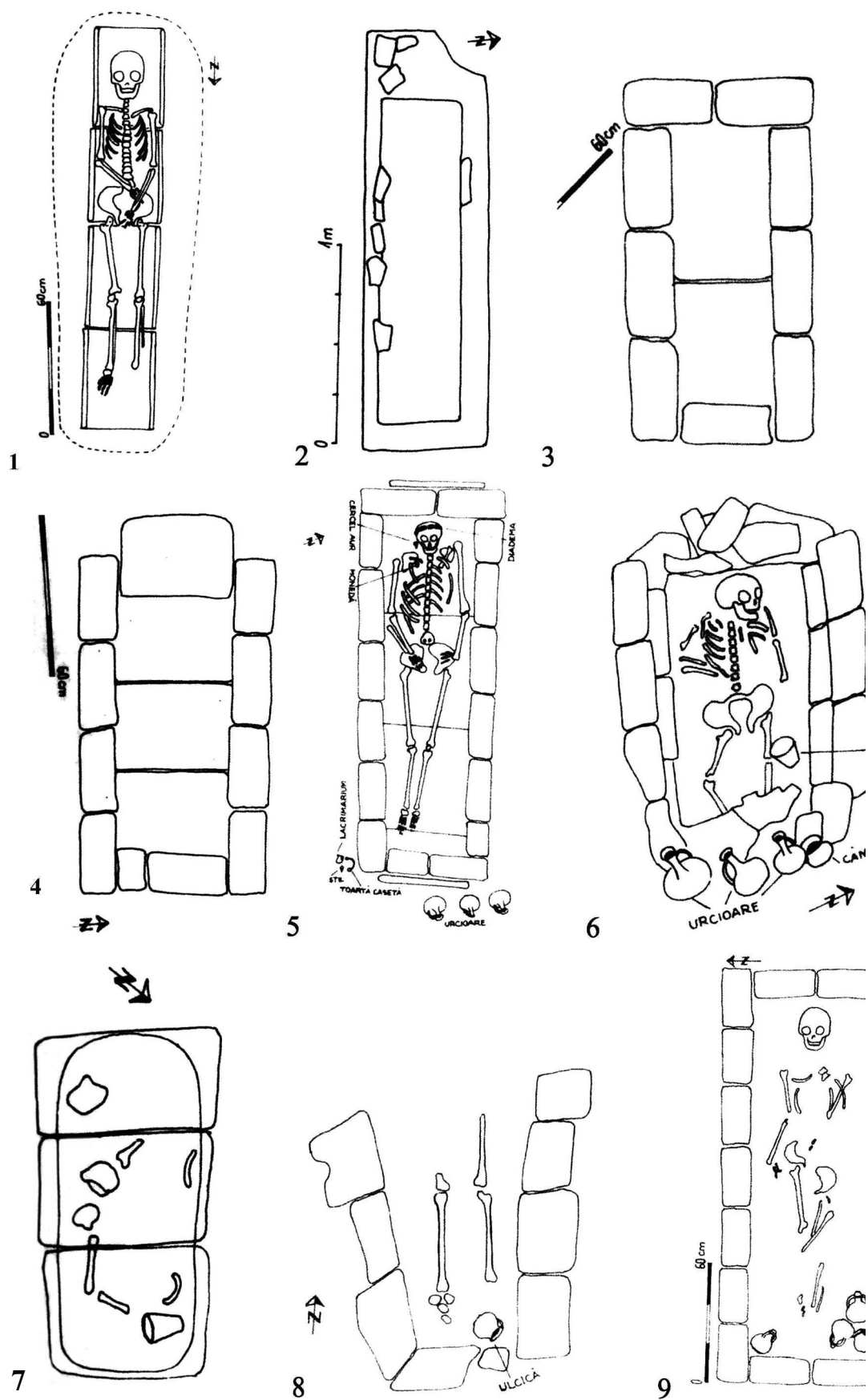


Pl. CCX. Cremation graves in rectangular pits with rounded corners.

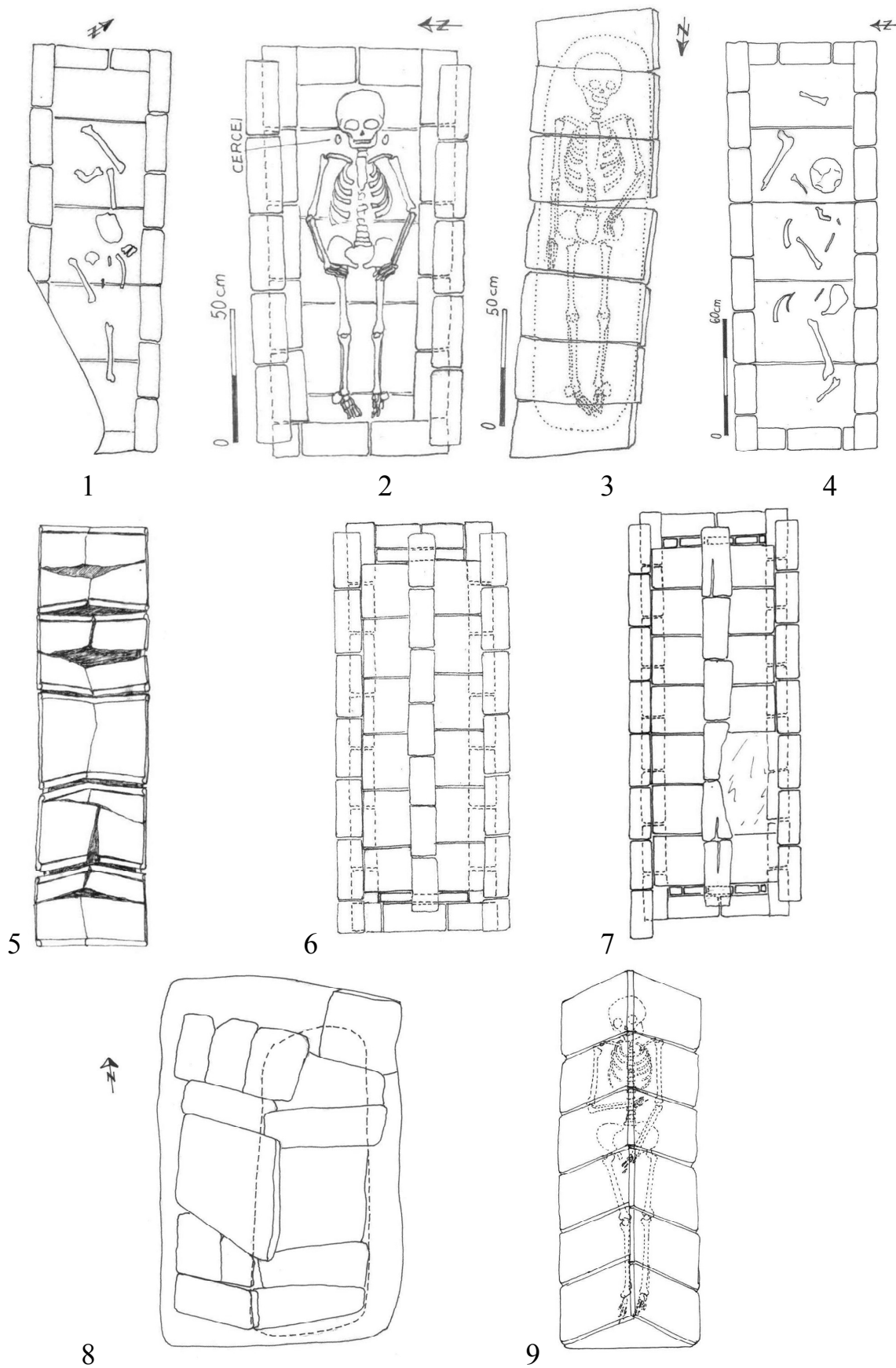


6  
7  
Pl. CCXI. Cremation graves in rectangular (1-5) or irregular pits (6-7).



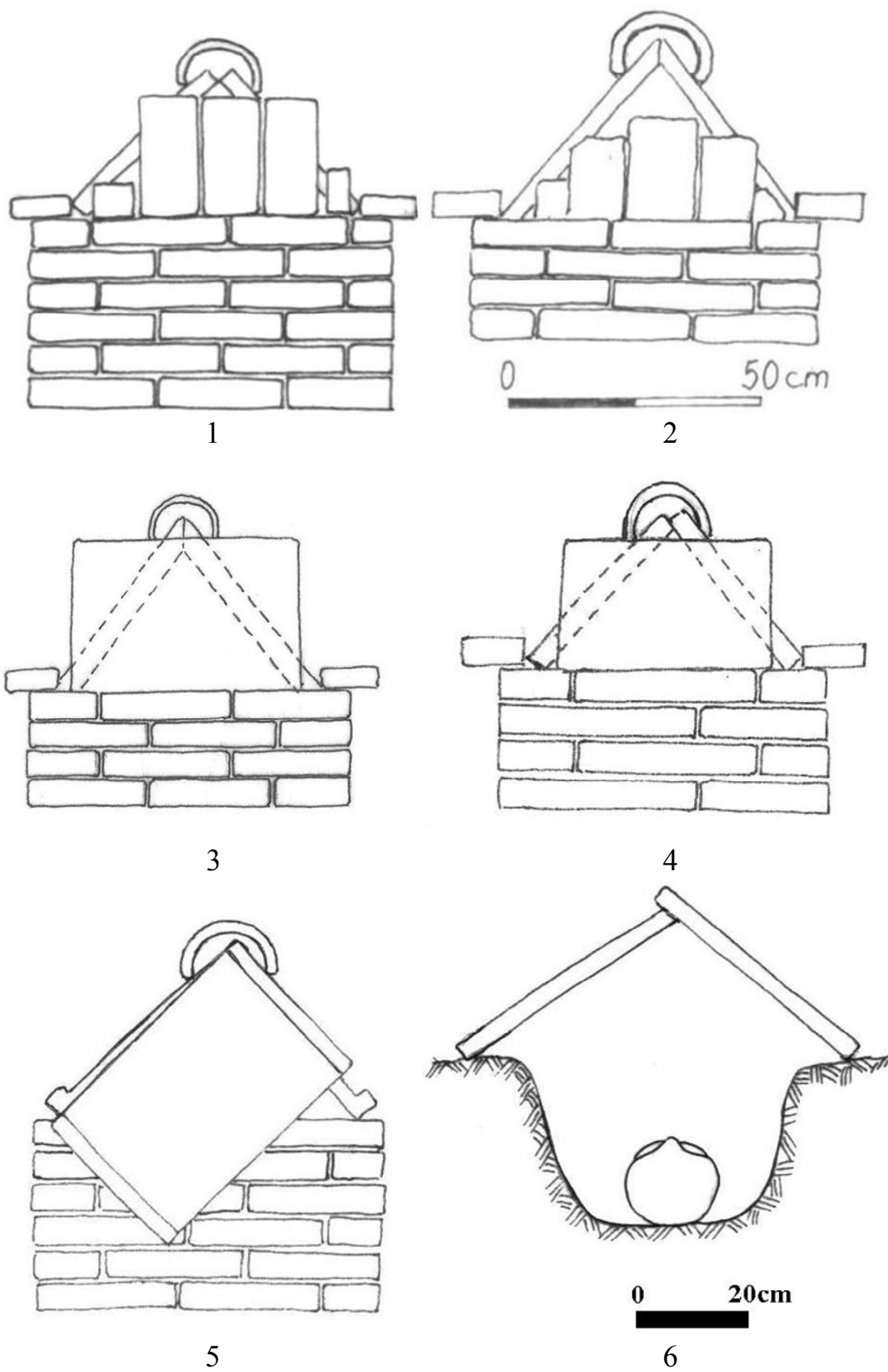


Planşa CCXIII. Morminte de înhumăție în cutie de cărămidă

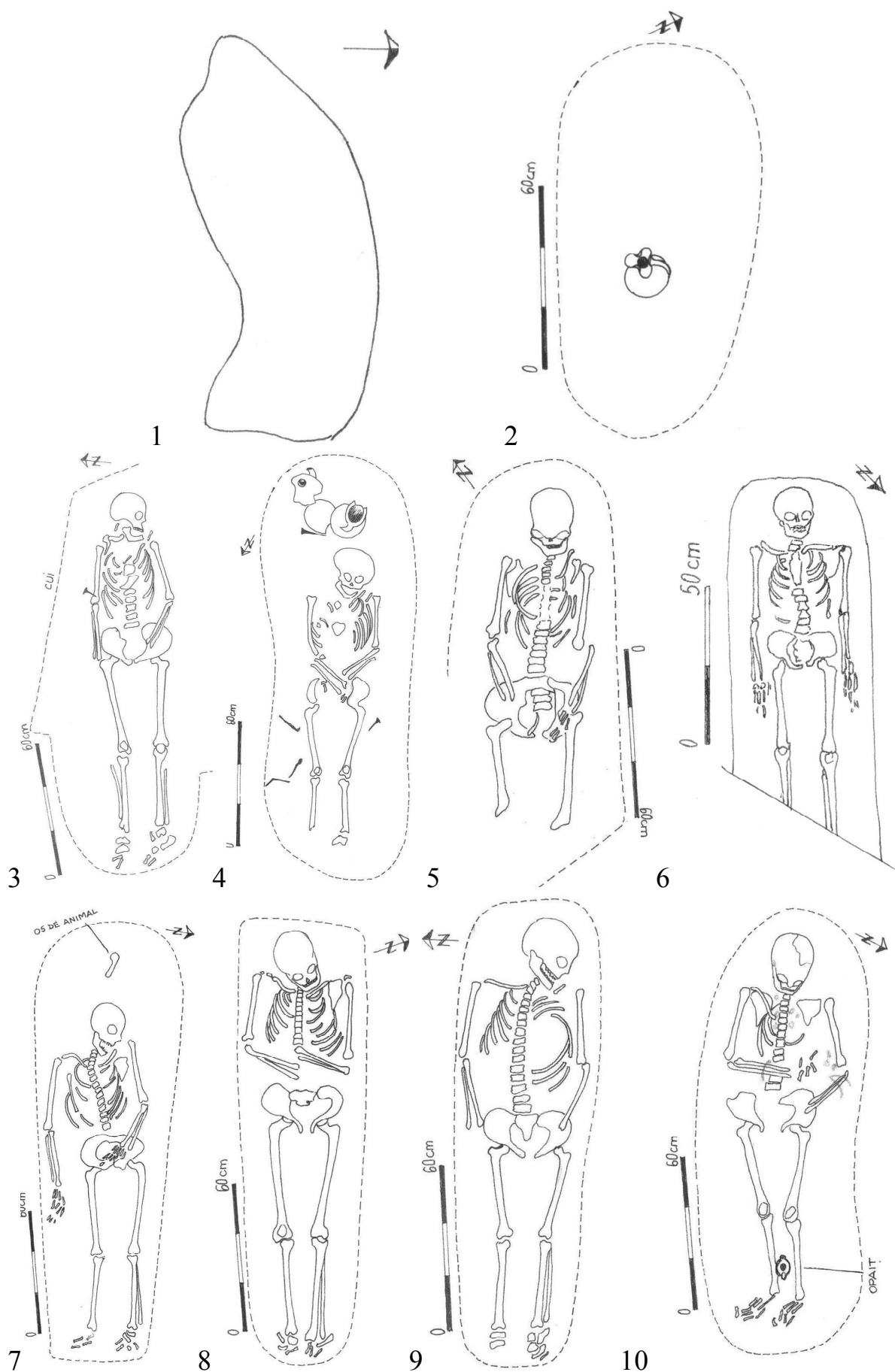


Pl. CCXIV. Inhumation graves in brick-boxes (1-4);  
the roofs of such graves – flat roofs (5) or double-sloping roofs (6-9)

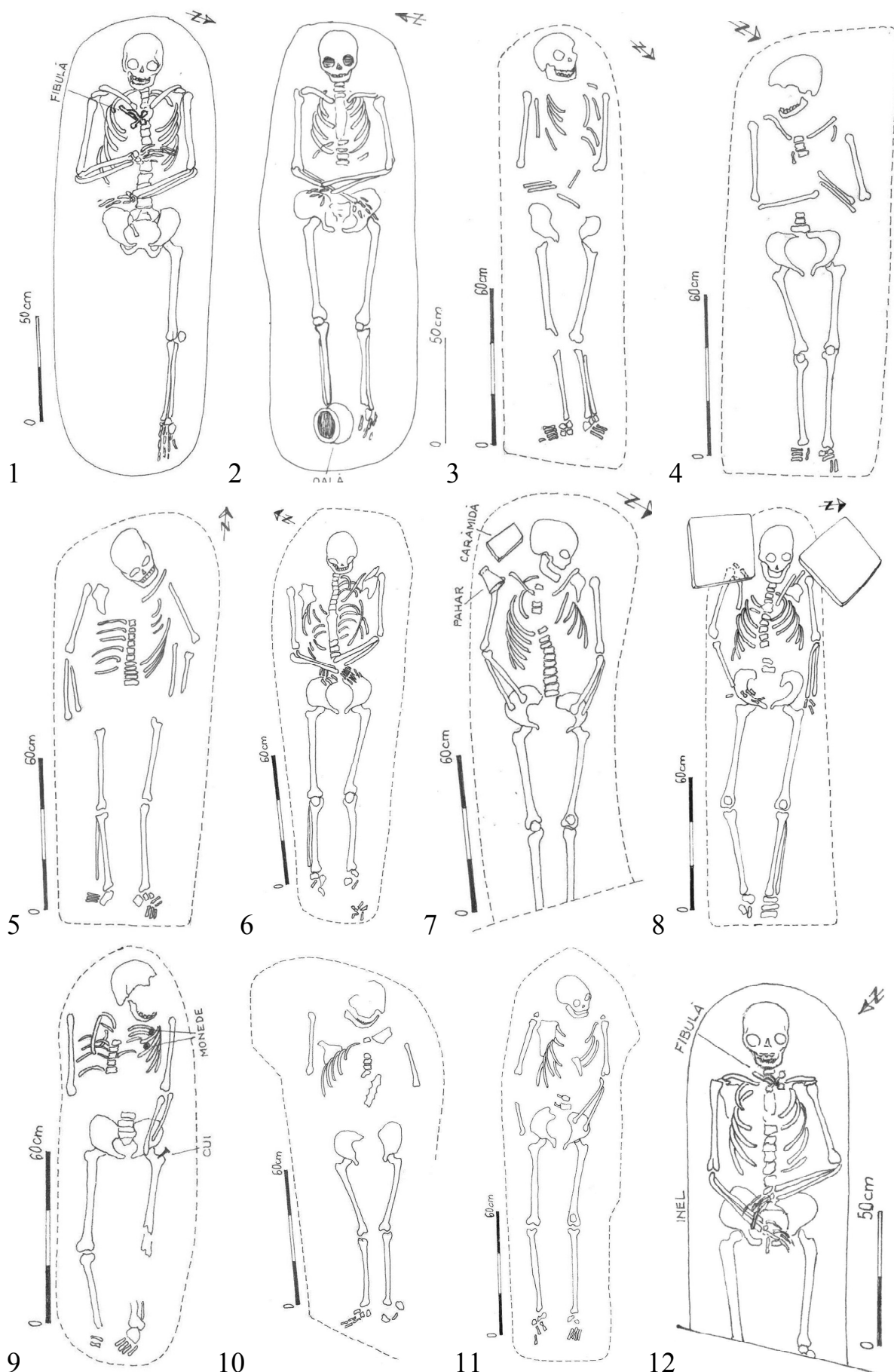




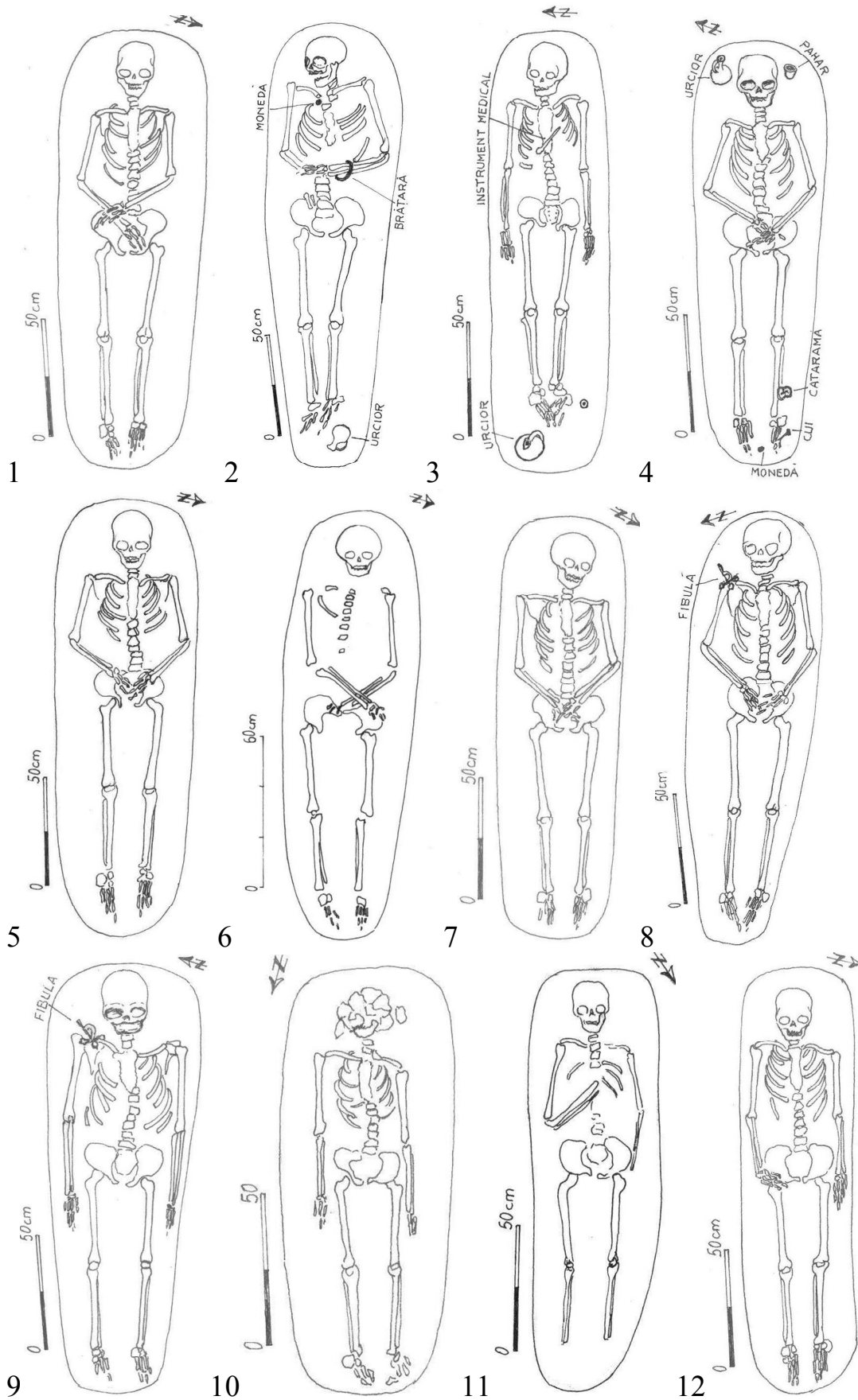
Pl. CCXV. Two-sloping roofs, made of bricks or tiles, with the top of gutter-tiles (1-5) or uncovered (6)



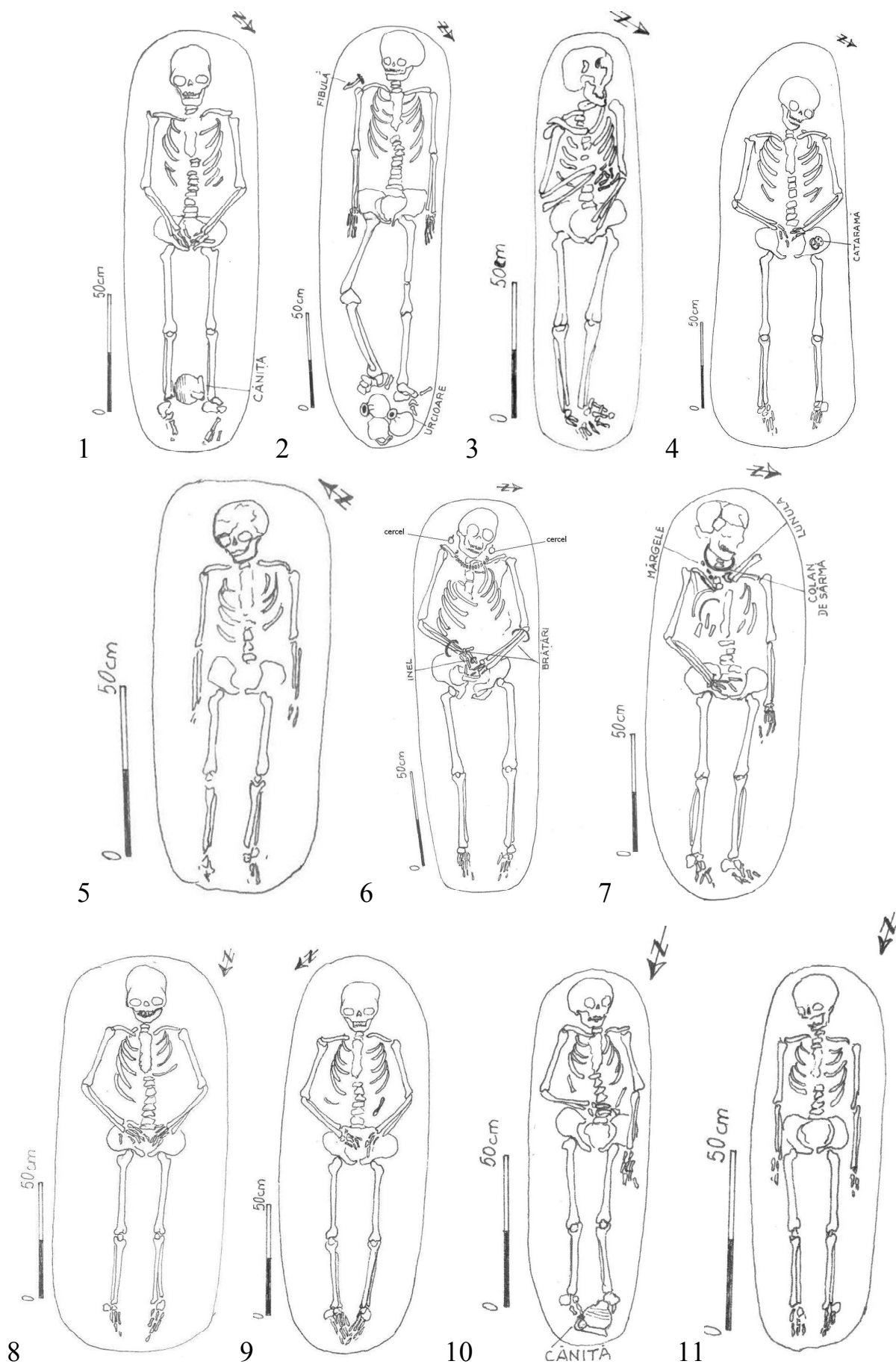
Pl. CCXVI. Graves of cenotaph type (1-2) or in simple pits (3-10)



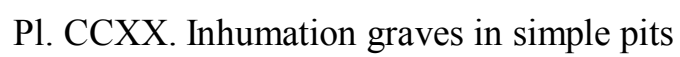
Pl. CCXVII. Inhumation graves in simple pits

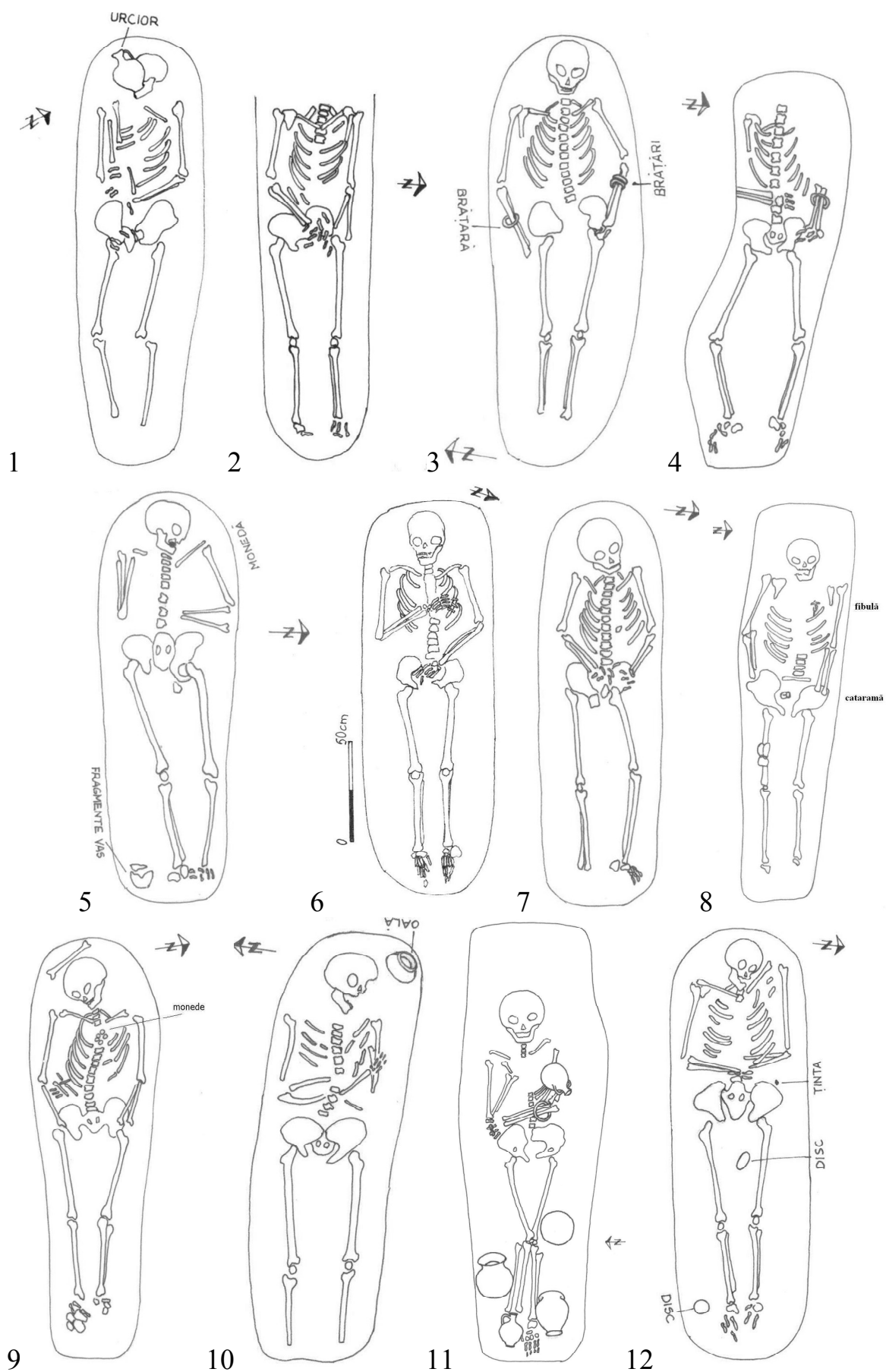


Pl. CCXVIII. Inhumation graves in simple pits

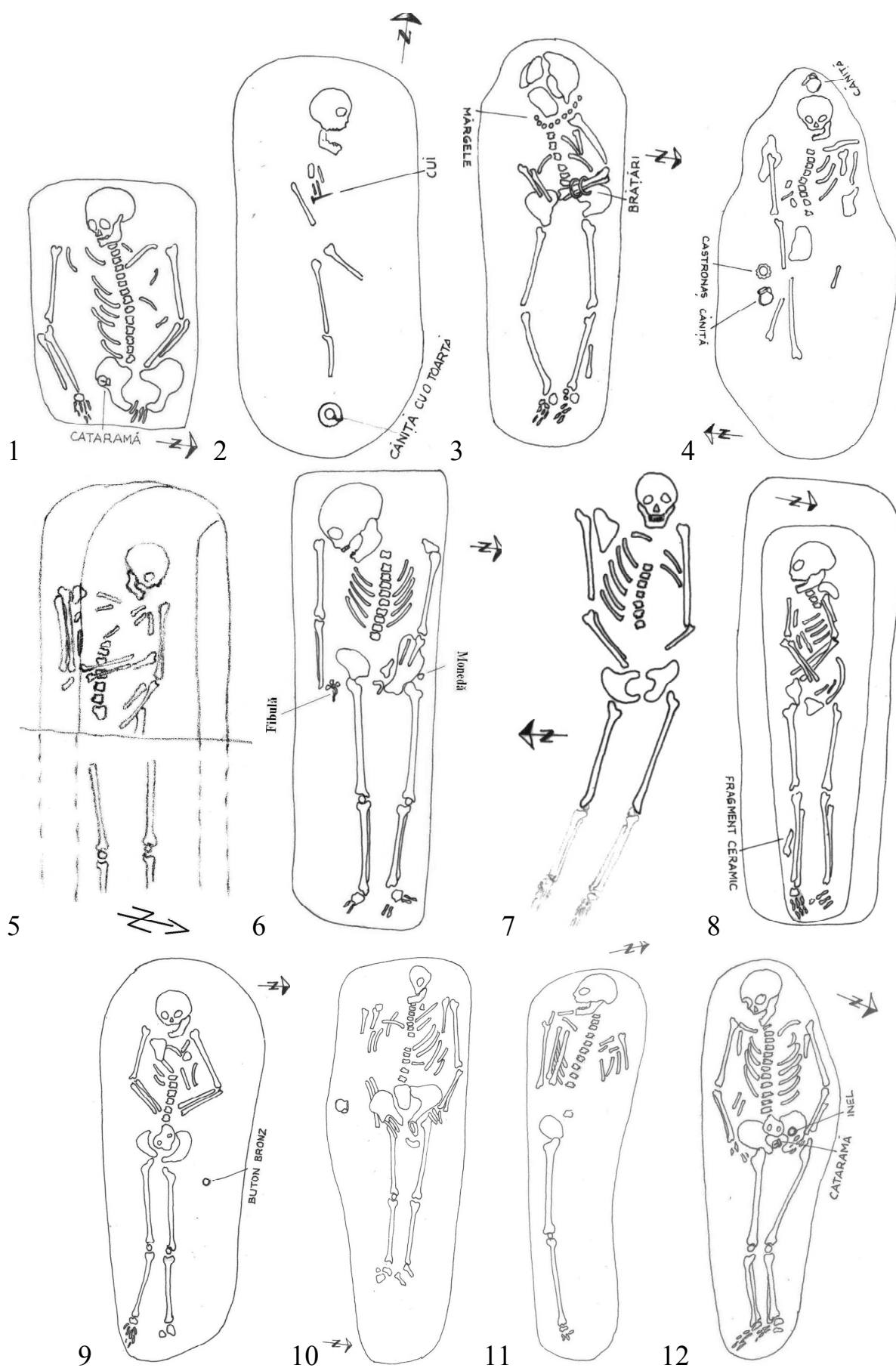


Pl. CCXIX. Inhumation graves in simple pits





Pl. CCXXI. Inhumation graves in simple pits

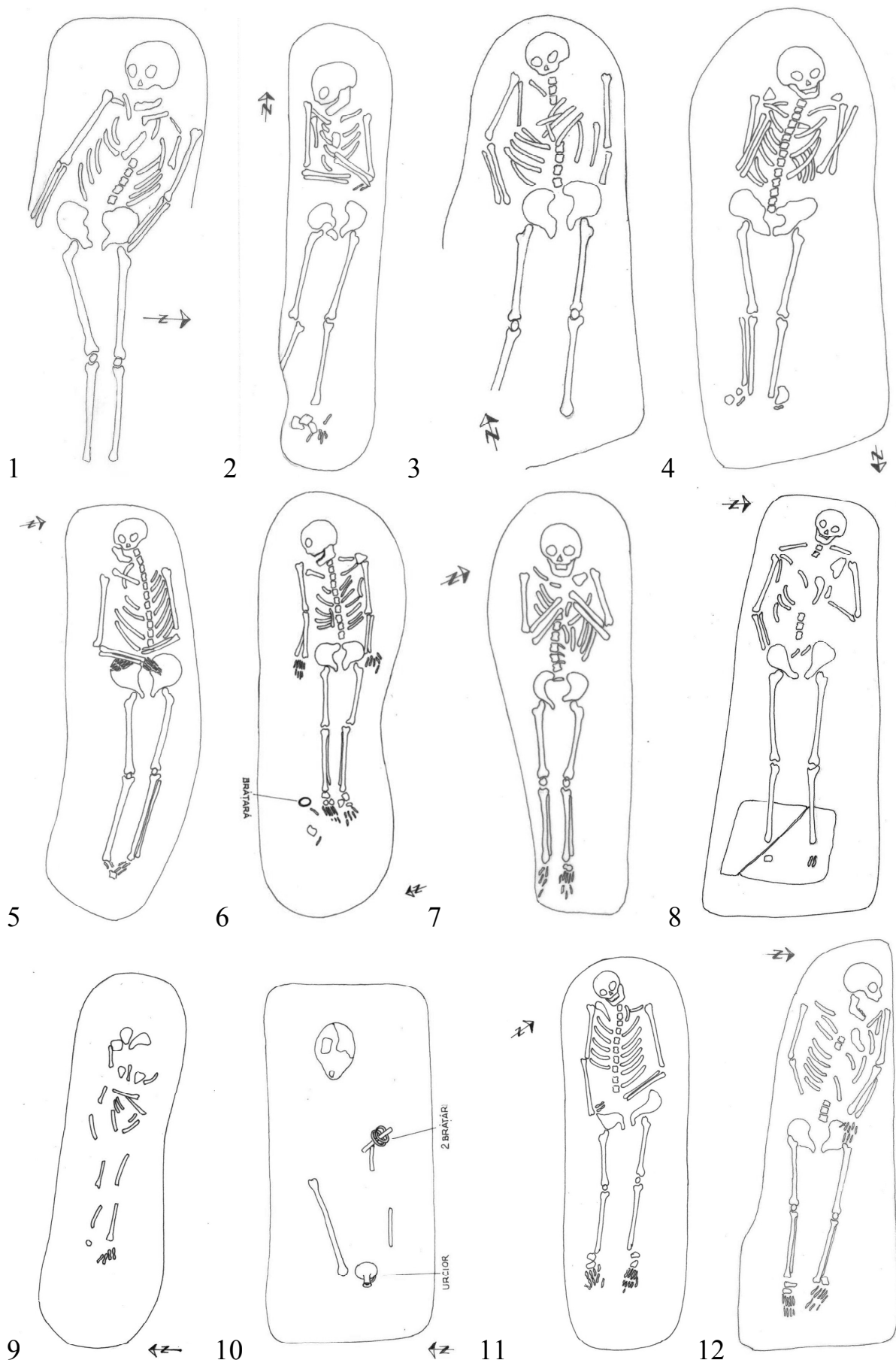


Pl. CCXXII. Inhumation graves in simple pits

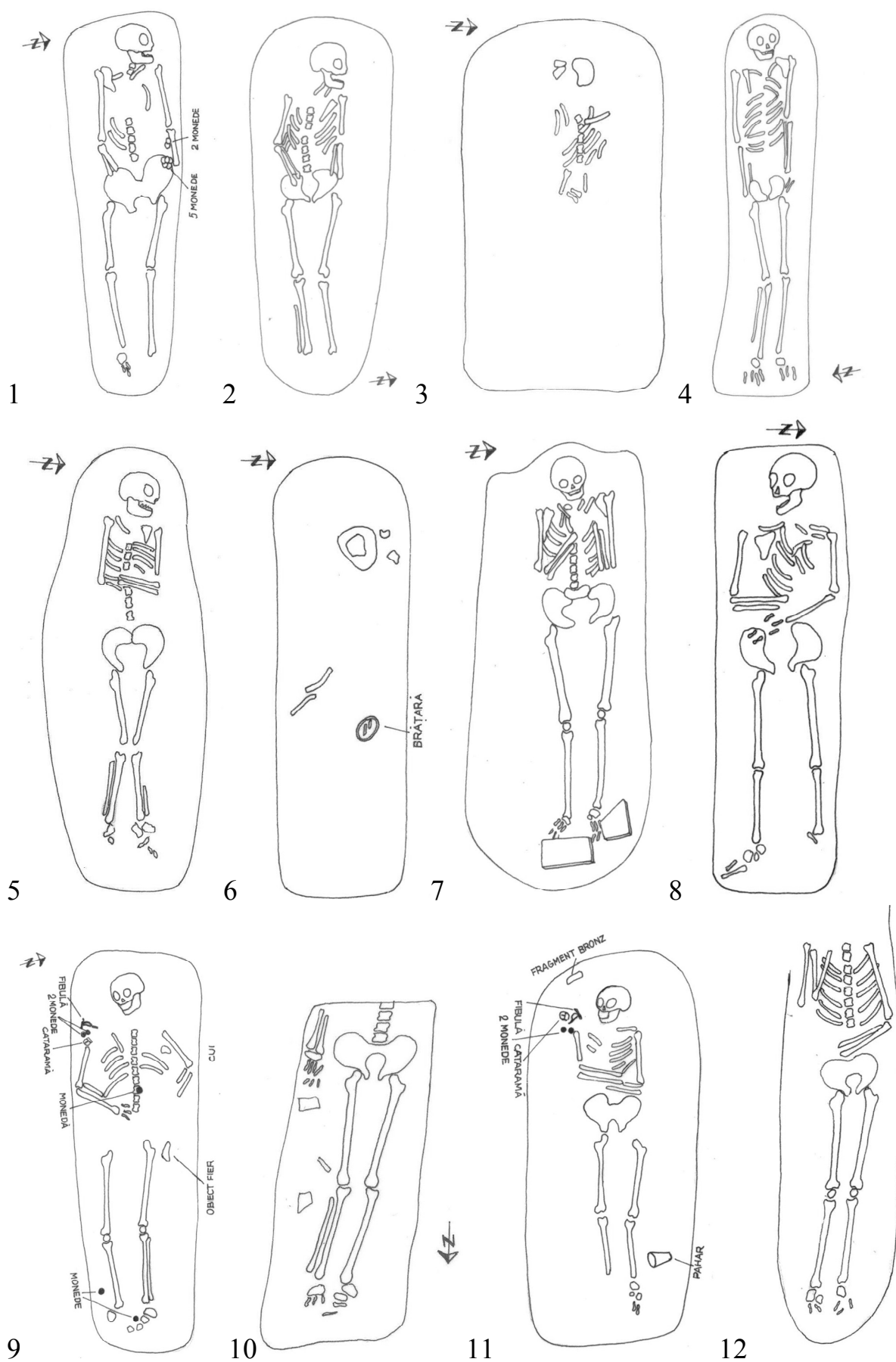




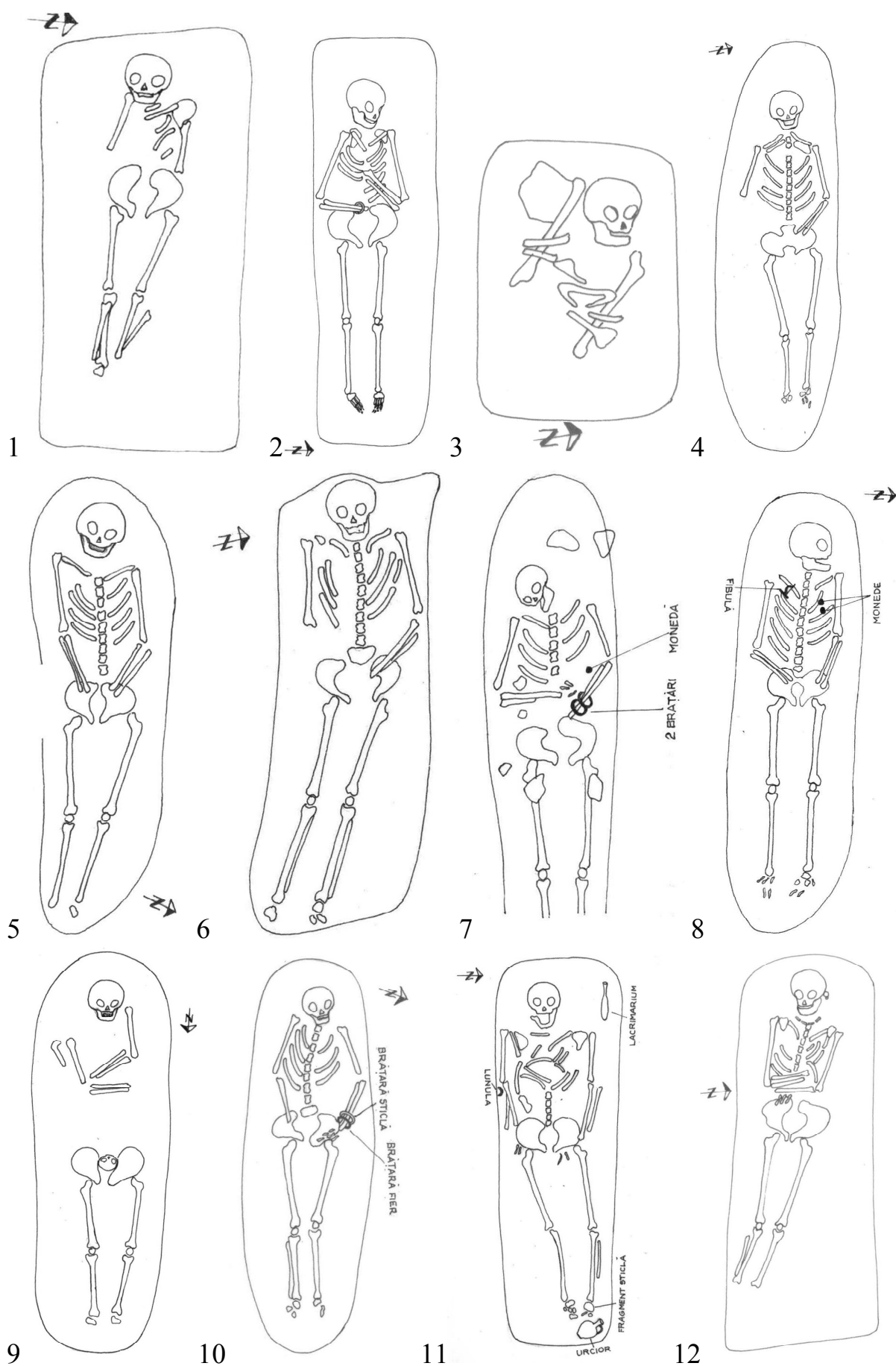
Pl. CCXXIII. Inhumation graves in simple pits



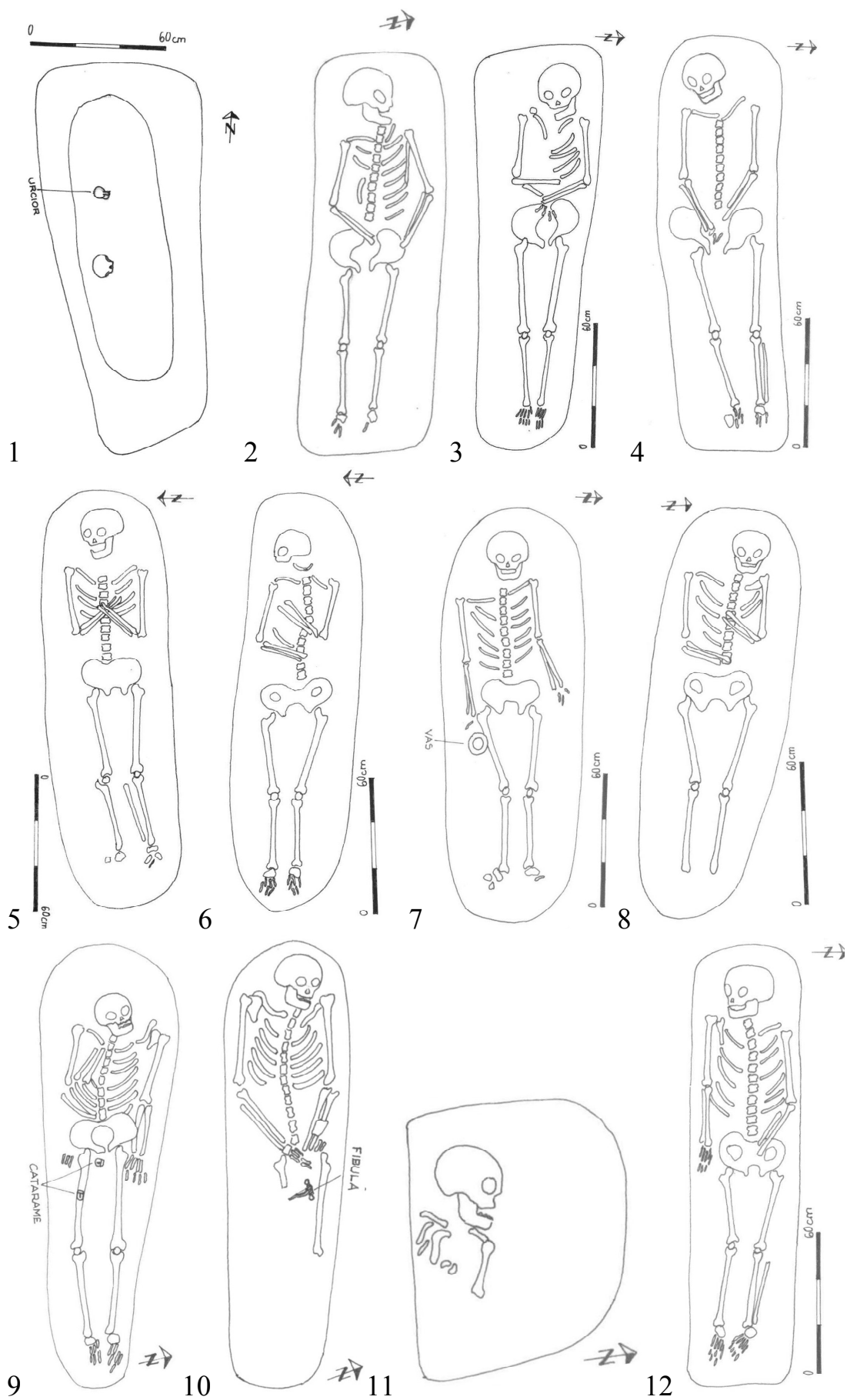
Pl. CCXXIV. Inhumation graves in simple pits



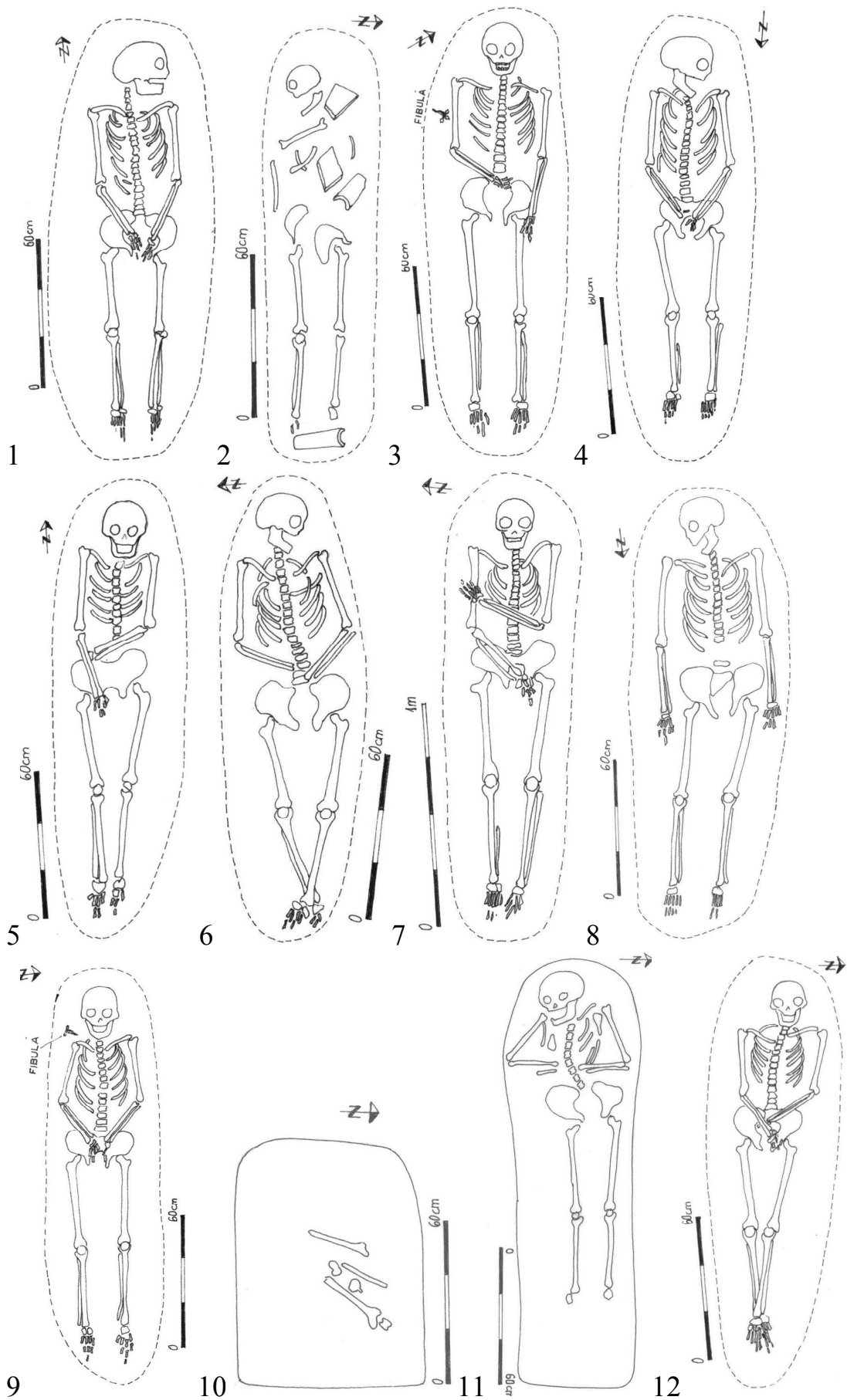
Pl. CCXXV. Inhumation graves in simple pits



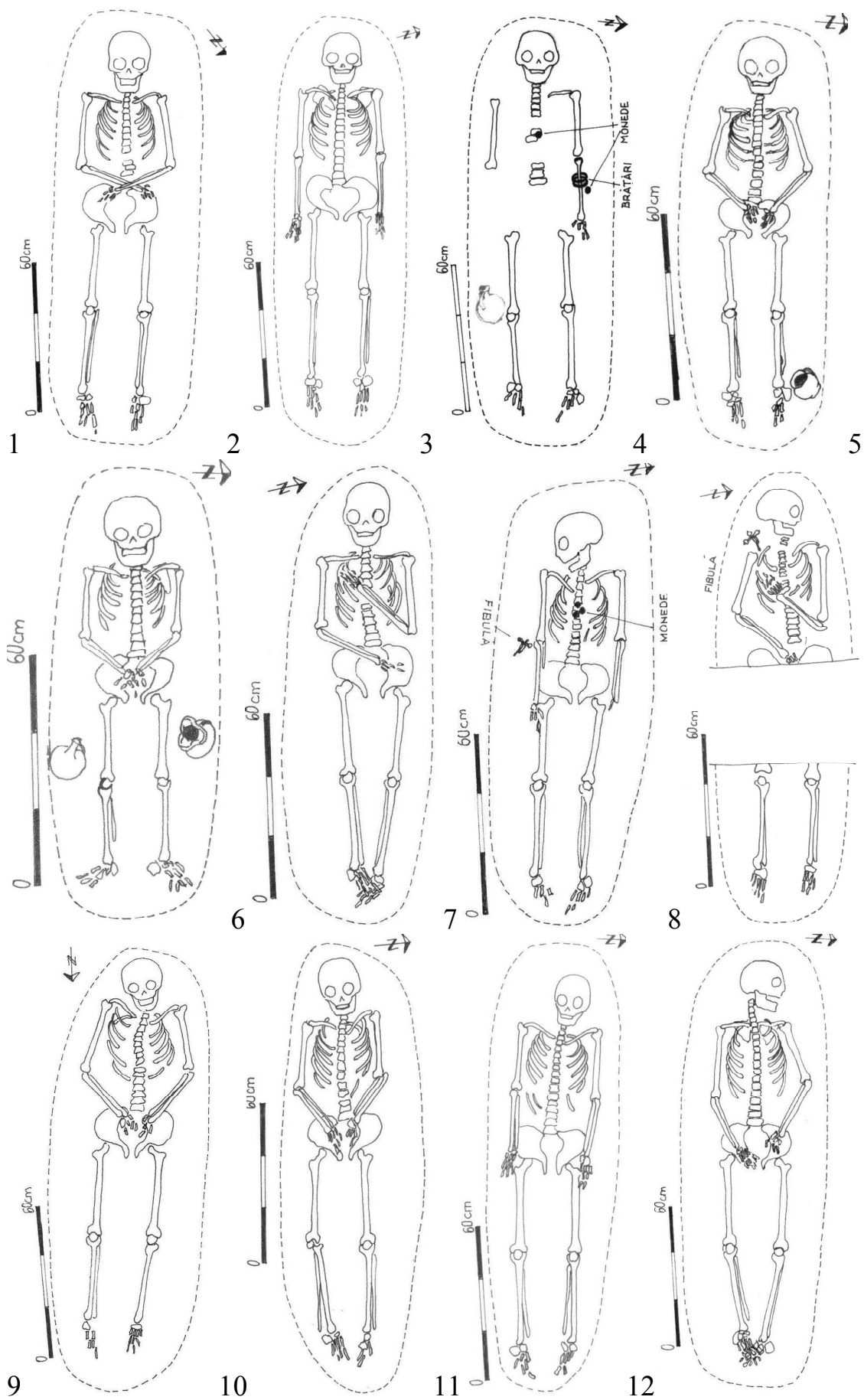
Pl. CCXXVI. Inhumation graves in simple pits



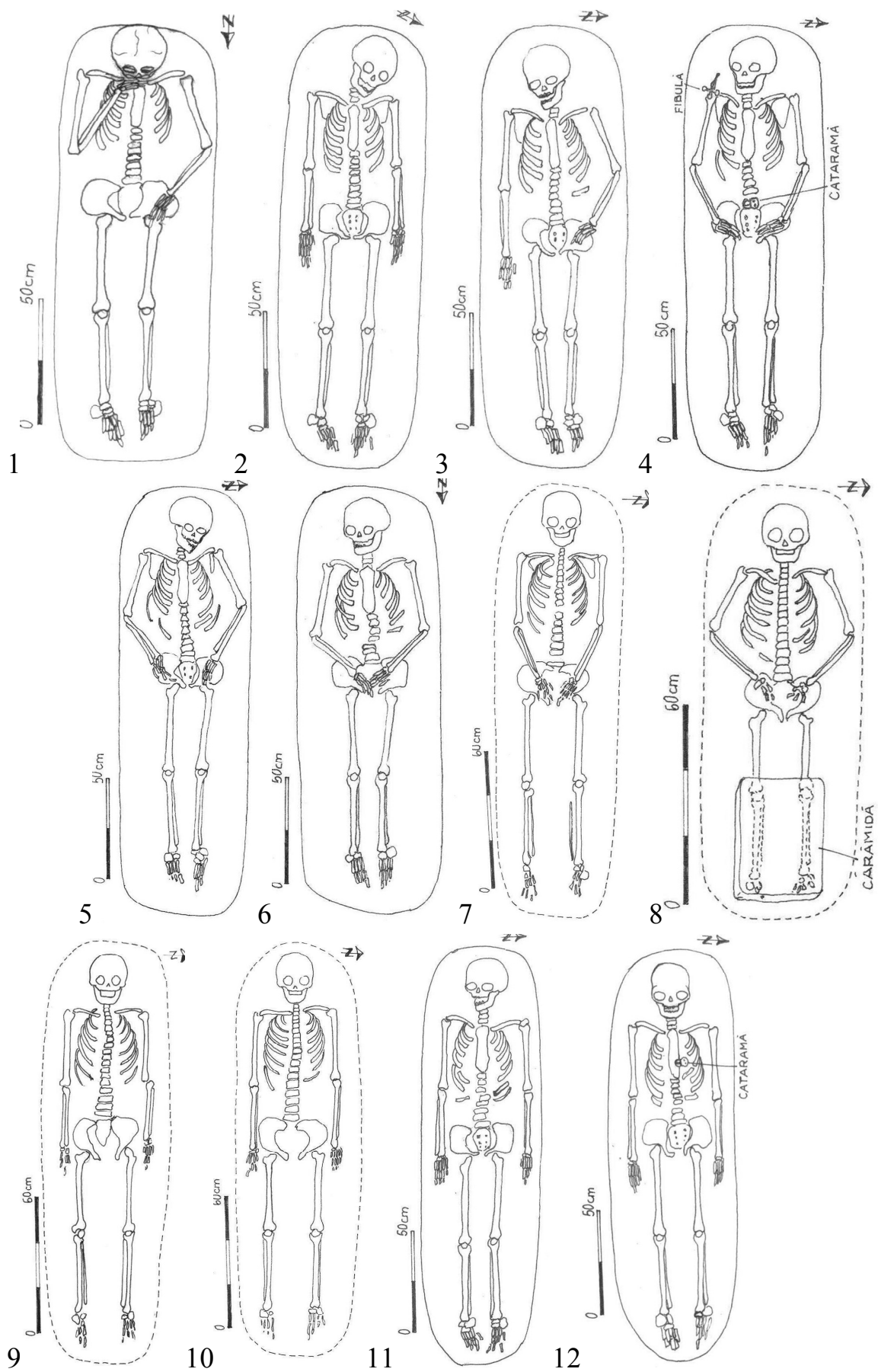
Pl. CCXXVII. Inhumation graves in simple pits



Pl. CCXXVIII. Inhumation graves in simple pits

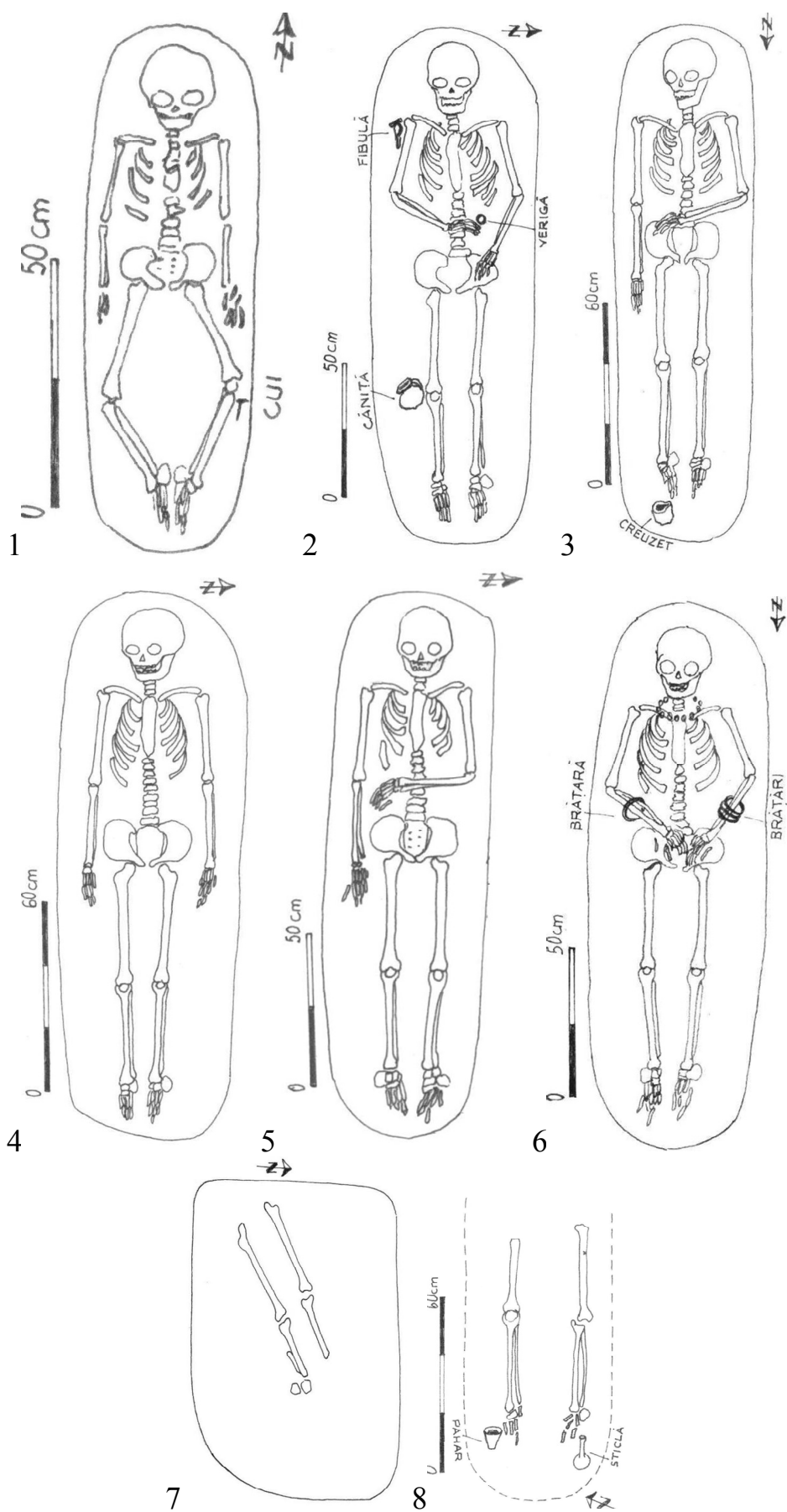


Pl. CCXXIX. Inhumation graves in simple pits

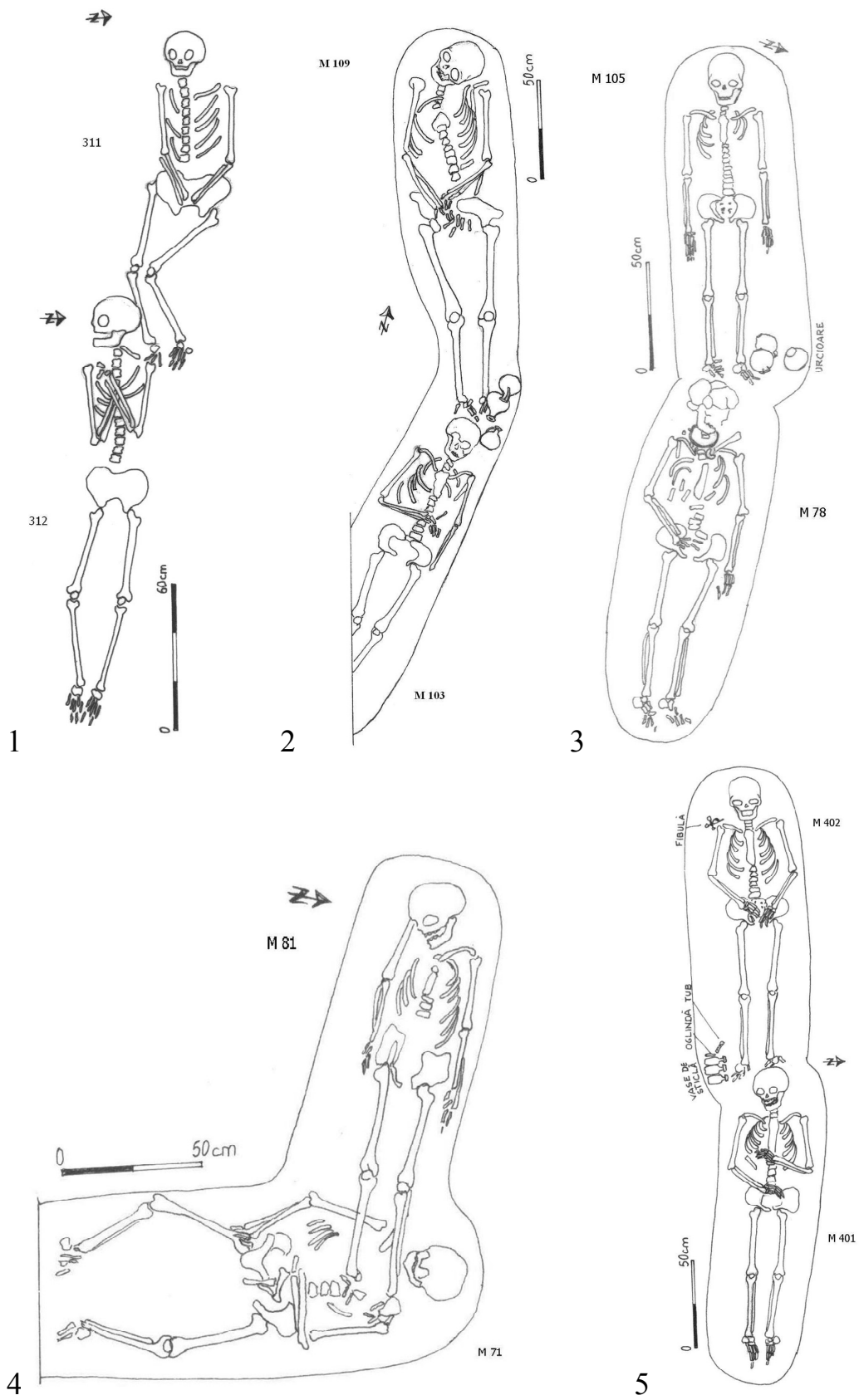


Pl. CCXXX. Inhumation graves in simple pits

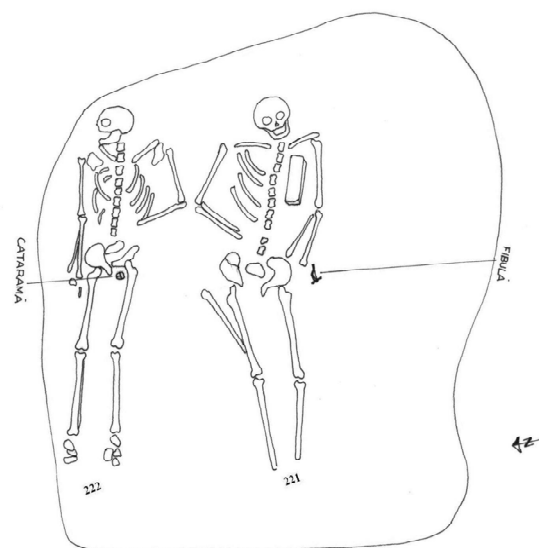




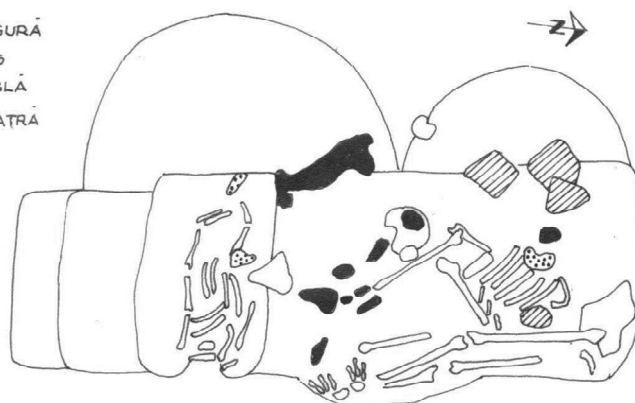
Pl. CCXXXI. Inhumation graves in simple pits



Pl. CCXXXII. Double-inhumation graves in simple pits

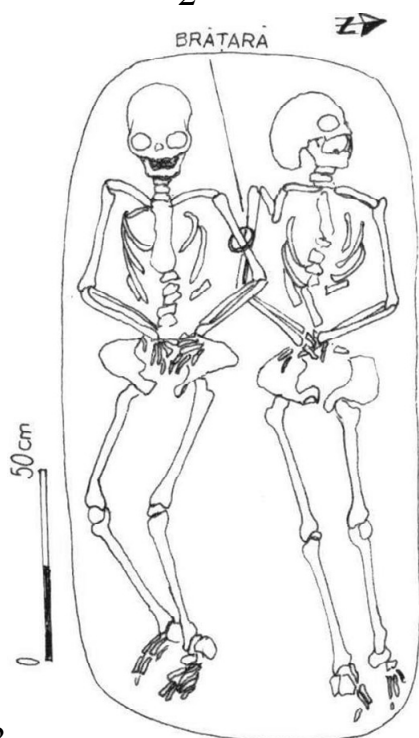


1



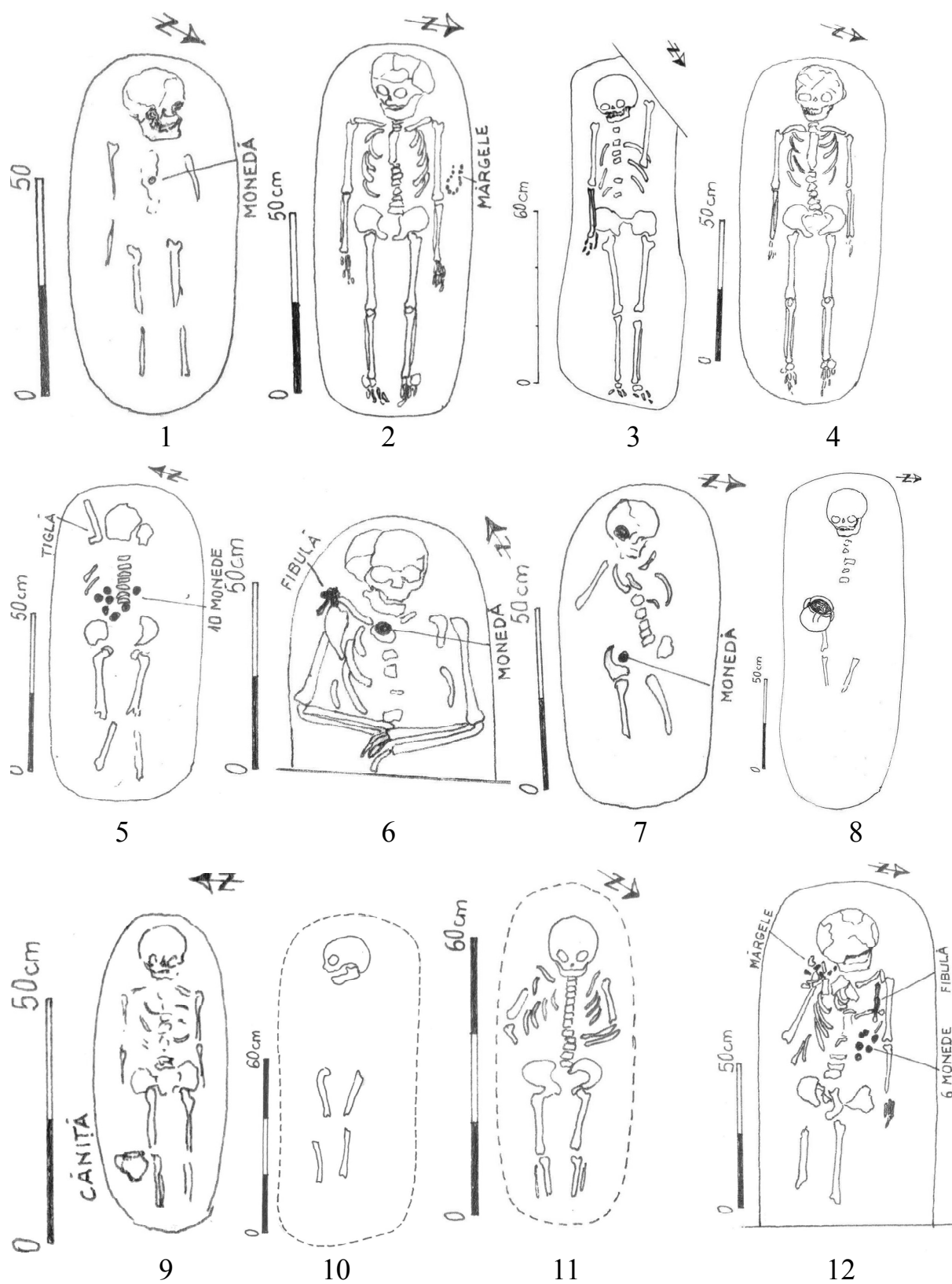
2

BRĂTARĂ



3

Pl. CCXXXIII. Double-inhumation graves in simple pits

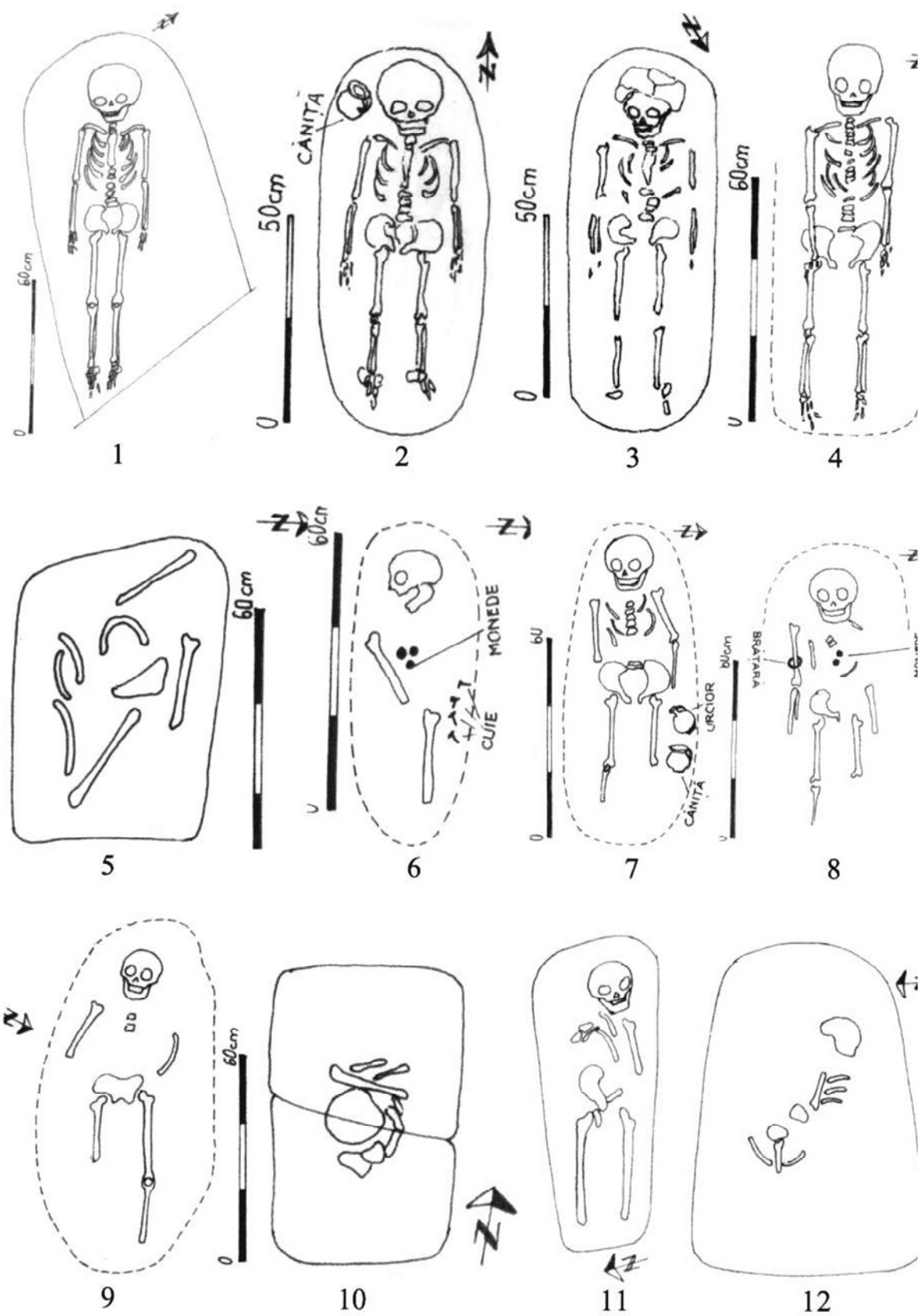


Pl. CCXXXIV. Inhumation graves of children, in simple pits

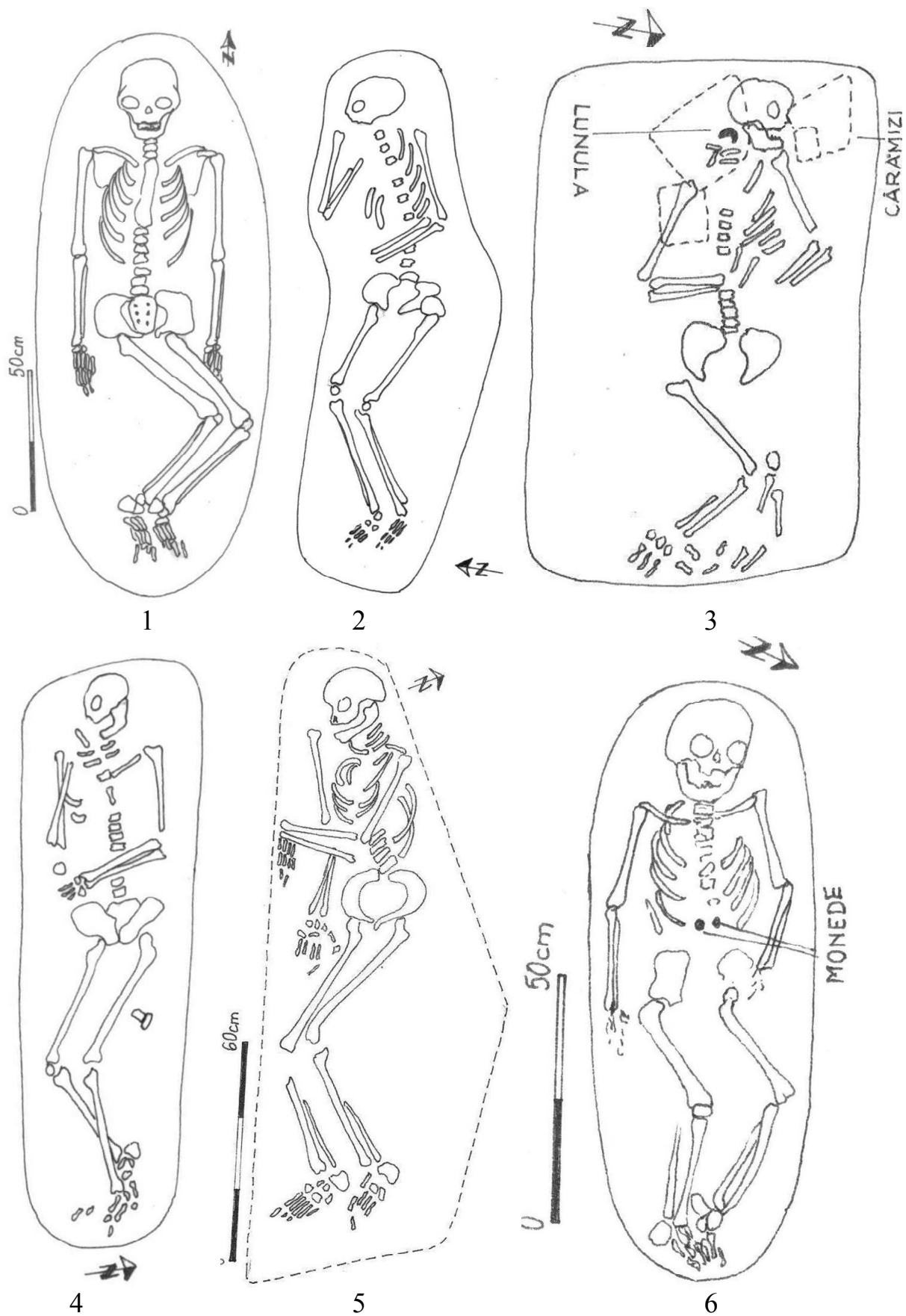




Pl. CCXXXVI. Inhumation graves of children in simple pits

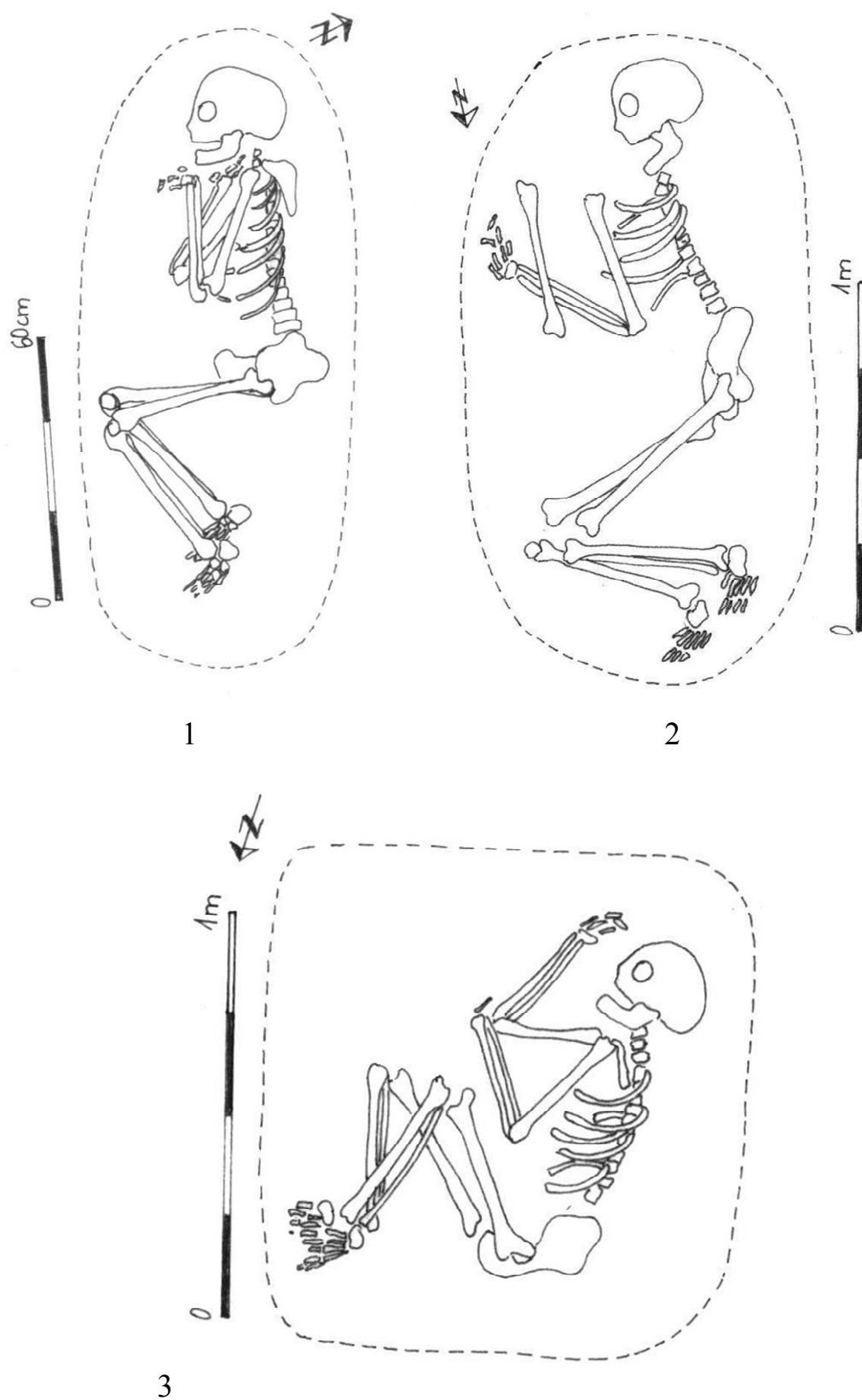


Pl. CCXXXVII. Inhumation graves of children in simple pits



Pl. CCXXXVIII. Inhumation graves in semi-crouched position





Pl. CCXXXIX. Inhumation graves in crouched position